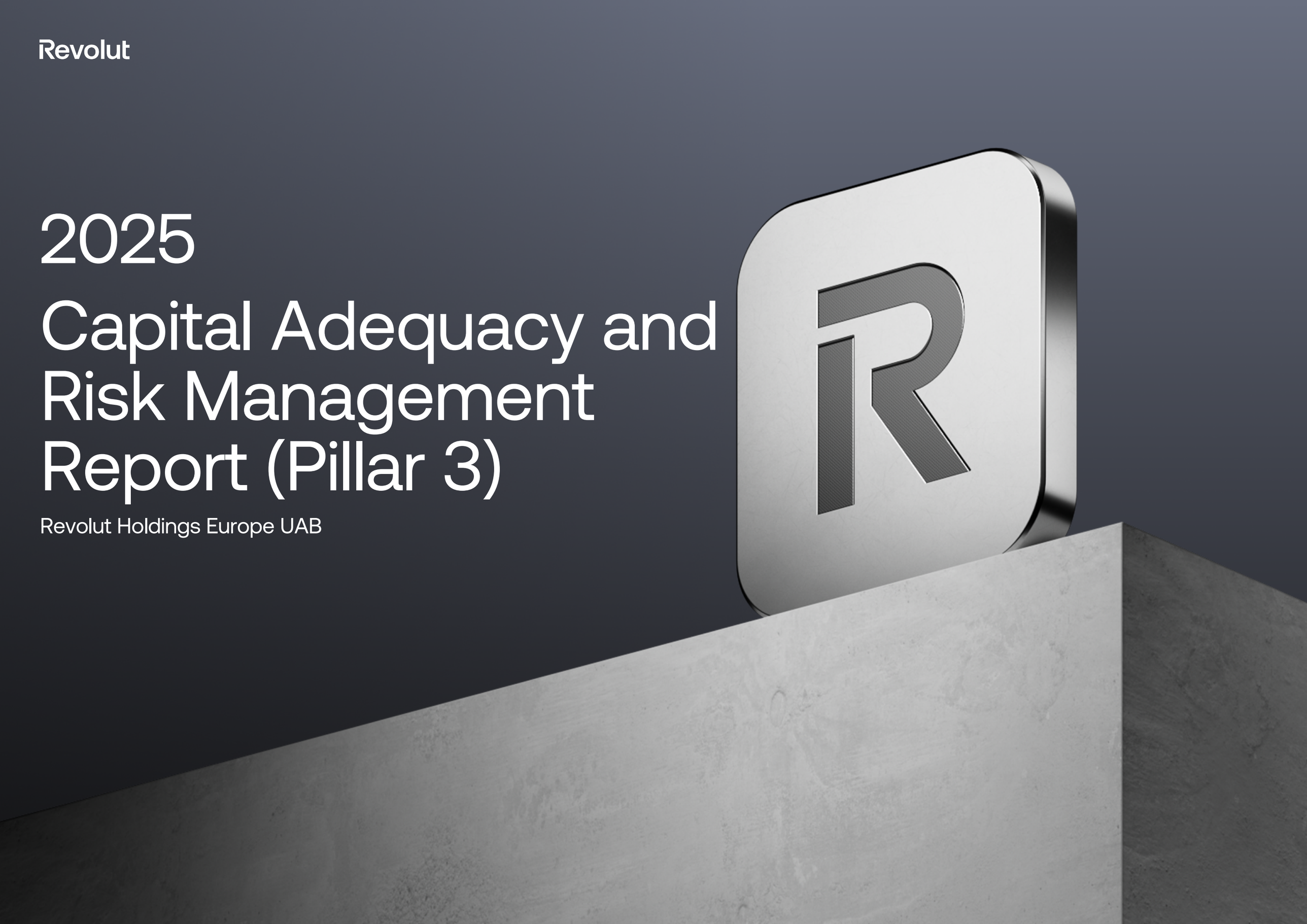
Revolut

2025 Capital Adequacy and Risk Management Report (Pillar 3)

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB



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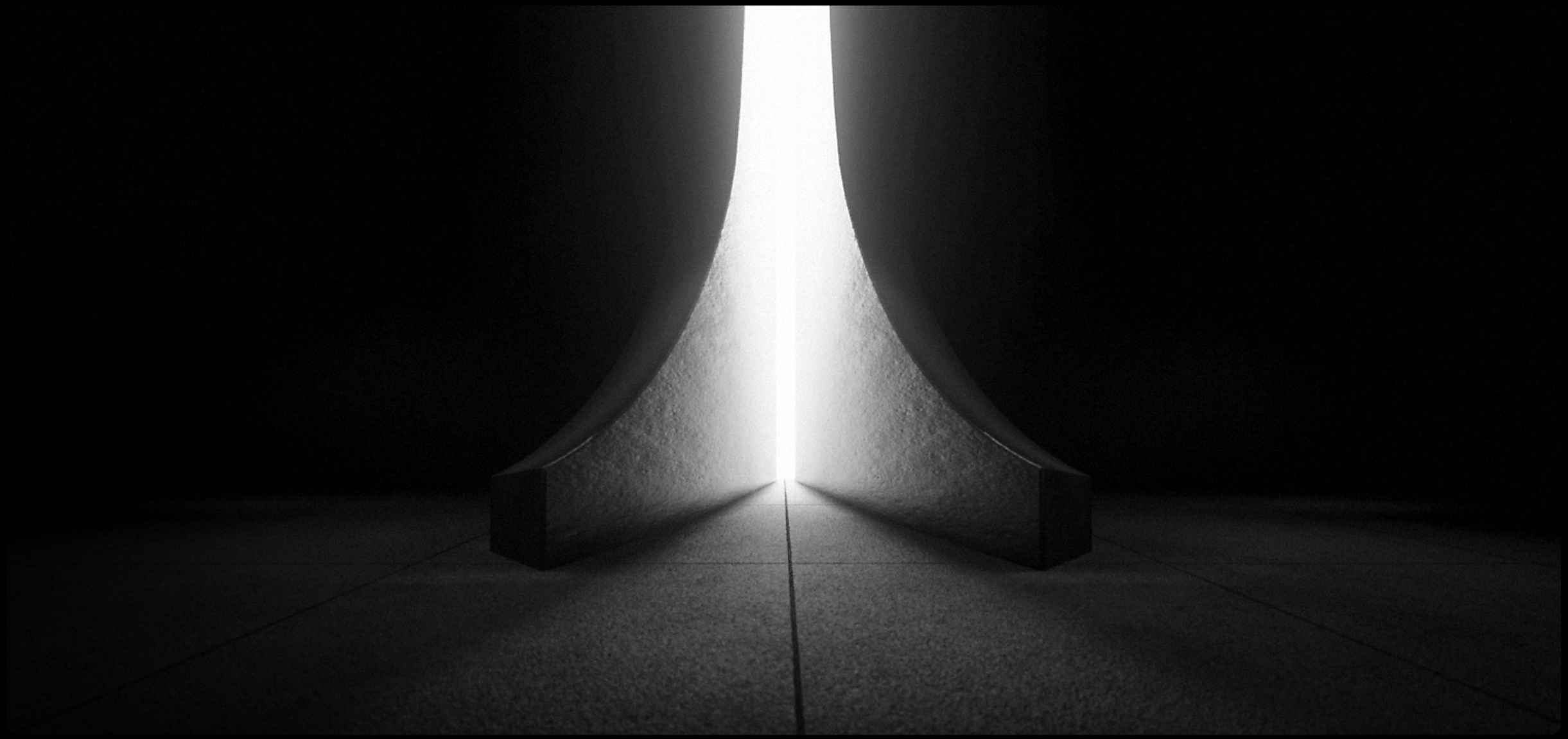


Introduction

Introduction

Notes on basis of preparation

This report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) and the Capital Requirements Regulation No 575/2013 (CRR), as amended (CRR III).

Pillar 3 disclosures complement those disclosed in the Revolut Holdings Europe UAB (RHEUAB) 2025 management report and financial statements and provide additional information about RHEUAB's risk profile, including its regulatory capital, risk weighted assets (RWAs), liquidity, leverage exposures as well as information about RHEUAB's approach to managing risk.

The Basel framework is structured around three 'pillars'. Pillar 1 defines minimum capital requirements for credit, market and operational risk. Pillar 2 establishes Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP), requiring RHEUAB to perform an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), which identifies and assesses all material risks not fully captured under Pillar 1 and ensures the maintenance of adequate capital levels, as well as Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP), focusing on funding and liquidity risk management. Pillar 3 aims to promote market discipline through disclosures that enable market participants to assess the scope of application of the Basel framework, RHEUAB's capital position, risk exposures and risk management processes, and consequently its capital adequacy.

RHEUAB prepares its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU).

LEI code of the Revolut Holdings Europe UAB is 485100FX5Y9YLAQLNP12.

Disclosures Exemption

In accordance with Article 432 of the CRR, institutions are permitted to exclude disclosures where the information is deemed immaterial, confidential, or proprietary. In applying this provision, RHEUAB has performed a materiality assessment to determine the relevance of each disclosure requirement.

Information is considered material where its inclusion or omission could reasonably be expected to impact the decision-making of users who rely on the disclosures for economic or financial purposes.

Based on this assessment, RHEUAB has elected to exclude certain disclosures that are considered immaterial to stakeholders, in addition to disclosures which have been omitted due to non-applicability.

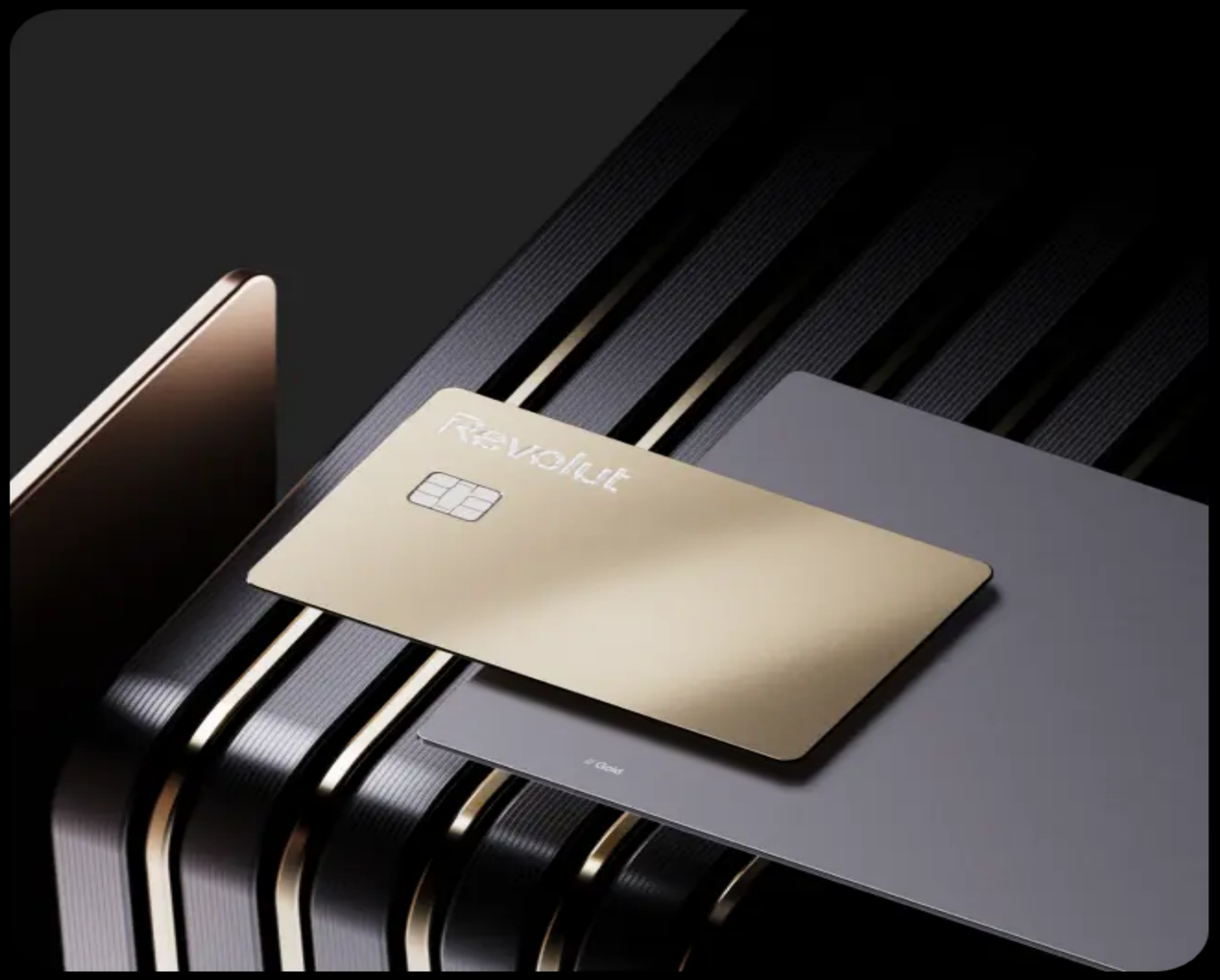
A list of these disclosures is outlined in the Appendix.

Attestation

The Interim Chief Executive Officer hereby attests that the disclosures presented within the Revolut Holdings Europe UAB Risk Management and Capital Adequacy Report (Pillar 3), pursuant to Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, have been prepared in strict adherence to the established internal controls and procedures.

The system of internal controls, established to ensure effective and efficient operations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations concerning Pillar 3 disclosure requirements, prescribes the overarching principles governing the control processes and structures related to the disclosure of risk and capital adequacy information within Revolut Holdings Europe UAB. This framework guarantees that the disclosed information is subjected to effective, timely, and appropriate internal controls and monitoring structures.

Olga Kosiakova
Interim Chief Executive Officer of Revolut Holdings Europe UAB



Overview of Risk Management, Key Prudential Metrics and RWA

Key Metrics - EU KM1 - Table 1

€'000		31-Dec-25	30-Sep-25	30-Jun-25	31-Mar-25	31-Dec-24
Available own funds (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	1,405,632	1,404,307	1,297,155	1,295,179	881,569
2	Tier 1 capital	1,805,632	1,404,307	1,297,155	1,295,179	881,569
3	Total capital	1,805,632	1,404,307	1,297,155	1,295,179	881,569
Risk-weighted exposure amounts						
4	Total risk exposure amount	6,069,510	4,581,846	4,141,118	4,004,496	2,851,138
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	6,069,510	4,581,846	4,141,118	4,004,496	n/a crr ii
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	23.16%	30.65%	31.32%	32.34%	30.92%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	23.16%	30.65%	31.32%	32.34%	n/a crr ii
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	29.75%	30.65%	31.32%	32.34%	30.92%
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	29.75%	30.65%	31.32%	32.34%	n/a crr ii
7	Total capital ratio (%)	29.75%	30.65%	31.32%	32.34%	30.92%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	29.75%	30.65%	31.32%	32.34%	n/a crr ii
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	3.70%	3.70%	3.70%	3.70%	3.70%
7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%
7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	2.78%	2.78%	2.78%	2.78%	2.78%
7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	11.70%	11.70%	11.70%	11.70%	11.70%
Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.91%	1.04%	0.89%	1.04%	0.97%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.02%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	—%	—%	—%	—%	2.00%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.43%	3.55%	3.39%	3.54%	5.47%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	15.13%	15.25%	15.09%	15.24%	17.17%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	16.58%	18.95%	19.62%	20.64%	19.22%
Leverage ratio						
13	Total exposure measure	34,567,328	29,263,121	26,581,814	23,112,858	19,844,205
14	Leverage ratio (%)	5.22%	4.80%	4.88%	5.60%	4.44%
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)						
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%

Key Metrics - EU KM1 - Table 1 (continued)

€'000		31-Dec-25	30-Sep-25	30-Jun-25	31-Mar-25	31-Dec-24
Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)						
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio[1]						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	16,547,553	14,763,505	13,189,478	11,667,762	10,398,900
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	4,789,397	4,055,522	3,433,937	2,840,881	2,465,059
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	1,448,848	1,219,058	1,117,226	943,815	845,131
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	3,340,549	2,836,464	2,316,710	1,897,066	1,619,927
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	511.69%	532.66%	589.08%	637.94%	663.08%
Net Stable Funding Ratio[2]						
18	Total available stable funding	28,469,426	24,582,851	22,157,283	19,049,405	16,796,157
19	Total required stable funding	10,855,086	10,503,192	7,829,000	6,037,966	5,266,165
20	NSFR ratio (%)	262.27%	234.05%	283.02%	315.49%	318.94%

(1) Liquidity balances are calculated as the average of month-end observations over the preceding 12-month period, in accordance with applicable regulatory methodology. The liquidity coverage ratio disclosed in Row 17 represents the average of the 12 month-end LCR observations over the preceding 12-month period and will not directly reconcile to the ratio of the average HQLA to average net cash outflows disclosed in Rows 15 and 16 respectively.
(2) The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is calculated as the average of quarter-end observations over the preceding four quarters, in accordance with applicable regulatory methodology

Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts - EU OV1 - Table 2

		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
€'000		31-Dec-25	30-Sep-25	31-Dec-25
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	2,370,772	2,364,918	189,662
2	Of which the standardised approach	2,370,772	2,364,918	189,662
3	Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	—	—	—
4	Of which slotting approach	—	—	—
EU 4a	Of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach	—	—	—
5	Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	—	—	—
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	68,926	64,335	5,514
7	Of which the standardised approach	68,744	64,271	5,499
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	—	—	—
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	56	64	5
9	Of which other CCR	126	—	10
10	Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk	326	117	26
EU 10a	Of which the standardised approach (SA)	—	—	—
EU 10b	Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)	326	117	26
EU 10c	Of which the simplified approach	—	—	—
15	Settlement risk	—	—	—
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	417,113	326,558	33,369
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	—	—	—
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	417,113	326,558	33,369
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	—	—	—
EU 19a	Of which 1250% / deduction	—	—	—
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	100,660	112,345	8,053
21	Of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)	—	—	—
EU 21a	Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)	100,660	112,345	8,053
22	Of which the Alternative Internal Models Approach (A-IMA)	—	—	—
EU 22a	Large exposures	—	—	—
23	Reclassifications between trading and non-trading books	—	—	—
24	Operational risk	3,111,712	1,713,573	248,937
EU 24a	Exposures to crypto-assets	—	—	—
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	—	—	—
26	Output floor applied (%)	—	—	—
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)	—	—	—
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)	—	—	—
29	**Total**	**6,069,510**	**4,581,846**	**485,561**

ICAAP Information - EU OVC - Table 3

OVC: ICAAP information	Management report 2025 section	Disclosure	Management report page numbers
Revolut Holdings Europe UAB approach to assessing the adequacy and the result of the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP), can be found in the financial statements. The ICAAP constitutes the comprehensive framework through which RHEUAB assesses its overall capital needs in relation to its risk profile. The ICAAP is fully integrated with RHEUAB's financial and strategic planning processes. It serves a critical role in the capital planning and in the determination of the internally targeted capital levels which are reviewed and approved by the Supervisory Council.	Notes to the financial statements	35. 2 Internal Capital Assessment	195

Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB | Capital adequacy and risk management report (Pillar 3) | Registered number: 305820090

Institution risk management approach - EU OVA - Table 4

Pillar 3 disclosure requirement	Management report 2025 section	Disclosure	Management report page numbers
Disclosure of concise risk statement approved by the management body	Management Report	7. Risk and Compliance Management and Internal Control	15-19
Information on the risk governance structure for each type of risk	Management Report	7. Risk and Compliance Management and Internal Control	15-19
Disclosure on the scope and nature of risk disclosure and/or measurement systems.	Notes to the financial statements	Note 6 - Risk Management	131-152
Disclose information on the main features of risk disclosure and measurement systems.	Notes to the financial statements	Note 6 - Risk Management	131-152
Strategies and processes to manage risks for each separate category of risk.	Notes to the financial statements	Note 6 - Risk Management	131-152
Information on the strategies and processes to manage, hedge and mitigate risks, as well as on the monitoring of the effectiveness of hedges and mitigants.	Notes to the financial statements	Note 4.7.7 - Hedge Accounting Note 6 - Risk Management	113-114 131-152
Declaration approved by the management body on the adequacy of the risk management arrangements.	Management Report	7. Risk and Compliance Management and Internal Control	15-19

The CEO of Revolut Holdings Europe UAB and Supervisory Council conclude that the RHEUAB's capital position is adequate in both base-case and under adverse projections after considering current and future risk profile of the entity on the prudential consolidation basis. This is based on the continued support of ultimate parent Revolut Group Holdings Ltd and its own robust capital position, the quality of the risk management, internal controls and governance. This statement covers both a regulatory and an economic assessment of the risks to the capital position.

Disclosure on governance arrangements - EU OVB - Table 5

Pillar 3 disclosure requirement	Management report 2025 section	Disclosure	Management report page numbers
The number of directorships held by members of the management body.	Management Report	The number of directorships held by members of the management body (31 December 2025) can be found in the Management Report on pages 21-23.	21-23
Information regarding the recruitment policy for the selection of members of the management body and their actual knowledge, skills and expertise.		Revolut Holdings Europe UAB employs a rigorous "fit and proper" assessment framework for selecting members of its Management Body in their management and supervisory function and key function holders. This process is governed by the Management Suitability Assessment and Diversity Policy, which aligns with EBA, ESMA, and ECB guidelines. Recruitment and Selection Process Assessment Timing: All Managers are assessed for suitability prior to taking office, whether they are new appointments or re-elections. Decision-Making Bodies: Selection involves the Nomination Committee (where established), which recommends candidates for approval to the Supervisory Council. Final appointments often require a permit or "non-objection" from the European Central Bank (ECB) or the Bank of Lithuania (BoL). Succession Planning: RHEUAB and its subsidiaries (as required) maintain a formal succession planning process to ensure leadership continuity, which includes preliminary suitability checks by HR and ongoing development for potential successors. Knowledge, Skills, and Expertise Criteria: Candidates are evaluated against five core pillars: good repute, qualification/experience, conflicts of interest and independence of mind, time commitment, and collective suitability.	N/A
Information on the diversity policy with regard to the members of the management body.	Sustainability Statement	Details of the diversity policy with regard to the members of the management body can be found in the Sustainability Statement on page 50 and 56.	50- 56
Information whether or not the institution has set up a separate risk committee and the frequency of the meetings.	Management Report	Revolut Holdings Europe UAB has not set up a risk committee. Details of the governance structure for the Company and its subsidiaries is available on pages 13-15 of the Management Report.	13-15
Description on the information flow on risk to the management body.	Management Report	A detailed description of the information flow on risk to the management body can be found on page 15 - 19 of the Management Report.	15-19

Scope of Application of the Regulatory Framework

Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts - EU LIA - Table 6

There were no differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts as for the reporting period 2025.

Other qualitative information on the scope of application - EU LIB - Table 7

a) Disclosure of the impediment to the prompt transfer of own funds or to the repayment of liabilities between the parent undertaking and its subsidiaries (Article 436(f) CRR).

There are no restrictions affecting subsidiary undertakings ability to transfer funds, repay liabilities, or transfer capital.

b) Disclosure of subsidiaries that are not included in the consolidation.

Revolut Insurance Europe UAB is included within the accounting scope of consolidation but excluded from the prudential scope of consolidation for Revolut Holdings Europe UAB's Pillar 3 disclosures, as the entity operates as an insurance intermediary and does not meet the definition of an institution or financial institution under the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). Accordingly, it falls outside the prudential consolidation perimeter defined under Articles 18–19 CRR and is therefore not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation.

c) Use of the derogation referred to in Article 7 CRR or the individual consolidation method laid down in Article 9 CRR (Article 436).

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB does not apply the derogations set out in Articles 7 or 9 CRR and therefore includes all relevant entities within the prudential scope of consolidation.

d) Disclose aggregate amount by which the actual own funds are less than required in all subsidiaries that are not included in the consolidation (Article 436 CRR).

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB own funds are surplus to requirements. There are no subsidiaries excluded from the prudential scope of consolidation for which the actual own funds are less than the required minimum.

Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories - EU LI1 - Table 8

€'000	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of prudential consolidation (1)	Carrying values of items				
			Subject to the credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to own funds requirements or subject to deduction from own funds
Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements							
Cash and balances with central banks	15,714,774	15,710,317	15,710,317	—	—	—	4,457
Due from banks and other financial institutions	215,792	166,177	166,177	—	—	—	49,615
Derivatives	19,784	19,784	—	—	19,784	—	—
Reverse repurchase agreements	5,648,565	5,648,565	—	—	5,648,565	—	—
Loans and advances to customers	2,440,031	2,440,018	2,440,018	—	—	—	13
Loans and advances to public sector	2,299,815	2,300,176	2,300,176	—	—	—	(361)
Debt securities	7,915,619	7,917,428	5,782,542	2,134,887	—	—	(1,809)
Equity instruments	33	33	33	—	—	—	—
Investments in subsidiaries	—	609	609	—	—	—	(609)
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	9,472	9,472	9,472	—	—	—	—
Deferred tax assets	10,069	10,069	10,069	—	—	—	—
Other assets	1,236,660	1,281,952	1,281,952	—	—	—	(45,292)
Total assets	**35,510,614**	**35,504,601**	**27,701,365**	**2,134,887**	**5,668,349**	**—**	**6,013**
Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements							
Derivatives	8,094	8,003	—	—	8,003	—	91
Due to customers	31,163,192	31,163,192	—	—	—	—	—
Due to other financial institutions	235,069	242,161	—	—	—	—	(7,092)
Other liabilities	2,169,811	2,157,127	—	—	—	—	12,684
Provisions	22,560	22,560	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	**33,598,726**	**33,593,043**	**—**	**—**	**8,003**	**—**	**5,683**

(1) Carrying values within the scope of prudential consolidation have been adjusted to reflect the defined scope, specifically incorporating the de-consolidation of Revolut Insurance Europe UAB and reclassification of assets according to the applicable mapping rules.

Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements - EU LI2 - Table 9

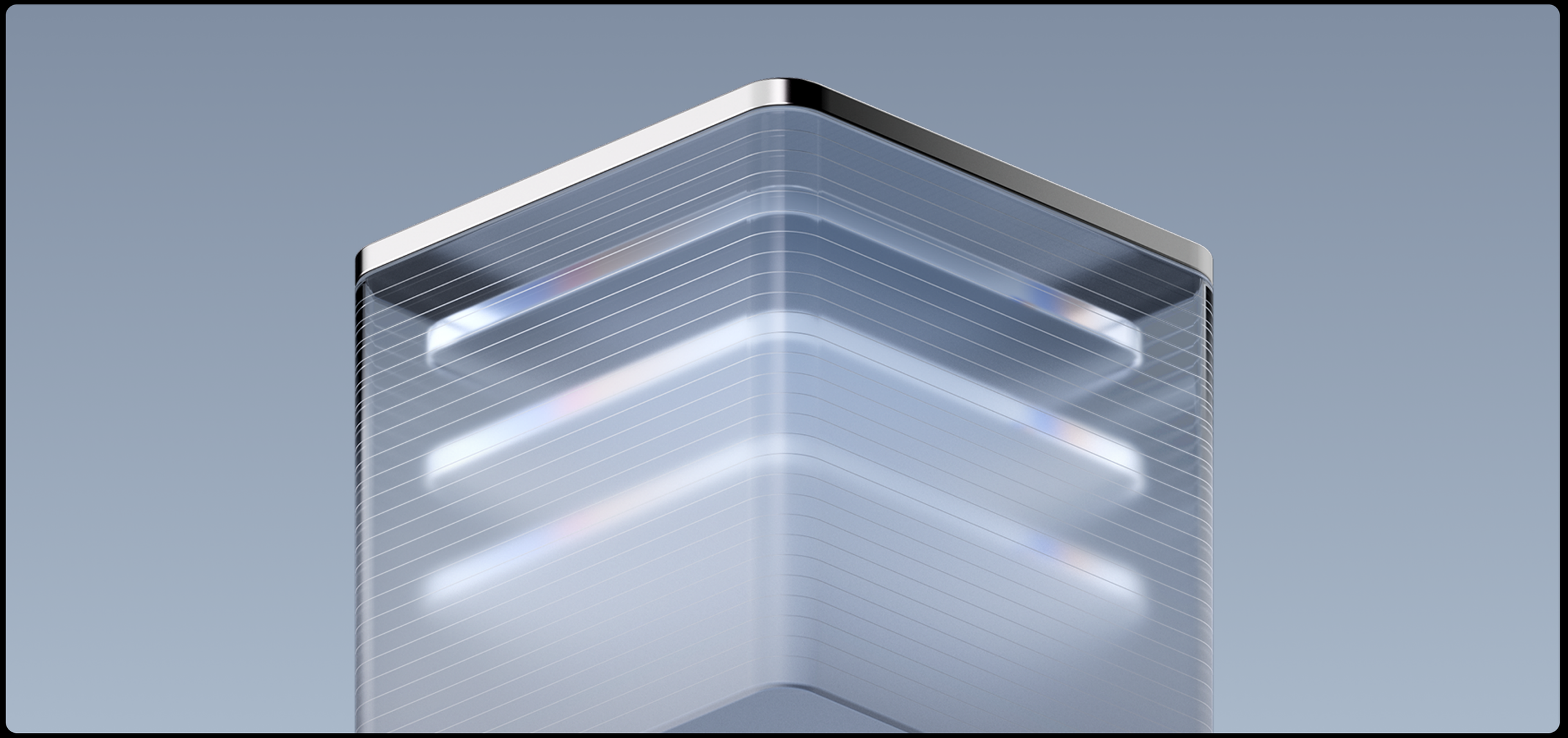
	Total	Items subject to			
		Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	CCR framework	Market risk framework
Assets carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	**35,504,601**	**27,701,365**	**2,134,887**	**5,668,349**	**—**
Liabilities carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	**8,003**	**—**	**—**	**8,003**	**—**
Total net amount under the scope of prudential consolidation	**35,496,598**	**27,701,365**	**2,134,887**	**5,660,346**	**—**
Off-balance-sheet amounts	**4,735**	**4,735**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Differences in valuations	—	—	—	—	—
Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	—	—	—	—	—
Differences due to consideration of provisions	-123,251	-123,251	—	—	—
Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)	—	—	—	—	—
Differences due to credit conversion factors	-881,191	-881,191	—	—	—
Differences due to Securitisation with risk transfer	—	—	—	—	—
Other differences	—	—	—	—	—
Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	**34,496,891**	**26,701,658**	**2,134,887**	**5,660,346**	**—**

Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity) - EU LI3 - Table 10

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of prudential consolidation	Carrying value of items				Description of the entity
			Proportional consolidation	Equity method	Neither consolidated nor deducted	Deducted	
Revolut Holdings Europe UAB	*Full consolidation*	*X*					*Credit institution*
Revolut Bank UAB	*Full consolidation*	*X*					*Credit institution*
Revolut Securities UAB	*Full consolidation*	*X*					*Investment firm*
Revolut Insurance UAB	*Full consolidation*					*X*	*Insurance entity*
Revolut Switzerland Payments AG	*Full consolidation*	*X*					*Financial Institution*
Revolut (Switzerland) AG	*Full consolidation*	*X*					*Financial Institution*
Global Opco SA	*Full consolidation*	*X*					*Financial Institution*

Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA) - EU PV1 - Table 11

		Risk category					Category level AVA - Valuation uncertainty		Total category level post-diversification	Of which: Total core approach in the trading book	Of which: Total core approach in the banking book
	Category level AVA	Equity	Interest Rates	Foreign exchange	Credit	Commodities	Unearned credit spreads AVA	Investment and funding costs AVA			
1	Market price uncertainty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Close-out cost	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Concentrated positions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Early termination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Model risk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Operational risk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Future administrative costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	**Total Additional Valuation Adjustments (AVAs)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**28**	**—**	**—**



Own Funds

Composition of regulatory own funds - EU CC1 - Table 12

The table below presents the breakdown of the regulatory capital position as of 31 December 2025, in the disclosure format required by the CRR.

	€'000	Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,034,885	**(a)**
	of which ordinary shares	15,590	
2	Retained earnings	252,336	**(d)**
	of which excluding current period profit not eligible	105,898	**(d)**
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	15,468	**(b)**
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk	—	
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	—	
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	—	
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	102,971	**(d)**
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**1,405,659**	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(28)	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	—	
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	—	
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	—	
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	—	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	—	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	—	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	—	
16	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	—	
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	—	
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	—	
EU-20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	—	
EU-20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)	—	

Composition of regulatory own funds - EU CC1 - Table 12 (continued)

€'000		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
EU-20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	—	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	—	
22	Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)	—	
23	of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	—	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	—	
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	—	
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	—	
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	—	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	—	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**(28)**	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**1,405,632**	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	400,000	**(e)**
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	400,000	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	—	
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	—	
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) subject to phase out from AT1	—	
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) subject to phase out from AT1	—	
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	—	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	—	
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**400,000**	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	—	
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	—	
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)	—	
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	—	

Composition of regulatory own funds - EU CC1 - Table 12 (continued)

€'000		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**—**	
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**400,000**	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**1,805,632**	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	—	
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486 (4) CRR	—	
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (2) subject to phase out from T2	—	
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (2) subject to phase out from T2	—	
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	—	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	—	
50	Credit risk adjustments	—	
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**—**	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	—	
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	—	
54	Direct and indirect holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	
55	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	—	
56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	—	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**—**	
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**—**	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**1,805,632**	
60	**Total risk exposure amount**	**6,069,510**	
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1	23.16%	
62	Tier 1	29.75%	
63	Total capital	29.75%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	10.01%	

Composition of regulatory own funds - EU CC1 - Table 12 (continued)

€'000		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0.91%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0.02%	
EU-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement	—%	
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	2.08%	
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements**	16.58%	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	—	
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	—	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	—	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	—	
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	30,496	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	—	
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	—	

Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements - EU CC2 - Table 13

€'000	Under Regulatory Scope of Consolidation	Cross reference to the own funds
Assets		
Cash and balances with central banks	15,710,317	
Due from banks and other financial institutions	166,177	
Derivatives	19,784	
Reverse repurchase agreements	5,648,565	
Loans and advances to customers	2,440,018	
Loans and advances to public sector	2,300,176	
Debt securities	7,917,428	
Equity instruments	33	
Investments in subsidiaries	609	
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	9,472	
Deferred tax assets	10,069	
Other assets	1,281,952	
Total assets	**35,504,601**	
Liabilities		
Derivatives	8,003	
Due to customers	31,163,192	
Due to other financial institutions	242,161	
Other liabilities	2,157,127	
Provisions	22,560	
Total liabilities	**33,593,043**	
Equity attributable to equity holders of parent		
Share capital	15,620	**(a)**
Reserve capital	1,019,265	**(a)**
Other equity instruments	400,000	**(e)**
Retained earnings	461,205	**(d)**
Reserves	15,468	**(b)**
Total equity	**1,911,558**	
Total liabilities and equity	**35,504,601**	

Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments - EU CCA - Table 14

Capital instruments main features template (€'000)				
1 Issuer		Revolut Holdings Europe UAB		Revolut Holdings Europe UAB
2 Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)		485100FX5Y9YLAQLNP12		485100FX5Y9YLAQLNP12
3 Governing law(s) of the instrument		Republic of Lithuania Law on Companies		Republic of Lithuania Law on Companies
Regulatory Treatment				
4 Transitional CRR rules		Common Equity Tier 1		Additional Tier 1
5 Post-transitional CRR rules		Common Equity Tier 1		Additional Tier 1
6 Eligible at solo / (sub-)consolidated / solo & (sub-)consolidated		(Sub)-Consolidated		(Sub)-Consolidated
7 Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)		Ordinary shares		Perpetual subordinated Additional Tier 1 instrument
8 Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, recent reporting date)	€	9,342	€	400,000
9 Par value of instrument	€	9,342	€	400,000
10 Accounting classification		Share capital		Debt instrument (Additional Tier 1 capital)
11 Original date of issuance		18/07/2017		15/12/2025
12 Perpetual or dated		Perpetual		Perpetual
13 Original maturity date		No maturity		No maturity
14 Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval		No		No
15 Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount		N/A		N/A
16 Subsequent call dates, if applicable		N/A		N/A
Coupons / dividends				
17 Fixed or floating dividend/coupon		Floating		Floating
18 Coupon rate and any related index		N/A		N/A
19 Existence of a dividend stopper		No		No
20 Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory		Fully discretionary		Fully discretionary
21 Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem		Fully discretionary		Fully discretionary
22 Non-cumulative or cumulative		Non-cumulative		Non-cumulative
23 Convertible or non-convertible		Non-cumulative		Non-cumulative
24 If convertible, conversion trigger(s)		N/A		N/A
25 If convertible, fully or partially		-		-
26 If convertible, conversion rate		N/A		N/A
27 If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion		N/A		N/A
28 If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into		-		-
29 If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into		N/A		N/A
30 Writedown feature		No		No
31 If writedown, writedown trigger(s)		N/A		N/A
32 If writedown, full or partial		-		-
33 If writedown, permanent or temporary		N/A		N/A
34 If temporary write-own, description of writeup mechanism		N/A		N/A
35 Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type)		Ranks behind all other forms of Capital		Ranks senior to CET1 instruments but subordinated to T2 instruments.
36 Non-compliant transitioned features		-		-
37 If yes, specify non-compliant features		N/A		N/A

Countercyclical capital buffers

Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer - CCyB1 - Table 15

€'000	General credit exposures		Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements		Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach			Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book				
Breakdown by country:										
(AT) Republic of Austria	39	—	—	39	2	—	2	31	—%	—%
(AU) Australia	23,209	—	—	23,209	371	—	371	4,642	0.18%	—%
(BE) Kingdom of Belgium	22,528	—	—	22,528	1,800	—	1,800	22,497	0.88%	1.00%
(BG) Bulgaria	670	—	—	670	46	—	46	573	0.02%	2.00%
(CA) Canada	103,495	—	—	103,495	1,656	—	1,656	20,699	0.81%	—%
(CH) Swiss Confederation	119	—	—	119	8	—	8	100	—%	—%
(CY) Republic of Cyprus	395	—	—	395	31	—	31	389	0.02%	1.00%
(CZ) Czech Republic	183	—	—	183	13	—	13	160	0.01%	1.25%
(DE) Federal Republic of Germany	241,329	—	—	241,329	15,782	—	15,782	197,278	7.69%	0.75%
(DK) Kingdom of Denmark	257	—	—	257	19	—	19	240	0.01%	2.50%
(EE) Republic of Estonia	141	—	—	141	11	—	11	134	0.01%	1.50%
(ES) Kingdom of Spain	213,242	—	—	213,242	15,748	—	15,748	196,847	7.67%	0.50%
(FI) Republic of Finland	29,795	—	—	29,795	3,573	—	3,573	44,667	1.74%	—%
(FR) French Republic	200,771	—	538,189	738,960	13,479	8,358	21,837	272,959	10.64%	1.00%
(GB) Great Britain and Northern Ireland	57,682	—	—	57,682	4,474	—	4,474	55,920	2.18%	2.00%
(GF) French Guiana	16	—	—	16	1	—	1	12	—%	—%
(GI) Gibraltar	31	—	—	31	3	—	3	31	—%	—%
(GP) Guadeloupe	11	—	—	11	1	—	1	8	—%	—%
(GR) Hellenic Republic	1,000	—	—	1,000	78	—	78	974	0.04%	0.25%
(HR) Republic of Croatia	139	—	—	139	10	—	10	129	0.01%	1.50%
(HU) Republic of Hungary	108	—	—	108	7	—	7	90	—%	1.00%
(IE) Ireland	694,881	—	—	694,881	39,959	—	39,959	499,488	19.47%	1.50%
(IS) Republic of Iceland	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—%	2.50%
(IT) Italian Republic	66,381	—	—	66,381	3,850	—	3,850	48,119	1.88%	—%
(LT) Republic of Lithuania	412,991	—	691,802	1,104,793	15,186	10,870	26,056	325,697	12.70%	1.00%
(LU) Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	14	—	—	14	1	—	1	11	—%	0.50%
(LV) Republic of Latvia	68	—	—	68	5	—	5	60	—%	1.00%
(MF) Saint Martin (French part)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—%	—%
(MQ) Martinique	13	—	—	13	1	—	1	10	—%	—%
(MT) Republic of Malta	304	—	—	304	24	—	24	301	0.01%	—%
(NL) Kingdom of Netherlands	557	—	—	557	41	—	41	510	0.02%	2.00%

Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer - CCyB1 - Table 15 (continued)

€'000	General credit exposures		Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements		Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach			Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book				
Breakdown by country:										
(NO) Kingdom of Norway	72	—	—	72	4	—	4	55	—%	2.50%
(PL) Republic of Poland	379,892	—	—	379,892	21,851	—	21,851	273,141	10.65%	1.00%
(PT) Portuguese Republic	44,713	—	—	44,713	2,589	—	2,589	32,362	1.26%	—%
(RE) Reunion	25	—	—	25	2	—	2	20	—%	—%
(RO) Romania	465,907	—	—	465,907	26,835	—	26,835	335,435	13.08%	1.00%
(SE) Kingdom of Sweden	102	—	—	102	6	—	6	81	—%	2.00%
(SI) Republic of Slovenia	120	—	—	120	9	—	9	117	—%	1.00%
(SK) Slovak Repuplik	49	—	—	49	3	—	3	38	—%	1.50%
(UA) Ukraine	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—%	—%
(US) United States of America	54,399	—	175,791	230,190	4,352	2,725	7,077	88,464	3.45%	—%
(YT) Territorial collectivity of Mayotte	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—%	—%
(Other Countries) Other Countries	—	—	729,105	729,105	—	11,416	11,416	142,702	5.56%	—%
Total	**3,015,656**	**—**	**2,134,887**	**5,150,543**	**171,831**	**33,369**	**205,200**	**2,564,996**	**100.00%**	

Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer - CCyB2 - Table 16

	€'000	31-Dec-25
1	Total risk exposure amount	6,069,510
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.91%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	55,414

Leverage Ratio

EU LRA – Disclosure of LR qualitative information - Table 17

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB closely monitors the risk of excessive leverage through regular forecasting exercises and a strong governance framework to ensure compliance with regulatory minimum levels and internal objectives.

As part of its capital management framework RHEUAB formally creates balance sheets and P&L forecasts on at least a quarterly basis. This forward-looking assessment allows RHEUAB to continually monitor and assess leverage ratio adequacy in order to make strategic decisions around the effective management of capital resources. RHEUAB recognises that in order to remain above internal risk appetite it will be dependent on additional capital from the parent company for a continued period. This additional capital raise planned in a number of tranches is required to support RHEUAB's business - deposit taking and lending - before RHEUAB's build up of capital resources surpass the growth of capital requirements.

The leverage ratio increased by 42 basis points, rising from 4.80% in Q3 to 5.22% in Q4 2025. The tier 1 capital increased by EUR 924M reflects growth in CET1 capital and the issuance of Additional Tier 1 capital instruments during Q4 2025. The leverage ratio exposure increased from EUR 19.8 Bn to EUR 34.6 Bn

LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures - EU LR1 - Table 18

€'000		Applicable amount
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	35,504,601
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	—
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	—
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))	—
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	—
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	—
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	66,597
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	—
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	91,962
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	- 28
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) and point (ca) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—
12	Other adjustments	- 1,095,804
13	**Total exposure measure**	**34,567,328**

LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure - EU LR2 - Table 19

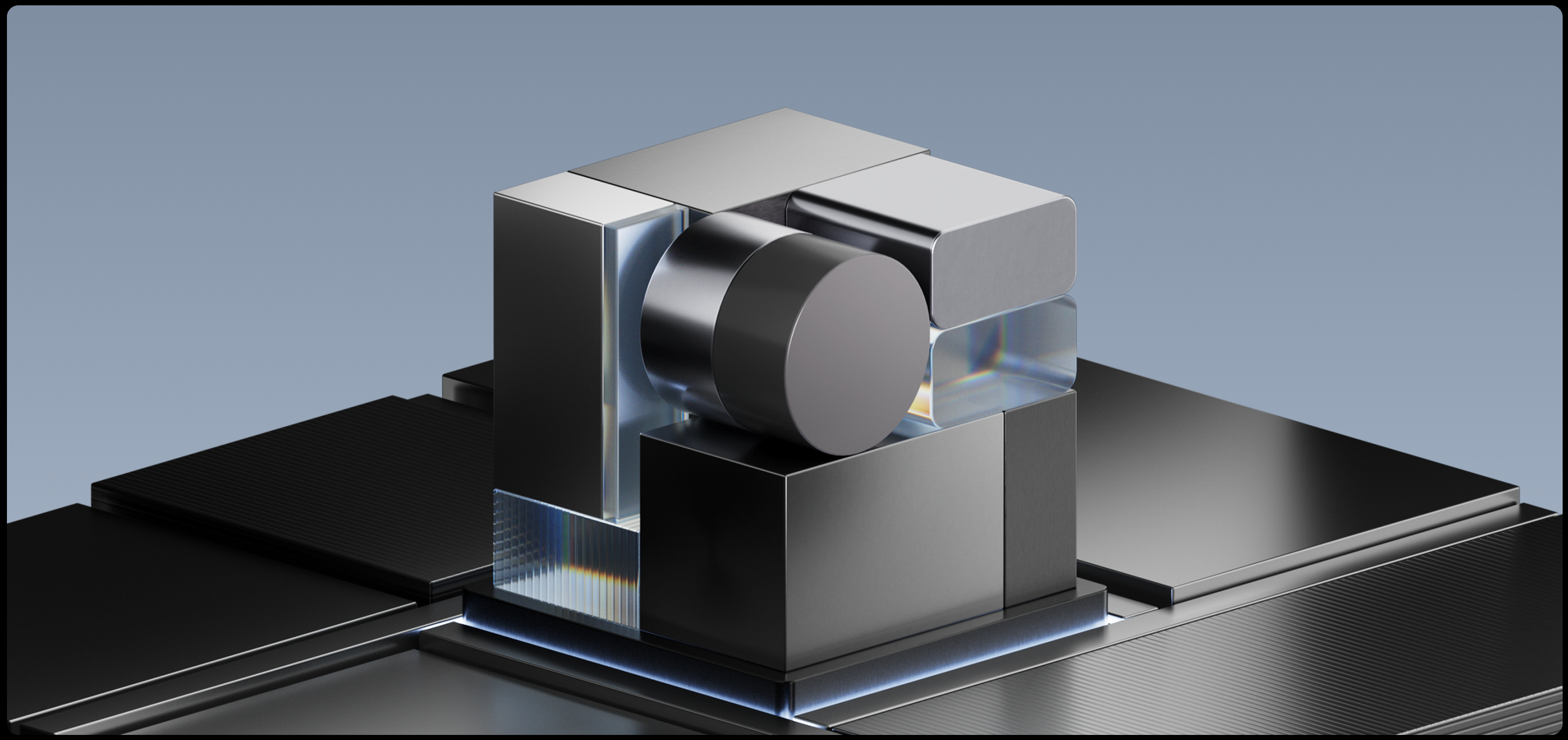
€'000		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		31 - Dec - 25	30 - Sep - 25
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	28,747,586	24,026,572
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	—	—
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	—	—
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	—	—
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	—	—
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	—	—
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	**28,747,586**	**24,026,572**
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	21,824	23,168
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	—	—
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	58,027	53,814
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	—	—
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	—	—
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	—	—
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	—	—
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (original Exposure Method)	—	—
11.00	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	—	—
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	—	—
13	**Total derivatives exposures**	**79,850**	**76,983**
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	5,647,929	5,056,387
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	—	—
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	—	—
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR	—	—
17	Agent transaction exposures	—	—
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	—	—
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	**5,647,929**	**5,056,387**
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	91,962	103,179
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	—	—
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	—	—
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**91,962**	**103,179**
Excluded exposures			
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) and point (ca) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—	—
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a (1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))	—	—

LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure - EU LR2 - Table 19 (continued)

€'000		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		31 - Dec - 25	30 - Sep - 25
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Public sector investments)	—	—
EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans)	—	—
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units))	—	—
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	—	—
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	—	—
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—	—
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—	—
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	—	—
EU-22k	(Excluded exposures to shareholders according to Article 429a (1), point (da) CRR)	—	—
EU-22l	(Exposures deducted in accordance with point (q) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—	—
EU-22m	(Total exempted exposures)	—	—
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**1,805,632**	**1,404,307**
24	**Total exposure measure**	**34,567,328**	**29,263,121**
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio	5.22%	4.80%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	5.22%	4.80%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	5.22%	4.80%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	—%	—%
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	—%	—%
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	—%	—%
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%
Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures			
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	—	—
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	5,320,420	3,979,863
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	5,647,929	5,056,387
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	34,239,819	28,186,597
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	34,239,819	28,186,597
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	5.27%	4.98%
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	5.27%	4.98%

LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures) - EU LR3 - Table 20

€'000		CRR leverage ratio exposures
EU-1	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:**	**28,747,586**
EU-2	Trading book exposures	—
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	28,747,586
EU-4	Covered bonds	128,907
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	22,581,911
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	—
EU-7	Institutions	1,088,467
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	100,381
EU-9	Retail exposures	2,325,021
EU-10	Corporates	99,329
EU-11	Exposures in default	14,629
EU-12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	2,408,941



Liquidity

Liquidity risk management - EU LIQA - Table 21

EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management	Management report 2025 section	Disclosure	Management report page numbers
Strategies and processes in the management of the liquidity risk, including policies on diversification in the sources and tenor of planned funding,	Notes to the financial statements	6.1.1 Liquidity and Funding Risk	131 - 132
Structure and organisation of the liquidity risk management function (authority, statute, other arrangements).	Notes to the financial statements	6.1.1 Liquidity and Funding Risk	131 - 132
A description of the degree of centralisation of liquidity management and interaction between the group's units	Notes to the financial statements	6.1.1 Funding and Liquidity Risk	131 - 132
Scope and nature of liquidity risk reporting and measurement systems.	Notes to the financial statements	6.1.1 Liquidity and Funding Risk	131 - 132
Policies for hedging and mitigating the liquidity risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants.	Notes to the financial statements	6.1.1 Funding and Liquidity Risk	131 - 132
An outline of the bank`s contingency funding plans.	See notes below.		
An explanation of how stress testing is used.	Notes to the financial statements	6.1.1 Funding and Liquidity Risk	131 - 132
A declaration approved by the management body on the adequacy of liquidity risk management arrangements of the institution providing assurance that the liquidity risk management systems put in place are adequate with regard to the institution's profile and strategy.	See notes below.		
A concise liquidity risk statement approved by the management body succinctly describing the institution's overall liquidity risk profile associated with the business strategy. This statement shall include key ratios and figures (other than those already covered in the EU LIQ1 template under this ITS) providing external stakeholders with a comprehensive view of the institution's management of liquidity risk, including how the liquidity risk profile of the institution interacts with the risk tolerance set by the management body.	See notes below.		
These ratios may include:			
Concentration limits on collateral pools and sources of funding (both products and counterparties)	See notes below.		
Customised measurement tools or metrics that assess the structure of the bank's balance sheet or that project cash flows and future liquidity positions, taking into account off-balance sheet risks which are specific to that bank	See notes below.		
Liquidity exposures and funding needs at the level of individual legal entities, foreign branches and subsidiaries, taking into account legal, regulatory and operational limitations on the transferability of liquidity	See notes below.		
Balance sheet and off-balance sheet items broken down into maturity buckets and the resultant liquidity gaps	See notes below.		

Under liquidity stress conditions, Revolut Holdings Europe UAB has defined a range of available contingency actions, which are set to ensure that the liquidity buffer, regulatory metrics, risk appetite and the internal liquidity and funding risk management limits are not breached. Normative and economic requirements are also supplemented by a suite of early warning indicators (EWIs, known as Key Risk Indicators within RHEUAB) to identify signs of emerging liquidity stress in a timely manner. The list and calibration of indicators is constantly enhanced to incorporate external events and to ensure the set of EWIs remains relevant as the business evolves.

In order to capture early signals of potential liquidity stress comprehensively, they are forward-looking and set at a granular level from both leading and lagging, external and internal perspective, and include idiosyncratic and systematic indicators, with the performance of some indicators completely out of RHEUAB's control but nevertheless a strong signal for RHEUAB to be proactive and prepare relevant actions.

After these procedures have been activated, the management bodies are tasked to cascade and coordinate efforts across the relevant business units to ensure that liquidity and funding situation is restored within the parameters stipulated by regulatory and internal minimum requirements. The plan defines accountability, actions and triggers for every contemplated event in order to restore liquidity position. The plan, actions, responsibilities and thresholds are formally defined in the Liquidity Contingency Plan (LCP), presented and updated on a yearly basis after approval by formal governance bodies.

RHEUAB's liquidity position is adequate in both base-case and adverse projections after considering the current and future risk profile of the entity. This is based on the sizeable and high quality liquidity buffer based on overnight holdings at central banks, the quality of the risk management, internal controls and governance. This statement covers both a regulatory and an economic assessment of the risks to the capital position. These include:

- A detailed understanding of the risks applicable to RHEUAB as a result of offering products and services within the market and the levels of liquidity reserves required to mitigate this risk profile;
- A comprehensive assessment of how the business will perform across a range of hypothetical stressed economic and business scenarios which have been designed to specifically test the vulnerabilities in the business model; and
- Full awareness of the dynamics of RHEUAB's liquidity position under a range of severe, but plausible stresses and potential actions that can be taken to mitigate the impact of the stresses.

Some of the key ratios (aside from regulatory implied LCR and NSFR) and figures RHEUAB follows in order to monitor liquidity risk include the following:

- Liquidity Stress Excess (LSE) measuring available liquidity level after occurrence of idyiosincratic and market-wide scenarios;
- HQLA to deposit ratio;
- Concentration of funding and concentration of uninsured deposits;
- Level of high quality assets over total assets portfolio;
- Asset encumbrance ratio;
- Deposit Outflows over 1 and 7 days; and

– Cash Survival days.

Quantitative information of LCR - EU LIQ1 - Table 22

€'000		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU 1a	Quarter ending on (DD Month YYY)	31 Dec 25	30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25	31 Mar 25	31 Dec 25	30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25	31 Mar 25
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), after application of haircuts in line with Article 9 of regulation (EU) 2015/61					16,547,553	14,763,505	13,189,478	11,667,762
CASH - OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	21,098,885	18,907,545	16,716,529	14,843,678	1,681,601	1,556,046	1,400,116	1,255,109
3	Stable deposits	12,239,673	9,611,099	7,604,919	6,055,898	611,984	480,555	380,246	302,795
4	Less stable deposits	8,859,212	9,296,446	9,111,610	8,787,781	1,069,617	1,075,491	1,019,870	952,315
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	3,648,051	2,670,943	1,836,738	1,118,976	1,400,086	1,063,317	808,508	603,855
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	1,444,288	1,097,294	744,255	411,995	361,072	236,288	186,064	102,999
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	2,203,763	1,573,650	1,092,482	706,981	1,039,014	788,994	622,444	500,857
8	Unsecured debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Secured wholesale funding					—	—	—	—
10	Additional requirements	711,133	581,036	454,551	368,755	206,828	200,292	195,255	185,815
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	53,086	56,705	61,397	57,829	53,086	56,705	61,397	57,829
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	658,048	524,331	393,154	310,925	153,743	143,587	133,858	127,986
14	Other contractual funding obligations	1,516,180	1,252,636	1,037,586	802,351	1,500,882	1,235,868	1,030,058	796,101
15	Other contingent funding obligations	13,349	17,668	18,286	17,188	—	—	—	—
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**					**4,789,397**	**4,055,522**	**3,433,937**	**2,840,881**
CASH - INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	150,161	131,903	139,625	85,006	139,068	120,810	128,532	85,006
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	277,970	200,955	157,957	141,747	230,499	166,783	129,147	114,729
19	Other cash inflows	1,079,282	931,466	859,547	744,080	1,079,282	931,466	859,547	744,080
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					—	—	—	—
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					—	—	—	—
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**1,507,413**	**1,264,324**	**1,157,130**	**970,833**	**1,448,848**	**1,219,058**	**1,117,226**	**943,815**
EU-20a	*Fully exempt inflows*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU-20b	*Inflows subject to 90% cap*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU-20c	*Inflows subject to 75% cap*	1,507,413	1,264,324	1,157,130	970,833	1,448,848	1,219,058	1,117,226	943,815
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE									
21	**LIQUIDITY BUFFER**					**16,547,553**	**14,763,505**	**13,189,478**	**11,667,762**
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**					**3,340,549**	**2,836,464**	**2,316,710**	**1,897,066**
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO**					**511.69%**	**532.66%**	**589.08%**	**637.94%**

Qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1- EU LIQB - Table 23

EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR	Management report 2025 section	Disclosure	Management report page numbers
Explanations on the main drivers of LCR results and the evolution of the contribution of inputs to the LCR's calculation over time		See notes below	
Explanations on the changes in the LCR over time			
Explanations on the actual concentration of funding sources			
High-level description of the composition of the institution`s liquidity buffer.			
Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls			
Currency mismatch in the LCR			
Other items in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR disclosure template but that the institution considers relevant for its liquidity profile			

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB Group's key normative liquidity and funding ratios, the LCR and the NSFR, are meeting regulatory requirements with a high margin, and are expected to stay well above the internal and regulatory thresholds in the medium term indicating a healthy liquidity situation. For reference, the lowest LCR point over the 2025 reporting period for the RHE Group was in November with 410.63% (against a minimum requirement of 100% and an internal limit of 160%). The main drivers of the LCR are 1) a strong liquidity position primarily based on overnight holdings at central banks and 2) projected outflows of deposit customers. RHEUAB has started distributing some of the available liquidity into investment and lending portfolios, increasing inflows from accruals, but reducing the high quality liquid assets. Controls have been put in place to always remain with healthy HQLA buffers. The conclusion of a healthy liquidity situation is also supported by the outcome of the main internal liquidity stress metric: the Liquidity Stress Excess (LSE).

Since the primary sources of funding are customer deposits and equity, concentration risk by instrument type may arise. For deposits in particular, this could pose stability risk to the extent that customer segments are correlated, or customer behaviour overlaps under different scenarios. Despite this reliance on instant access deposits for funding, the risk is mitigated by prudent segmentation analysis and stress testing treatment. Customer profiling is reviewed and updated once a year as part of the Funding Plan and in alignment with ILAAP, allowing for an accurate application of outflow factors for the different client segments in the different stress situations tested. A considerable growth in the deposit book in the medium term is projected.

Majority of liabilities are denominated in EUR with a significant deposit base also denominated in USD and GBP currencies. Most of the balances in EUR and other major currencies (swapped into EUR) are placed at ECB and other Central Bank accounts or invested in various types of securities. Balances of less significant currencies such as CHF, PLN and RON, given Large Exposure restrictions on how much assets can be placed with financial institutions and low risk appetite on these countries' sovereign credit risk, are swapped into EUR and invested into Eurozone debt securities, or placed at ECB, Bundesbank and Bank of Lithuania. FX swaps and Cross Currency Swaps are executed on a short term basis to manage currency liquidity requirements.

The liquidity buffer mainly consists of cash deposited within central banks accounts, and securities that qualify as highly liquid assets (HQLA). In the longer term the investment portfolio composition may evolve, including accounts deposited in high-rated banks, reverse repos with high-rated banks, fixed-income instruments received as collateral, and a variety of securities such as government bonds, supranationals, public sector bonds, covered bonds, asset-backed bonds, senior unsecured bonds issued by financial institutions (banks), Schuldscheindarlehen Loans (SSDs) and other debt capital market instruments.

Derivatives are used to manage interest rate (IR) and foreign exchange (FX) risks utilising standard contracts of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) with swap counterparties.

Despite the growth in size of derivatives portfolio as the business matures, off-balance sheet liquidity risk stemming from derivatives is considered as low from a liquidity standpoint given that derivatives are fully collateralised under close to zero threshold bilateral cash Credit Support Annexes (CSAs).

Clients have immediate access to funds where the firm has not yet settled the underlying receivable such as customer funds topped up via card transaction, third party savings vault withdrawals, or prior to receipt of funds from acquirers (third parties). In addition, the merchant acquiring product for business customers also requires pre-funding for receivables from acquirers or card schemes. This kind of pre-funding risk is a specific risk and is not captured in the LCR. To ensure complete capture of risks, a stress provision for receivables pre-funding risk is included in the internal LSE model and updated on a yearly basis to make sure the scale of this particular risk is kept up to date.

Net Stable Funding Ratio - EU LIQ2 - Table 24

T (31st December 2025) €'000		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	1,805,632	—	—	—	1,805,632
2	Own funds	1,805,632	—	—	—	1,805,632
3	Other capital instruments		—	—	—	—
4	Retail deposits		26,073,889	—	—	24,322,832
5	Stable deposits		17,126,627	—	—	16,270,296
6	Less stable deposits		8,947,262	—	—	8,052,536
7	Wholesale funding:		5,228,433	—	—	2,340,963
8	Operational deposits		2,049,231	—	—	1,024,615
9	Other wholesale funding		3,179,202	—	—	1,316,347
10	Interdependent liabilities		—	—	—	—
11	Other liabilities:	—	1,725,559	—	—	—
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	—				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		1,725,559	—	—	—
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**28,469,426**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					20,772
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		—	—	—	—
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		—	—	—	—
17	Performing loans and securities:		3,270,760	1,473,519	9,760,319	10,117,033
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		—	—	—	—
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		1,515,296	1,023,022	3,337,292	3,935,940
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		1,107,173	347,896	3,781,480	3,545,273
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		492,832	—	1,807,310	1,386,173
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		—	—	100,399	100,399
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		—	—	99,986	99,986
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		648,290	102,601	2,541,148	2,535,421
25	Interdependent assets		—	—	—	—
26	Other assets:		1,516,520	2,458	82,991	688,565
27	Physical traded commodities				—	—
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		8	—	—	7
29	NSFR derivative assets		6,582			6,582
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		—			—
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		1,509,930	2,458	82,991	681,976
32	Off-balance sheet items		848,704	—	—	28,716
33	**Total RSF**					**10,855,086**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**262.27%**

Net Stable Funding Ratio - EU LIQ2 - Table 24 (continued)

T-1 (30th September 2025)		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
€'000		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	1,404,307	—	—	—	1,404,307
2	Own funds	1,404,307	—	—	—	1,404,307
3	Other capital instruments		—	—	—	—
4	Retail deposits		22,793,001	—	—	21,249,478
5	Stable deposits		14,715,543	—	—	13,979,766
6	Less stable deposits		8,077,458	—	—	7,269,712
7	Wholesale funding:		4,532,157	—	—	1,950,000
8	Operational deposits		1,825,717	—	—	912,859
9	Other wholesale funding		2,706,440	—	—	1,037,142
10	Interdependent liabilities		—	—	—	—
11	Other liabilities:	—	1,449,403	—	—	—
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	—				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories	0	1,449,403	—	—	—
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**24,603,785**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					18,930
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		—	—	—	—
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		—	—	—	—
17	Performing loans and securities:		2,631,387	1,471,116	9,623,217	9,907,256
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		—	—	—	—
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		1,201,339	683,810	3,380,006	3,792,434
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		810,884	431,075	3,249,276	3,064,293
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		425,753	91,973	1,398,082	1,128,661
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		2,261	2,261	104,841	109,362
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		2,261	2,261	104,841	109,362
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		616,904	353,970	2,889,094	2,941,167
25	Interdependent assets		—	—	—	—
26	Other assets:		1,403,849	—	—	551,978
27	Physical traded commodities				—	—
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		—	—	—	—
29	NSFR derivative assets		6,008			6,008
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		—			—
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		1,397,841	—	—	545,970
32	Off-balance sheet items		755,242	—	—	26,290
33	**Total RSF**					**10,504,454**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**234.05%**

Net Stable Funding Ratio - EU LIQ2 - Table 24 (continued)

T-2 (30th June 2025)		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
€'000		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	1,297,155	—	—	—	1,297,155
2	Own funds	1,297,155	—	—	—	1,297,155
3	Other capital instruments	0	—	—	—	—
4	Retail deposits	0	20,725,970	—	—	19,269,292
5	Stable deposits	0	12,318,384	—	—	11,702,464
6	Less stable deposits	0	8,407,586	—	—	7,566,828
7	Wholesale funding:	0	3,495,117	—	—	1,608,392
8	Operational deposits	0	1,590,179	—	—	795,089
9	Other wholesale funding	0	1,904,938	—	—	813,303
10	Interdependent liabilities	0	—	—	—	—
11	Other liabilities:	13,545	1,455,967	—	—	—
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	13,545	0	0	0	0
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories	0	1,455,967	—	—	—
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**22,174,840**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					66,060
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		—	—	—	—
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		—	—	—	—
17	Performing loans and securities:		1,572,631	1,646,779	6,707,156	7,198,345
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		—	—	—	—
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		893,787	983,090	1,871,205	2,416,519
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		585,465	463,959	2,754,018	2,865,627
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		—	—	—	—
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		—	—	—	—
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		—	—	—	—
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		93,380	199,730	2,081,934	1,916,198
25	Interdependent assets		—	—	—	—
26	Other assets:		1,455,501	—	—	560,025
27	Physical traded commodities		0	0	—	—
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		—	—	—	—
29	NSFR derivative assets		—			—
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		11,075			554
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		1,444,425	—	—	559,471
32	Off-balance sheet items		653,534	—	—	22,731
33	**Total RSF**					**7,847,161**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**283.02%**

Net Stable Funding Ratio - EU LIQ2 - Table 24 (continued)

T-3 (31st March 2025)		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
€'000		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	1,295,179	—	—	—	1,295,179
2	Own funds	1,295,179	—	—	—	1,295,179
3	Other capital instruments	0	—	—	—	—
4	Retail deposits	0	17,750,661	—	—	16,474,821
5	Stable deposits	0	9,984,515	—	—	9,485,289
6	Less stable deposits	0	7,766,146	—	—	6,989,531
7	Wholesale funding:	0	4,240,744	—	—	1,487,072
8	Operational deposits	0	1,314,303	—	—	1,353,405
9	Other wholesale funding	0	2,926,441	—	—	133,668
10	Interdependent liabilities	0	—	—	—	—
11	Other liabilities:	1,141	1,320,410	—	—	—
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	1,141	0	0	0	0
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories	0	1,320,410	—	—	—
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**	0	0	0	0	**19,257,072**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					70,381
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		—	—	—	—
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		—	—	—	—
17	Performing loans and securities:		933,412	833,785	5,434,755	5,387,015
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		—	—	—	—
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		703,848	295,340	1,270,954	1,463,780
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		229,564	297,637	2,031,826	1,990,652
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		—	—	—	—
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		—	—	—	—
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		—	—	—	—
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		—	240,808	2,131,975	1,932,583
25	Interdependent assets		—	—	—	—
26	Other assets:		1,189,182	2,022	7,775	519,057
27	Physical traded commodities		0	0	—	—
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		—	—	—	—
29	NSFR derivative assets		—	0	0	—
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		1,141	0	0	57
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		1,188,040	2,022	7,775	519,000
32	Off-balance sheet items		536,328	—	61	26,694
33	**Total RSF**					**6,003,148**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**315.49%**

Credit Risk

General qualitative information about credit risk - EU CRA - Table 25

Pillar 3 disclosure requirement	Management report 2025 section	Disclosure	Management report page numbers
In the concise risk statement in accordance with point (f) of Article 435(1) CRR, how the business model translates into the components of the institution's credit risk profile.	Notes to the Financial Statements	6.1.2 - Credit Risk	132-135
When discussing their strategies and processes to manage credit risk and the policies for hedging and mitigating that risk in accordance with points (a) and (d) of Article 435(1) CRR, the criteria and approach used for defining the credit risk management policy and for setting credit risk limits.	Management Report and supplemented by notes below	7.1 - Risk Management strategy	17
When informing on the structure and organisation of the risk management function in accordance with point (b) of Article 435(1) CRR, the structure and organisation of the credit risk management and control function.	Management Report and supplemented by notes below	7 - Risk management and internal control	15-19
When informing on the authority, status and other arrangements for the risk management function in accordance with point (b) of Article 435(1) CRR, the relationships between credit risk management, risk control, compliance and internal audit functions.	Management Report	7 - Risk management and internal control	15-19
In accordance with the RHEUAB's Risk Appetite Statement, RHEUAB has a moderate appetite for credit risk in order to facilitate the business strategy. This means that RHEUAB will tolerate exposure to credit risk rationally based upon an analysis of potential risk and reward: risk is controllable to a large extent, but a moderate residual exposure may remain.			
Credit risk management at RHEUAB is integrated into the bank's broader risk management strategy and governed by the Credit Risk Policy. The identification of credit risk sources is maintained through a structured registry of risks and controls. To ensure continuous oversight, RHEUAB monitors a hierarchy of metrics on a daily basis, comprising Risk Appetite Statement Key Risk Indicators, Portfolio Risk Indicators, and Early Warning Indicators. The Credit Risk Policy architecture, owned by the Second Line of Defense, provides the foundational framework from which all policies and subordinate procedures are derived. Limits are established on both an absolute and relative basis to facilitate the execution of business strategy within risk appetite. Any identified incidents, or breaches of these indicators are escalated to the relevant governance committees according to their severity.			

Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets - EU CRB - Table 26

Pillar 3 disclosure requirement	Management report 2025 section	Disclosure	Management report page numbers
The scope and definitions of 'past-due' and 'impaired' exposures used for accounting purposes and the differences, if any, between the definitions of past due and default for accounting and regulatory purposes as specified by the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default in accordance with Article 178 CRR.	Notes to the Financial Statements and supplemented by notes below.	4.10 Impairment of Financial Assets	116-120
The extent of past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired and the reasons for this.	Not applicable, all more than 90 days past due exposures are classed as impaired.		
Description of methods used for determining general and specific credit risk adjustments.	See notes below.		
The institution's own definition of a restructured exposure used for the implementation of point (d) of Article 178(3) CRR specified by the EBA Guidelines on default in accordance with Article 178 CRR when different from the definition of forborne exposure defined in Annex V to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 680/2014.	See notes below.		
The indicators of unwillingness to pay currently being applied in the context of Retail Credit Risk are indicators 1-6 and 13-15, as stated in Management Report 2025 Section 4.10.3. Default Definition. The implementation of indicator 7-12 is in progress.	Notes to the Financial Statements and supplemented by notes below.	4.10 Impairment of Financial Assets	116-120
For RHEUAB, the identification of new defaults may trigger the identification of specific credit risk adjustments. However, specific credit risk adjustments are not default triggers, as the default event is always recognised prior to the specific credit risk adjustment. RHEUAB recognises a credit risk adjustment at the end of the month in which default is recognised.			
The institution defines a restructured exposure under Article 178(3)(d) CRR as a distressed restructuring that triggers the definition of default, aligning this specifically with non-performing forborne exposures in Stage 3. This definition is narrower than the definition of forborne exposure in Annex V to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 680/2014 because, while all distressed restructurings are forborne, the institution also classifies pre-emptive concessions as forborne performing in Stage 2 without triggering a default. Consequently, the institution's definition of a restructured exposure for default purposes is restricted to cases where a concession results in a diminished financial obligation or indicates an inability to pay, ensuring that only those forborne exposures meeting the EBA Guidelines' criteria for distressed restructuring are classified as defaulted.			

Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions - EU CR1 - Table 27

		Gross carrying amount / nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collaterals and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-Performing exposures			Performing exposures - Accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures - Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
€'000			of which: stage 1	of which: stage 2		of which: stage 2	of which: stage 3		of which: stage 1	of which: stage 2		of which: stage 2	of which: stage 3			
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**15,876,494**	**15,844,859**	**31,635**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**31,635**	**—**
10	**Loans and advances**	**10,437,149**	**10,091,246**	**345,902**	**68,041**	**—**	**68,041**	**(63,018)**	**(25,040)**	**(37,978)**	**(53,411)**	**—**	**(53,411)**	**—**	**5,748,542**	**—**
20	Central banks	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	General governments	2,300,143	2,300,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Credit institutions	5,447,639	5,447,639	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,447,633	—
50	Other financial corporations	200,989	200,967	23	24	—	24	(23)	(4)	(18)	(21)	—	(21)	—	200,528	—
60	Non-financial corporations	2,369	596	1,773	3,944	—	3,944	(1,671)	(222)	(1,449)	(3,408)	—	(3,408)	—	—	—
70	Of which: SMEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	Households	2,486,005	2,141,897	344,107	64,073	—	64,073	(61,325)	(24,814)	(36,511)	(49,982)	—	(49,982)	—	100,381	—
90	**Debt Securities**	**7,917,552**	**7,917,552**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(123)**	**(123)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
100	Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110	General governments	3,826,205	3,826,205	—	—	—	—	(90)	(90)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	Credit institutions	1,956,459	1,956,459	—	—	—	—	(33)	(33)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130	Other financial corporations	2,134,888	2,134,888	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140	Non-financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**586,547**	**572,632**	**13,915**	**1,207**	**—**	**1,207**	**2,491**	**1,387**	**1,105**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**—**	**—**
160	Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
170	General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
180	Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
190	Other financial corporations	118,000	118,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
200	Non-financial corporations	605	605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
210	Households	467,942	454,027	13,915	1,207	—	1,207	2,491	1,387	1,105	—	—	—		—	—
220	**Total**	**34,817,741**	**34,426,289**	**391,452**	**69,248**	**—**	**69,248**	**(65,633)**	**(26,550)**	**(39,083)**	**(53,411)**	**—**	**(53,411)**	**—**	**5,780,176**	**—**

Maturity of exposures - EU CR1-A - Table 28

	€'000	On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	—	3,224,029	6,235,429	664,182	265,121	10,388,761
2	Debt securities	—	2,310,924	3,470,413	2,134,437	1,655	7,917,429
3	**Total**	**—**	**5,534,953**	**9,705,842**	**2,798,619**	**266,776**	**18,306,190**

Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances - EU CR2 - Table 29

	€'000	Gross carrying amount
10	**Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**39,020**
20	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	51,743
30	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(22,722)
40	Outflows due to write-offs	(10,959)
50	Outflow due to other situations	(11,763)
60	**Final stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**68,041**

Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries - EU CR2-A - Table 30

	€'000	Gross carrying amount	Related net cumulated recoveries
10	**Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**39,020**	
20	Inflows to non performing portfolios	51,743	
30	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(22,722)	
40	Outflow to performing portfolio	(2,799)	
50	Outflow due to loan repayment, partial or total	(1,014)	
60	Outflow due to collateral liquidations	—	—
70	Outflow due to taking possession of collateral	—	—
80	Outflow due to sale of instruments	(7,909)	8,009
90	Outflow due to risk transfers	—	—
100	Outflows due to write-offs	(10,959)	
110	Outflow due to Other Situations	(40)	
120	Outflow due to reclassification as held for sale	—	
130	**Final stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**68,041**	

Credit quality of forborne exposures - EU CQ1 - Table 31

	€'000	Gross carrying amount/ Nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collaterals received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne			On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		On performing forborne exposures
				Of which defaulted	Of which impaired				
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Loans and advances	9,035	785	785	785	(729)	(613)	—	—
20	Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	General governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	Other financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	Non-financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	Households	9,035	785	785	785	(729)	(613)	—	—
80	Debt Securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	Loan commitments given	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	**Total**	**9,035**	**785**	**785**	**785**	**(729)**	**(613)**	**—**	**—**

Quality of forborne exposures - EU CQ2 - Table 32

	€'000	Gross carrying amount of forborne exposures
10	Loans and advances that have been forborne more than twice	160
20	Non-performing forborne loans and advances that failed to meet the non-performing exit criteria	785

Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days - EU CQ3 - Table 33

		Gross carrying amount / nominal amount											
		Performing exposures			Non-Performing exposures								
	€'000		Not past due or Past due < 30 days	Past due > 30 days < 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past-due or past-due < = 90 days	Past due > 90 days <= 180 days	Past due > 180 days < =1 year	Past due > 1 year <= 2 years	Past due > 2 year <= 5 years	Past due > 5 year <= 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**15,876,494**	**15,876,494**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
10	**Loans and advances**	**10,437,149**	**10,413,671**	**23,478**	**68,041**	**7,554**	**21,004**	**20,291**	**16,063**	**3,128**	**—**	**—**	**68,041**
20	Central banks	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	General governments	2,300,143	2,300,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Credit institutions	5,447,639	5,447,639	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	Other financial corporations	200,989	200,967	23	24	—	22	2	—	—	—	—	24
60	Non-financial corporations	2,369	588	1,780	3,944	21	2,421	1,501	1	—	—	—	3,944
70	*Of which SMEs*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	Households	2,486,005	2,464,330	21,675	64,073	7,533	18,561	18,789	16,062	3,128	—	—	64,073
90	**Debt Securities**	**7,917,552**	**7,917,552**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
100	Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110	General governments	3,826,205	3,826,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	Credit institutions	1,956,459	1,956,459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130	Other financial corporations	2,134,888	2,134,888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140	Non-financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**586,547**			**1,207**								**1,207**
160	Central banks	—			—								—
170	General governments	—			—								—
180	Credit institutions	—			—								—
190	Other financial corporations	118,000			—								—
200	Non-financial corporations	605			—								—
210	Households	467,942			1,207								1,207
220	**Total**	**34,817,741**	**34,207,717**	**23,478**	**69,248**	**7,554**	**21,004**	**20,291**	**16,063**	**3,128**	**—**	**—**	**69,248**

Quality of non-performing exposures by geography - EU CQ4 - Table 34

	€'000		Gross carrying/Nominal amount of which: non-performing	of which: defaulted	of which: subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
10	**On balance sheet exposures**	**34,299,235**	**68,041**	**68,041**	**34,299,235**	**(116,553)**		**—**
40	AUSTRALIA	80,166	—	—	80,166	—		—
50	AUSTRIA	63,595	11	11	63,595	(67)		—
60	BELGIUM	471,482	86	86	471,482	(346)		—
80	BULGARIA	646	12	12	646	(256)		—
90	CANADA	471,295	—	—	471,295	(5)		—
100	CROATIA	122	16	16	122	(83)		—
120	CYPRUS	92	24	24	92	(65)		—
130	CZECH REPUBLIC	346	44	44	346	(249)		—
140	DENMARK	280	56	56	280	(205)		—
150	ESTONIA	143	61	61	143	(111)		—
160	FINLAND	29,884	14	14	29,884	(89)		—
170	FRANCE	4,967,170	6,455	6,455	4,967,170	(10,707)		—
180	FRENCH GUIANA	33	1	1	33	(17)		—
190	GERMANY	17,691,187	5,378	5,378	17,691,187	(9,978)		—
210	GREECE	587	305	305	587	(454)		—
220	GUADELOUPE	27	4	4	27	(17)		—
230	HUNGARY	331	73	73	331	(252)		—
240	ICELAND	17	2	2	17	(12)		—
250	IRELAND	2,906,147	24,435	24,435	2,906,147	(39,119)		—
260	ITALY	401,811	1,929	1,929	401,811	(3,338)		—
270	JAPAN	24,970	—	—	24,970	(1)		—
280	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	49,804	—	—	49,804	—		—
290	LATVIA	98	14	14	98	(66)		—
300	LIECHTENSTEIN	2	—	—	2	(1)		—
310	LITHUANIA	1,502,711	1,555	1,555	1,502,711	(4,772)		—
320	LUXEMBOURG	106	29	29	106	(53)		—
330	MALTA	54	20	20	54	(41)		—
340	MARTINIQUE	29	4	4	29	(16)		—
350	MAYOTTE	6	—	—	6	(4)		—

Quality of non-performing exposures by geography - EU CQ4 - Table 34 (continued)

	€'000	Gross carrying/Nominal amount	of which: non-performing	of which: defaulted	of which: subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
360	NETHERLANDS	12,867	142	142	12,867	(486)		—
370	NORWAY	223	43	43	223	(151)		—
380	POLAND	450,996	9,837	9,837	450,996	(19,345)		—
390	PORTUGAL	51,833	1,211	1,211	51,833	(2,247)		—
400	RÉUNION	42	—	—	42	(22)		—
410	ROMANIA	587,701	9,112	9,112	587,701	(13,033)		—
430	SAINT MARTIN (FRENCH PART)	4	2	2	4	(3)		—
450	SLOVAKIA	187	28	28	187	(142)		—
460	SLOVENIA	57	12	12	57	(43)		—
470	SPAIN	1,966,226	6,993	6,993	1,966,226	(10,279)		—
490	SWEDEN	5,266	32	32	5,266	(211)		—
500	SWITZERLAND	28,036	98	98	28,036	(244)		—
510	UKRAINE	7	2	2	7	(5)		—
520	UNITED KINGDOM	432,746	—	—	432,746	(6)		—
530	UNITED STATES	95,006	—	—	95,006	(12)		—
550	Other Countries	2,004,896	—	—	2,004,896	—		—
560	**Off balance sheet exposures**	**587,754**	**1,207**	**1,207**			**2,491**	
580	BELGIUM	2	—	—			—	
590	BULGARIA	9	—	—			—	
600	CROATIA	1	—	—			—	
610	CYPRUS	9	—	—			—	
620	CZECH REPUBLIC	35	—	—			—	
630	DENMARK	1	—	—			—	
640	ESTONIA	41	—	—			—	
660	FRANCE	20	—	—			—	
670	GERMANY	29	—	—			—	
680	GREECE	4	—	—			—	
690	HUNGARY	3	—	—			—	

Quality of non-performing exposures by geography - EU CQ4 - Table 34 (continued)

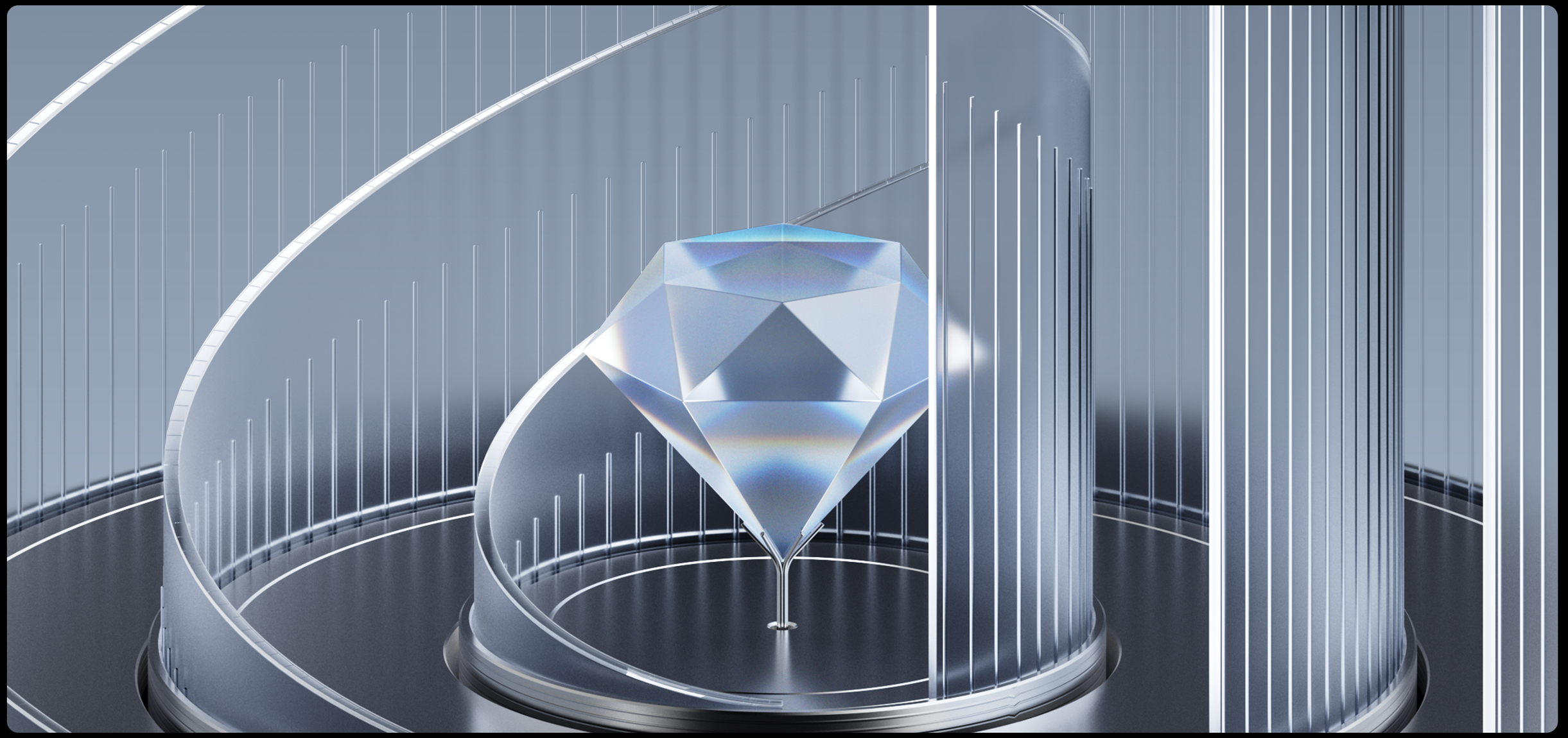
	€'000	Gross carrying/Nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			of which: non-performing		of which: subject to impairment			
				of which: defaulted				
710	IRELAND	246,053	443	443			1,198	
720	ITALY	34	—	—			—	
730	LATVIA	1	—	—			—	
740	LITHUANIA	56,995	418	418			194	
760	MALTA	7	—	—			—	
770	NETHERLANDS	106	—	—			—	
790	POLAND	89,394	337	337			766	
800	PORTUGAL	3	—	—			—	
810	ROMANIA	161	—	—			—	
820	SLOVAKIA	2	—	—			—	
830	SLOVENIA	1	—	—			—	
840	SPAIN	76,833	9	9			333	
850	SWEDEN	10	—	—			—	
860	UNITED KINGDOM	118,000	—	—			—	
870	**Total**	**34,886,989**	**69,248**	**69,248**	**34,299,235**	**(116,553)**	**2,491**	**—**

Credit quality of loans and advances by industry - EU CQ5 - Table 35

		Gross carrying/Nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			of which: non-performing		of which: loans and advances subject to impairment		
	€'000			of which: defaulted			
10	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	54	19	19	54	(42)	—
20	Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Manufacturing	758	435	435	758	(621)	—
40	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	Water supply	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	Construction	822	312	312	822	(643)	—
70	Wholesale and retail trade	2,508	2,314	2,314	2,508	(2,061)	—
80	Transport and storage	316	134	134	316	(250)	—
90	Accommodation and food service activities	323	103	103	323	(252)	—
100	Information and communication	692	309	309	692	(548)	—
110	Financial and insurance activities	23	9	9	23	(19)	—
120	Real estate activities	—	—	—	—	—	—
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	199	70	70	199	(150)	—
140	Administrative and support service activities	—	—	—	—	—	—
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	27	8	8	27	(21)	—
160	Education	50	18	18	50	(41)	—
170	Human health services and social work activities	214	110	110	214	(175)	—
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	61	6	6	61	(46)	—
190	Other services	264	95	95	264	(210)	—
200	**Total**	**6,312**	**3,944**	**3,944**	**6,312**	**(5,079)**	**—**

Collateral valuation - loans and advances - EU CQ6 - Table 36

		Loans and advances											
			Performing		Non Performing								
	€'000			of which past due > 30 days <= 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or past due <= 90 days	Past due > 90 days	of which Past due > 90 days <= 180 days	of which Past due > 180 days <= 1 year	of which Past due > 1 years <=2 years	of which Past due > 2 years <=5 years	of which Past due > 5 years <=7 years	of which Past due > 7 years
10	Gross carrying amount	10,505,189	10,437,149	23,478	68,041	7,554	60,486	21,004	20,291	16,063	3,128	—	—
20	Of which: secured	8,049,197	8,049,173	23	24	—	24	22	2	—	—	—	—
30	Of which: secured with Immovable property	100,397	100,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Of which: instruments with LTV higher than 60% and lower or equal to 80%	33,027	33,027		—	—	—						
50	Of which: instruments with LTV higher than 80% and lower or equal to 100%	11,854	11,854		—	—	—						
60	Of which: instruments with LTV higher than 100%	—	—		—	—	—						
70	Accumulated impairment for secured assets	(59)	(39)	(34)	(21)	—	(21)	(19)	(2)	—	—	—	—
80	Collateral												
90	Of which value capped at the value of exposure	5,748,542	5,748,542	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	Of which: Immovable property	100,381	100,381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110	Of which value above the cap	305,854	305,854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	Of which: Immovable property	112,149	112,149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130	Financial guarantees received	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140	Accumulated partial write-off	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Credit Risk Mitigation

Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques - EU CRC - Table 37

a. Core policies and processes for on- and off-balance sheet netting and an indication of the extent to which RHEUAB makes use of balance sheet netting (Article 453 (a) CRR).

Revolut Group Holdings Ltd maintains a Collateral Management Policy which sets out the overarching framework for collateral management. This policy governs how collateral may be utilised to reduce counterparty default risk exposure, and the limits that are applied to the collateral portfolio. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is presented on the balance sheet when legally effective and enforceable in compliance with policy.

b. The core features of policies and processes for eligible collateral evaluation (Article 453 (b) CRR)

RHEUAB maintains documented procedures governing collateral eligibility for Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs). These procedures outline the key principles for negotiating and approving collateral schedules, taking into account the type of transaction, the borrower's risk profile, and the liquidity and volatility of the collateral.

For derivative transactions, only single currency cash collateral is currently permitted. RHEUAB also maintains a dedicated Collateral Liquidation Procedure that details the process to be followed in the event of counterparty default, ensuring all teams understand the sequence of actions, treatment of collateral, and their respective roles and responsibilities.

Key principles include:
• Collateral must be sufficiently liquid, with stable valuation over time.
• RHEUAB must have the legal right to promptly retain or liquidate the collateral in the event of borrower default or insolvency.
• Realisation of collateral must be feasible within a reasonable timeframe.
• The credit risk mitigation (CRM) mechanism must be legally enforceable.

c. Main types of collateral taken by the group to mitigate credit risk (Article 453(c)-CRR)

RHEUAB's largest collateralised exposure type is its reverse repo portfolio, which is secured by financial assets - primarily investment-grade fixed income securities, along with some main index equities. Derivative exposures are only collateralised with cash. Loans to customers are predominantly unsecured, with some incremental exposure to residential mortgages. For secured lending, the Bank takes physical collateral such as real estate, which inherently lacks a defined maturity or expiry date. However, under the Standardised Approach, no collateral is recognised for credit risk mitigation purposes. RHEUAB, via RBUAB, also engages in asset-backed lending through Collateralised Loan Obligations (CLOs), where security is provided via direct recourse to the underlying loan assets.

d. Information about market or credit risk concentrations within the credit mitigation taken (Article 453 (e) CRR)

Credit risk concentration, including within underlying collateral taken, is managed at a product level, e.g. reverse repos, asset backed securities, etc. Indirect exposures to collateral issuers are monitored for single name, geographic and sector concentrations. Applicable limits vary by product and may include thresholds related to credit ratings and other collateral-specific features. Diversification across regions, sectors, and counterparties provides a natural layer of mitigation against concentration risk within the collateral pool.

CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques - EU CR3 - Table 38

	€'000	Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Of which secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans and advances	20,516,712	5,748,542	5,748,542	—	—
2	Debt securities	7,917,428	—	—	—	—
3	**Total**	**28,434,140**	**5,748,542**	**5,748,542**	**—**	**—**
4	Of which non-performing exposures	14,629	—	—	—	—
EU-5	Of which defaulted	—	—	—	—	—

Standardised Approach

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB | Capital adequacy and risk management report (Pillar 3) | Registered number: 305820090

Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model - EU CRD - Table 39

a. RHEUAB makes use of credit ratings provided by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"), S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch").

b. ECAI ratings are used for determining the risk weight of central governments and central banks, regional governments and local authorities, public sector entities, multilateral development banks, international organisations, financial institutions and corporates.

c. Where an Issuing Programme is rated, RHEUAB uses that rating to determine the corresponding credit quality step for risk weighting. If there is no credit rating available for the programme itself, RHEUAB applies the rating of the issuing institution's senior unsecured debt, subject to the criteria set out in CRR Article 139.2.

d. RHEUAB maps ECAI ratings to Credit Quality Steps according to the approach set out in CRR Article 136 and the relevant guidance documents of the European Grouping Authority.

Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects - EU CR4 - Table 40

	Exposure Classes	Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
	€'000	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWEA	RWEA density (%)
1	Central governments or central banks	17,298,182	—	17,323,228	—	25,173	—%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	3,710,023	—	3,710,023	—	—	—%
EU 2a	Regional government or local authorities	3,095,198	—	3,095,198	—	—	—%
EU 2b	Public sector entities	614,825	—	614,825	—	—	—%
3	Multilateral development banks	193,728	—	193,728	—	—	—%
EU 3a	International organisations	1,354,931	—	1,354,931	—	—	—%
4	Institutions	1,145,776	—	1,088,467	—	266,317	24%
5	Covered bonds	128,907	—	128,907	—	25,781	20%
6	Corporates	99,329	414,443	99,329	544	99,851	100%
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	—	—	—	—	—	—%
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	148,386	—	148,386	—	222,562	150%
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	148,353	—	148,353	—	222,529	150%
EU 7b	Equity	33	—	33	—	33	100%
8	Retail	2,325,021	457,451	2,325,021	—	1,667,907	72%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	100,381	8,383	100,381	4,192	27,575	26%
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	100,381	8,383	100,381	4,192	27,575	26%
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	—	—	—	—	—	
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	—	—	—	—	—	
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	—	—	—	—	—	
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	—	—	—	—	—	
10	Exposures in default	14,629	913	14,629	—	14,631	100%
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	
EU 10c	Other items	125,667	—	125,667	—	20,976	17%
12	**Total**	**26,644,960**	**881,191**	**26,612,698**	**4,735**	**2,370,772**	**9%**

Standardised approach - EU CR5 - Table 41

		Risk weight										Total	Of which unrated
	€'000	0%	20%	30%	45%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Others		
1	Central governments or central banks	17,313,159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,069	—	17,323,228	—
2	Non-central government public sector entities	3,710,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,710,023	—
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	3,095,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,095,198	—
EU 2b	Public sector entities	614,825	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	614,825	—
3	Multilateral development banks	193,728	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193,728	—
EU 3a	International organisations	1,354,931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,354,931	—
4	Institutions	6	659,780	402,590	—	25,015	—	1,076	—	—	—	1,088,467	—
5	Covered bonds	—	128,907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128,907	—
6	Corporates	22	—	—	—	—	—	99,851	—	—	—	99,873	—
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	148,353	—	—	148,386	—
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148,353	—	—	148,353	—
EU 7b	Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	33	—
8	Retail exposures	—	—	—	252,863	—	2,072,157	—	—	—	—	2,325,021	—
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	—	92,463	—	—	—	12,110	—	—	—	—	104,572	—
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	—	92,463	—	—	—	12,110	—	—	—	—	104,572	—
9.1.1	No loan splitting applied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	—	92,463	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,463	—
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	—	—	—	—	—	12,110	—	—	—	—	12,110	—
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.3.1	No loan splitting applied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Exposures in default	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,625	4	—	—	14,629	—
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU 10c	Other items	104,691	—	—	—	—	—	20,976	—	—	—	125,667	—
EU 11c	**Total**	**22,676,561**	**881,150**	**402,590**	**252,863**	**25,015**	**2,084,267**	**136,561**	**148,357**	**10,069**	**—**	**26,617,434**	**—**

Specialised lending and equity exposures - EU CR10 - Table 42

Equity exposures €'000	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	Risk weighted exposure amount
Total	33	—	33

Counterparty Credit Risk

Qualitative disclosure related to CCR - EU CCRA - Table 43

Counterparty credit risk is a sub-type of wholesale credit risk defined as the risk that a counterparty to a transaction may default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. RHEUAB is exposed to counterparty credit risk through the derivative trading activities of RBUAB, undertaken primarily for market risk hedging and yield enhancement in interest rate and FX markets. RHEUAB measures counterparty risk using the Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR), by considering:

a. **The difference between a trade portfolio's current mark-to-market value and its collateral balance, and potential value fluctuations between a counterparty default and trade liquidation.**

   Credit limits are based on the credit quality of the counterparty and the appetite for the projected maximum potential future exposure of anticipated derivative transactions. They also reflect the nature of the relevant documentation, including whether the transaction is subject to regular exchange of margin. RHEUAB also calculates a CVA risk charge for external derivative transactions with financial counterparties that is based on the standardised method. Internal capital allocation for counterparty credit risk follows Pillar 1 SA-CCR regulatory capital requirements and supplementary internal risk assessments. As of FY 2025, RHEUAB further mitigated CCR of applicable transactions through transacting via central clearing counterparties (CCPs) accessed through a clearing member but had no direct exposure to CCPs itself.

b. **Policies related to guarantees and other credit risk mitigants (Article 439 (b) and (h) CRR)**

   To mitigate the risk of counterparty default, RHEUAB employs netting, which offsets mutual obligations with the same counterparty, and collateralisation, where counterparties provide cash collateral to secure exposures. Collateral requirements are managed through collateral agreements established under market-standard frameworks, such as Credit Support Annexes (CSAs) to ISDA Master Agreements. New netting and master agreements (such as the ISDA/CSA) are reviewed and approved on a case-by-case basis by the Legal function and may be escalated to the RBUAB's Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO) if terms are outside of standard expectations.

   Robust risk systems and processes ensure daily mark-to-market valuation of net exposures, margin requirements, and posted collateral. Regular reconciliation of collateral received and outstanding obligations helps maintain effective risk management, and alignment with contractual requirements.

c. **Policies with respect to Wrong-Way Risk (Article 439 (c) CRR)**

   Wrong-way risk occurs when exposure to a counterparty increases when the credit quality of that counterparty deteriorates. This can happen, for example, where the collateral pledged in order to mitigate CCR against a given counterparty is issued by that counterparty or otherwise closely correlated with its credit risk.

   RHEUAB, via its subsidiary Revolut Bank UAB, enters into transactions with select, well-rated counterparties under standard ISDA agreements supported by Collateral Support Annexes (CSA). Cash collateral is posted or received and provided against these agreements, avoiding wrong-way risk.

d. **Any other risk management objectives and relevant policies related to CCR Article 431 (3) and (4)**

   Our customers may use currency derivatives and trade commodities to achieve their financial objectives, while we offset this exposure by transacting these risks back with financial counterparties. Additionally, RHEUAB employs interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives to mitigate risks naturally arising from its lending and deposit-taking activities.

   As part of its Treasury operations, all derivative transactions are conducted under market-standard legal agreements with collateralisation provisions, reducing counterparty credit risk (CCR). Before entering into any derivative contract, RHEUAB carefully assesses the creditworthiness of counterparties and the potential volatility of the underlying assets to ensure effective risk management, as prescribed by its Wholesale Credit Risk Policy and Procedures. Specific transactions are reviewed and approved individually by RBUAB's the Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO).

e. **The amount of collateral RHE would have to provide if its credit rating was downgraded (Article 439 (d) CRR)**

   As of FY2025, RHEUAB was not exposed to the risk of additional collateral requirements being applied as a result of a rating downgrade, since RHEUAB was externally rated.

Analysis of CCR exposure by approach - EU CCR1 - Table 44

€'000		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
EU1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	—	—		1.4	—	—	—	—
EU2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	—	—		1.4	—	—	—	—
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	39,187	49,249		1.4	75,186	69,076	69,076	68,744
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			—	—	—	—	—	—
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets			—		—	—	—	—
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			—		—	—	—	—
2c	Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets			—		—	—	—	—
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					—	—	—	—
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					5,748,475	632	—	126
5	VaR for SFTs					—	—	—	—
6	**Total**					**5,823,661**	**69,708**	**69,076**	**68,870**

Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights - EU CCR3 - Table 45

	Exposure Classes	Risk weight											
	€'000	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others*	Total exposure value
1	Central governments or central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Regional government or local authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Public sector entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Multilateral development banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	International organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Institutions	—	2,818	—	—	632	—	—	—	—	—	475	3,925
7	Corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,601	—	—	68,601
8	Retail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Other items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	**Total exposure value**	**—**	**2,818**	**—**	**—**	**632**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**68,601**	**—**	**475**	**72,526**

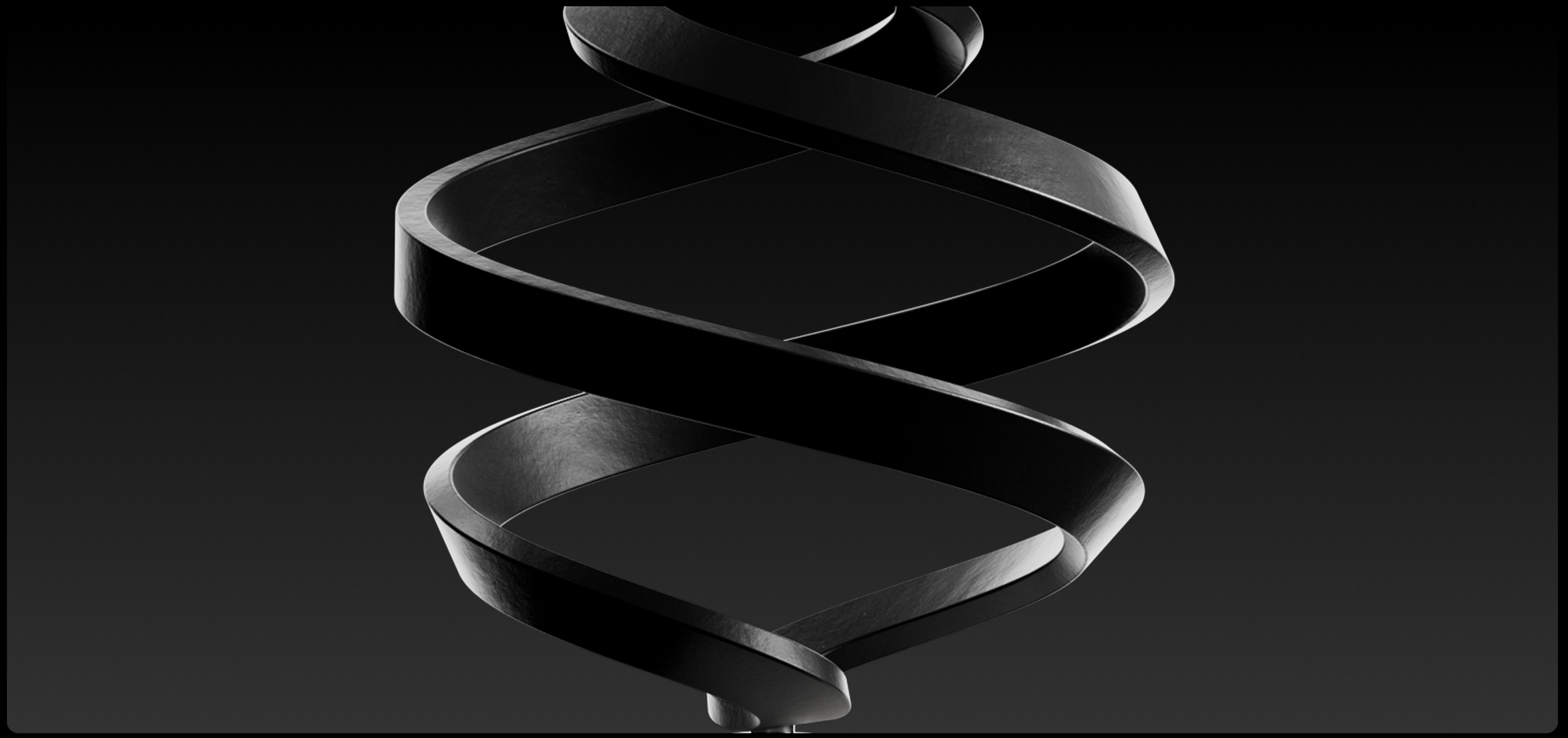
(*)The 'Others' column includes exposures subject to a 30% risk weight, which is not separately presented in the EU CCR3 template.

Composition of collateral for CCR exposures - EU CCR5 -Table 46

	(€'000)	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
	Collateral type	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
1	Cash – domestic currency	—	12,882	3,009	26	—	7,937	—	—
2	Cash – other currencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Domestic sovereign debt	—	—	—	—	—	1,097,894	—	48,937
4	Other sovereign debt	—	—	—	—	—	252,480	—	—
5	Government agency debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—	—	1,535,639	—	—
7	Equity securities	—	—	—	—	—	776,821	—	—
8	Other collateral	—	—	—	—	—	2,369,514	—	—
9	**Total**	**—**	**12,882**	**3,009**	**26**	**—**	**6,040,285**	**—**	**48,937**

Exposures to CCPs - EU CCR8 - Table 47

	€'000	Exposure value	RWEA
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**		**56**
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	2,818	56
3	(i) OTC derivatives	2,818	56
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	—	—
5	(iii) SFTs	—	—
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—
7	Segregated initial margin	3,004	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	—	—
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	—	—
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—
11	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**		—
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	—	—
13	(i) OTC derivatives	—	—
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	—	—
15	(iii) SFTs	—	—
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—
17	Segregated initial margin	—	
18	Non-segregated initial margin	—	—
19	Prefunded default fund contributions	—	—
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—



Securitisations Positions

Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures - EU SECA - Table 48

(a) Description of Securitisation activities and resecuritisation activities (Article 449 (a) CRR):

Originator/Sponsor

No origination activity by Revolut Holdings Europe UAB.

Investor

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB asset-backed exposures mainly comprise investments in the banking book in securitisation in the Structured Credit area, held by its subsidiary Revolut Bank UAB (RBUAB). RBUAB have invested in bonds of the most senior tranches of securitisation transactions in the CLO asset class, which have a robust structure and a moderate risk profile. At 31 December 2025, this portfolio consisted solely of positions in European CLOs with AAA ratings from the major rating agencies, totalling EUR 2.1 bn. The risk weight of these positions is calculated using securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA).

The regulatory definition of a securitisation refers to a transaction or scheme, whereby the credit risk associated with an exposure or a pool of exposures is tranched, having all of the following characteristics:

(a) payments in the transaction or scheme are dependent upon the performance of the exposure or of the pool of exposures;

(b) the subordination of tranches determines the distribution of losses during the ongoing life of the transaction or scheme;

(c) all or a portion of the credit risk of one or more underlying exposures is transferred to one or more third parties;

(b) The type of risk the Revolut Holdings Europe UAB is exposed to in its securitisation and re-securitisation activities (Article 449(b) CRR):

(i) Risk retained in own-originated transactions

No origination activity by Revolut Holdings Europe UAB.

(ii) Risk incurred in relation to transactions originated by third parties

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB holds investments in CLOs originated by third parties via its subsidiary Revolut Bank UAB. By engaging in these banking book securitisation activities noted above, the firm is primarily exposed to credit risk and to the performance of the underlying assets. The firm mitigates the credit risk arising on its banking book securitisation activities primarily through detailed monitoring of the performance of the underlying exposures and the structures. These are incorporated into the firm's overall risk management of these financial instruments.

(c) Approaches to calculating the risk-weighted exposure amounts (Article 449 (c) CRR):

For investments in the banking book in securitisation in the Structured Credit area held by Revolut Holding Europe UAB via its subsidiary Revolut Bank UAB, the securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA) is being used.

Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book - EU SEC1 - Table 49

		Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
		Traditional				Synthetic		Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total
		STS		Non-STS												
	€'000		of which SRT		of which SRT		of which SRT		STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
1	**Total exposures**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,134,887	—	2,134,887
2	**Retail (total)**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Credit card	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Other retail exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	**Wholesale (total)**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,134,887	—	2,134,887
8	Loans to corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,134,887	—	2,134,887
9	Commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Lease and receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor - EU SEC4 - Table 50

		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
	€'000	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW
1	**Total exposures**	2,134,887	—	—	—	—	—	2,134,887	—	—	—	417,113	—	—	—	33,369	—	—
2	**Traditional securitisation**	2,134,887	—	—	—	—	—	2,134,887	—	—	—	417,113	—	—	—	33,369	—	—
3	**Securitisation**	2,134,887	—	—	—	—	—	2,134,887	—	—	—	417,113	—	—	—	33,369	—	—
4	Retail underlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Of which STS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	**Wholesale**	2,134,887	—	—	—	—	—	2,134,887	—	—	—	417,113	—	—	—	33,369	—	—
7	Of which STS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Synthetic securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Retail underlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Market Risk

Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk - EU MRA - Table 51

RHEUAB does not hold instruments with the intent to profit from short-term resale and does not have a trading book as defined by the CRR.
RHEUAB is exposed to market risk (excluding Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book, covered in IRRBBA disclosure), through FX exposures from:

- Client exposures - Arises from the flow of currency exchange transactions from clients arising from the products we offer.
- Corporate FX - Due to operating in various jurisdictions, the currency denomination of various assets and liabilities may lead to additional FX exposures.

RHEUAB's market risk appetite is low considering client flows exposures are managed and hedged within tight limits and key operating entities manage their corporate FX exposure of is kept low relative to their reporting currency.

RHEUAB's FX Hedging policy defines our approach to managing FX market risk. We hedge through various instruments, such as FX spot trades, FX forward trades of non-deliverable FX forwards.

1LoD is responsible for maintaining market risk within risk appetite through:

- Management of client transaction flows from our FX product offerings and ensure any residual exposure required to facilitate these products is kept within specific limits for the function.
- Management of the RHEUAB's remaining corporate FX exposures.

2Lod oversight of market risk is provided by the RHEUAB's Financial Risk team.

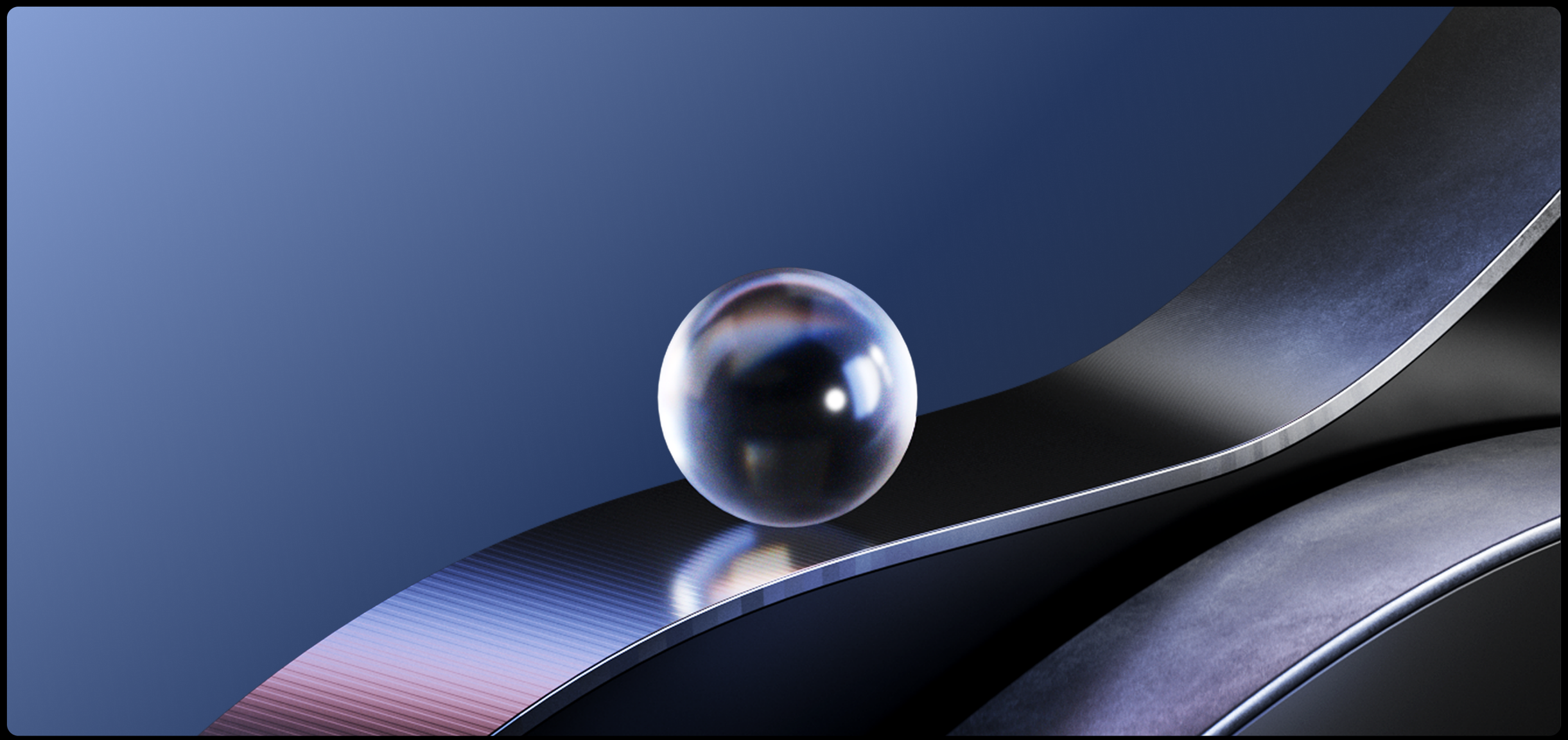
RHEUAB sets and monitor the following limits:

- in real-time client flows exposure limits for FX;
- Daily total FX exposure and Expected Shortfall metrics for total market risk.

Market risk is also embedded into the ICAAP process where RHEUAB forecasts RHEUAB's FX exposure and capital consumption for accepted hedging strategies.

Market risk under the standardised approach - EU MR1 - Table 52

	€'000	RWEAs
	Outright products	
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	—
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	—
3	Foreign exchange risk	100,660
4	Commodity risk	—
	Options	
5	Simplified approach	—
6	Delta-plus approach	—
7	Scenario approach	—
8	**Securitisation (specific risk)**	—
9	**Total**	**100,660**



Credit Valuation Adjustment Risk

Qualitative information on credit valuation adjustment risk - EU CVAA - Table 53

The CVA risk measures the risk of losses caused by changes in the credit valuation adjustments resulting from credit spread changes or market movement associated with the counterparties. The scope primarily comprises non-centrally cleared OTC derivative instruments that are measured at fair value. Additionally, the CVA risk of transactions carried out with central clearing counterparties (CCPs) and intragroup transactions are excluded from the calculation.

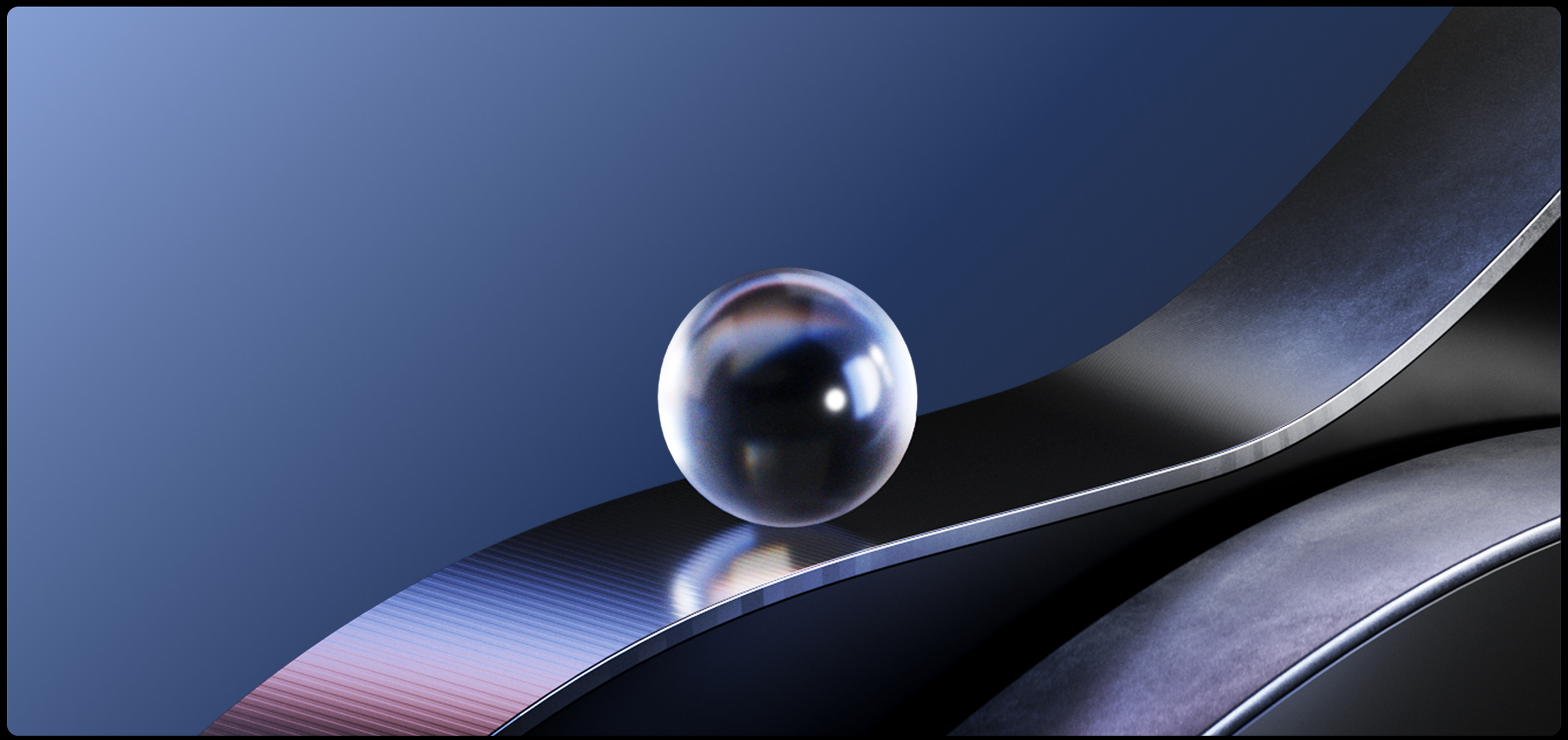
RHEUAB does not maintain any eligible CVA hedges as defined under Article 386. Consequently, the CVA charge is calculated based on the unhedged exposure of the portfolio.

CVA risk is monitored as part of our broader Market and Counterparty Credit Risk frameworks. Capital requirements are calculated quarterly and integrated into our internal risk reporting to ensure compliance with minimum capital thresholds.

Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Reduced Basic Approach (R-BA) - EU CVA1 - Table 54

		Components of Own Funds Requirements	Own Funds Requirements
1	Aggregation of systematic components of CVA risk	46	
2	Aggregation of idiosyncratic components of CVA risk	38	
3	**Total**		**26**

As the Revolut Holdings Europe UAB applies the Reduced Basic Approach (R-BA) for the calculation of own funds requirements for CVA risk, the EU CVA2, EU CVA3 and EU CVA4 disclosure templates are not applicable and are therefore not presented.



Operational Risk

Qualitative information on operational risk - EU ORA - Table 55

Risk Management objectives and policies (Points (a) and (b) of Article 435(1) CRR. Points (c) and (d) are not applicable).

Definition, Strategies and Processes

Operational Risk is the risk of adverse impact on RHEUAB from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. It is inherent to any business activity or operation and greater size, and complexity brings increased Operational Risk. As such, given RHEUAB's continued growth, our approach for managing Operational Risk has continued to evolve, both in terms of specific control enhancement work, as well as on the risk framework and how that is applied across the business. RHEUAB utilises a three-tiered risk taxonomy to ensure granular and consistent risk identification across RHEUAB. For the purposes of Operational Loss calculation and reporting at RHEUAB, the Operational Risk category also encompasses Regulatory Compliance, Financial Crime, Conduct & Culture, and Model Risk internal L1 taxonomy risk types.

RHEUAB expresses its Operational Risk profile using a combination of Risk and Control information, for example through Key Risk Indicators (KRIs), Risk and Control registers, Top Risks presented at Governance and Risk Incident reporting. Our appetite for Operational Risk is expressed through a series of qualitative statements and quantitative measures across our Operational Risk taxonomy. Where those risks are elevated or outside of appetite, departments are required to remediate, either through improved effectiveness of controls ,or risk reduction through changed business activities. Our framework is designed to be dynamic, such that risks and controls are regularly reassessed to take account of findings from assurance work, risk incidents or external events. This means that the Operational Risk and Control Profile reported and used to prioritise control remediation work should always be reflective of the actual Risk and Control environment.

Measurement & Assessment

To assess capital requirements for Operational Risk, we use information from our Operational Risk Losses history supplemented with Scenario Analysis and industry loss data. This enables the firm to understand likely exposures under a series of extreme yet plausible scenarios, across its Operational Risk Profile. We utilise a causality-based aggregation method to account for dependencies between risks, such as the impact of rapid growth on the control environment.

Policies and Organisation

Operational Risk Management processes and standards are described in policies and form part of our Enterprise Risk Management Framework. However, extensive Policies and Procedures also exist that describe how RHEUAB manages specific Risks within the Operational Risk definition, for example through our Operational Resilience Policy, Information Security Policies, and Outsourcing & Third Party Risk Management policies. RHEUAB has taken significant steps to ensure these standards are well implemented and embedded across our operations. In particular, under our Three Lines of Defence Model, RHEUAB has established a network of First Line Business Risk Managers across key functional areas, who are responsible for operating and embedding Operational Risk and control processes.

Operational risk losses - EU OR1 - Table 56

	€'000	T	T–1	T–2	T–3	T–4	T–5	T–6	T–7	T–8	T–9	Ten-year average
Using €20,000 threshold												
1	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	30,485	29,682	10,880	3,561	13,561	495	—	—	—	—	8,866
2	Total number of operational risk losses	108	73	69	38	53	3	—	—	—	—	34
3	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Total number of excluded operational risk events	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	**Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses**	**30,485**	**29,682**	**10,880**	**3,561**	**13,561**	**495**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8,866**
Using €100,000 threshold												
6	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	27,140	28,454	9,103	2,393	12,445	468	—	—	—	—	8,000
7	Total number of operational risk losses	54	46	33	10	30	2	—	—	—	—	18
8	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Total number of excluded operational risk events	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	**Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses**	**27,140**	**28,454**	**9,103**	**2,393**	**12,445**	**468**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8,000**

Business Indicator, components and subcomponents - EU OR2 - Table 57

	BI and its subcomponents	Average value
1	**Interest, lease and dividend component (ILDC)**	**489,458**
EU 1	ILDC related to the individual institution/consolidated Group (excluding entities considered by Article 314(3)	489,458
1a	Interest and lease income	—
1b	Interest and lease expense	—
1c	Total assets/Asset component	—
1d	Dividend income/dividend component	—
2	**Services component (SC)**	**1,369,202**
2a	Fee and commission income	—
2b	Fee and commission expense	—
2c	Other operating income	—
2d	Other operating expense	—
3	**Financial component (FC)**	**920**
3a	Net profit or loss applicable to trading book (TB)	—
3b	Net profit or loss applicable to banking book (BB)	—
EU 3c	Approach followed to determine the TB/BB boundary (PBA or accounting approach)	***Accounting approach***
4	**Business Indicator (BI)**	**1,859,580**
5	**Business indicator component (BIC)**	**248,937**

Business Indicator, components and subcomponents - EU OR2 - Table 57 (continued)

	Disclosure on the BI: (€'000)	
6a	BI gross of excluded divested activities	1,859,580
6b	Reduction in BI due to excluded divested activities	0
EU 6c	Impact in BI of mergers/acquisitions	0

Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts - EU OR3 - Table 58

	€'000	
1	Business Indicator Component (BIC)	248,937
EU1	Alternative Standardised Approach (ASA) Own Funds Requirements (OROF) under Article 314(4)	—
3	Minimum Required Operational Risk Own Funds Requirements (OROF)	248,937
4	Operational Risk Exposure Amounts (REA)	3,111,712

Remuneration

Remuneration policy - EU REMA - Table 59

Pillar 3 disclosure requirement	Management report 2025 section	Management report page numbers
Remuneration policy of Revolut Holdings Europe UAB has been prepared and is subject for Supervisory Council approval in 2025. Please note that the Remuneration Policy of Revolut Holdings Europe UAB is disclosed in the management report	Management Report	20

Remuneration awarded for the financial year - EU REM1 -Table 60

	€'000	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
	Fixed remuneration				
1	Number of identified staff	12	22	9	84
2	Total fixed remuneration	904	2,882	1,266	8,850
3	Of which: cash-based	904	2,860	1,241	8,739
EU-4a	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	—	—	—
5	Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—
EU-5x	Of which: other instruments	—	—	—	—
7	Of which: other forms	—	22	25	111
	Variable remuneration				
9	Number of identified staff	12	6	7	75
10	Total variable remuneration	—	1,050	712	4,840
11	Of which: cash-based	—	111	56	768
12	Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
EU-13a	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	—	—	—
EU-14a	Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
EU-13b	Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	939	656	3,363
EU-14b	Of which: deferred	—	668	283	2,352
EU-14x	Of which: other instruments	—	—	—	—
EU-14y	Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
15	Of which: other forms	—	—	—	—
16	Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
17	**Total remuneration**	**904**	**3,931**	**1,978**	**13,689**

Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff) - EU REM2 - Table 61

	€'000	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
5	**Guaranteed variable remuneration awards**				
1	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Number of identified staff	0	0	0	22
2	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards -Total amount	0	0	0	842
3	Of which guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	0	0	0	0
35	**Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year**				
4	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Number of identified staff	0	0	0	0
5	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Total amount	0	0	0	0
55	**Severance payments awarded during the financial year**				
6	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Number of identified staff	0	1	3	3
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Total amount	0	12	72	83
8	Of which paid during the financial year	0	12	72	83
9	Of which deferred	0	0	0	0
10	Of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	0	0	0	0
11	Of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person	0	12	66	60

Deferred remuneration - EU REM3 - Table 62

	Deferred and retained remuneration (€'000)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	Of which due to vest in the financial year	Of which vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments (i.e.changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year	Total of amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods
1	**MB Supervisory function**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2	Cash-based	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Other instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	**MB Management function**	**47,071**	**8,726**	**38,345**	**—**	**—**	**26,337**	**8,726**	**—**
8	Cash-based	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	47,071	8,726	38,345	—	—	26,337	8,726	—
11	Other instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	**Other senior management**	**505**	**99**	**406**	**—**	**—**	**283**	**99**	**—**
14	Cash-based	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	505	99	406	—	—	283	99	—
17	Other instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	**Other identified staff**	**5,140**	**1,081**	**4,059**	**—**	**—**	**2,876**	**1,081**	**—**
20	Cash-based	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	5,140	1,081	4,059	—	—	2,876	1,081	—
23	Other instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Other forms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	**Total amount**	**52,717**	**9,907**	**42,810**	**–**	**–**	**29,496**	**9,907**	**–**

Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year - EU REM4 - Table 63

	Total remuneration: Remuneration payment band	Identified staff that are high earners as set out in Article 450(i) CRR
1	1,000,000 to below 1,500,000	0
2	1,500,000 to below 2,000,000	0
3	2,000,000 to below 2,500,000	0
4	2,500,000 to below 3,000,000	0
5	3,000,000 to below 3,500,000	0
6	3,500,000 to below 4,000,000	0
7	4,000,000 to below 4,500,000	0
8	4,500,000 to below 5,000,000	0
9	5,000,000 to below 6,000,000	0
10	6,000,000 to below 7,000,000	0
11	7,000,000 to below 8,000,000	0

Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff) - EU REM5 - Table 64

		Management body remuneration			Business areas						Total
(€'000)		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total MB	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other	
1	**Total number of identified staff**										127
2	Of which: members of the MB	12	22	34							
3	Of which: other senior management				0	0	0	8	1	0	
4	Of which: other identified staff				0	2	0	31	47	4	
5	**Total remuneration of identified staff**	**904**	**3931**	**4835**	**0**	**583**	**0**	**7231**	**6314**	**1874**	
6	Of which: variable remuneration	0	1050	1050	0	309	0	2721	1799	1059	
7	Of which: fixed remuneration	904	2882	3786	0	274	0	4510	4516	815	

Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB | Capital adequacy and risk management report (Pillar 3) | Registered number: 305820090

Qualitative information on interest rate risks of non-trading book activities - EU IRRBBA - Table 65

IRRBB is defined as the risk to the RHEUAB's capital and earnings arising from adverse movements in interest rates that affect non-trading book positions.
RHEUAB recognises three main sub-components of IRRBB:
- Gap risk arises from the term structure of banking book instruments and the timing of interest rate changes.
- Basis risk arises from an imperfect correlation in the adjustment of rates earned and paid on different instruments with otherwise similar repricing characteristics.-
- Option risk arises from options, either embedded or explicit, where the customer can alter the level and timing of cash flows, such as early loan prepayments.

RHEUAB manages this risk under a comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) employing a Three Lines of Defence model. Treasury acts as the first line managing the risk, Financial Risk acts as the second line providing independent oversight, and Internal Audit provides the third line of independent assurance. To mitigate IRRBB, RHEUAB primarily leverages the natural expansion of its asset portfolio, comprising short- to medium-term fixed-rate credit and investment products, to organically hedge its liability duration. When natural balance sheet gaps cannot be fully matched, RHEUAB utilises derivative instruments to mitigate residual risk, specifically entering into Interest Rate Swaps subject to hedge accounting.

RHEUAB evaluates IRRBB through two primary regulatory risk measures: Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and Net Interest Income (NII). The risk is measured and controlled on a daily basis using point-in-time data, while dynamic forward-looking measurements incorporating three-year financial projections are utilised for the ICAAP. EVE sensitivity is measured as the change in the underlying economic value of RHEUAB as a percentage of Tier 1 capital across the six standard supervisory interest rate shock scenarios prescribed by the Supervisory Outlier test. NII sensitivity is measured over a one-year forward-looking horizon assuming a static balance sheet, calculated as the change in net interest income as a percentage of Tier 1 capital under standard parallel up and down regulatory shock scenarios prescribed by the Supervisory Outlier test. Additionally, RHEUAB utilises the DV01 metric to monitor investment portfolio sensitivity, measures basis risk to capture structural spread variations between different indexed reference rates and also monitors CSRBB in a dual perspective (EVE and NII).

RHEUAB utilises internally developed behavioural models and parametric assumptions to accurately reflect the repricing characteristics of its balance sheet. This includes specific models to determine personal loan prepayment rates (reflecting option risk) and the behavioural repricing profiles of Non-Maturing Deposits (NMDs). For NMDs, the average modelled repricing maturity is around 13 months, with the longest assigned tenor capped at 60 months. A key internal parametric assumption utilised in RHEUAB's internal measurement systems is that NMDs are treated as non-interest-bearing liabilities. Consequently, these deposits do not influence NII sensitivity.

The quantitative changes in the economic value of equity and net interest income calculated under the respective supervisory shock scenarios for the current and previous disclosure periods are presented in the accompanying Template EU IRRBB1. The measurement of these metrics within the internal systems fully recognises and incorporates the offsetting effects of RHEUAB's internal and external hedges, including the Interest Rate Swaps utilised under formal hedge accounting frameworks.

As of the reporting date, RHEUAB exhibits negative EVE and NII sensitivity to downward interest rate shock scenarios. This specific risk profile is structurally driven by the longer modelled duration of RHEUAB's NMD liability base compared to its asset base, which currently consists of a significant proportion of overnight placements at the Central Bank. Despite this sensitivity, all EVE and NII exposures remain strictly within RHEUAB's approved Risk Appetite limits. Compared to the previous disclosure reference date, RHEUAB's NII sensitivity to downward shocks has decreased, primarily due to the increase in the capital base, as well as the growth of interest-bearing savings accounts.

Quantitative information on IRRBB - EU IRRBB1 - Table 66

	€'000	Changes of the economic value of equity		Changes of the net interest income	
	Supervisory shock scenarios	Current period	Last period	Current period	Last period
1	Parallel up	33,110	23,498	138,243	122,260
2	Parallel down	(73,000)	(52,780)	(276,487)	(244,520)
3	Steepener	(19,163)	(9,704)		
4	Flattener	15,949	9,381		
5	Short rates up	23,700	14,822		
6	Short rates down	(50,126)	(31,625)		

Asset Encumbrance

Encumbered and unencumbered assets - EU AE1 - Table 67

		Carrying amount of encumbered assets		Fair value of encumbered assets		Carrying amount of unencumbered assets		Fair value of unencumbered assets	
	€'000		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA
10	**Assets of the reporting institution**	—	—			29,139,663	5,858,350		
30	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—	33	—	33	—
40	Debt securities	—	—	—	—	6,084,475	1,786,830	5,969,788	1,786,830
50	of which: covered bonds	—	—	—	—	129,660	127,456	129,660	127,456
60	of which: securitisations	—	—	—	—	1,665,930	—	1,665,930	—
70	of which: issued by general governments	—	—	—	—	2,710,704	984,245	2,309,980	984,245
80	of which: issued by financial corporations	—	—	—	—	3,373,772	662,180	3,278,479	662,180
90	of which: issued by non-financial corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	Other assets	—	—			23,055,155	3,841,659		

Collateral received and own debt securities issued - EU AE2 - Table 68

		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued		Unencumbered Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	
	€'000		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA
130	**Collateral received by the disclosing institution**	682,889	—	3,703,045	—
140	Loans on demand	—	—	—	—
150	Equity instruments	—	—	—	—
160	Debt securities	682,889	—	3,703,045	—
170	of which: covered bonds	125,211	—	537,689	—
180	of which: securitisations	362,299	—	744,232	—
190	of which: issued by general governments	21,314	—	1,034,178	—
200	of which: issued by financial corporations	9,804	—	201,245	—
210	of which: issued by non-financial corporations	161,902	—	963,858	—
220	Loans and advances other than loans on demand	—	—	—	—
230	Other collateral received	—	—	—	—
240	**Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or securitisations**	—	—	—	—
241	**Own covered bonds and securitisation issued and not yet pledged**			—	—
250	**Total collateral received and own debt securities issued**	682,889	—		

Sources of encumbrance - EU AE3 - Table 69

	€'000	Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitisations encumbered
10	Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	—	—

Accompanying narrative information - EU AE4 - Table 70

(a) General narrative information on asset encumbrance

Asset encumbrance means certain assets are used as security or collateral, or are otherwise subject to legal or contractual restrictions, such that they cannot be freely sold, transferred or otherwise used by the bank. Revolut Holdings Europe UAB monitors asset encumbrance through its Risk Appetite Framework and associated internal limits, to ensure that encumbrance remains within levels consistent with its risk appetite and liquidity risk management objectives.

There are no differences in how Revolut Holdings Europe UAB reports asset encumbrance compared to the methodologies applied for prudential liquidity reporting. Likewise, there are no differences between the treatment of pledged or transferred assets and their encumbrance status for regulatory reporting purposes. Balances reported in AE1, AE2, and AE3 are based on the median of the four quarter-end regulatory reports (F 32.01, F 32.02 and F 34.04, respectively) during the year.

(b) Impact of the business model on assets encumbrance and importance of encumbrance to Revolut Holdings Europe UAB's business model, which provides users with the context of AE1 and AE2

(i) Main sources and types of encumbrance

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB engages in a limited range of activities that give rise to asset encumbered. The primary sources of encumbrance relate to securities financing transactions, in particular repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, under which Revolut Holdings Europe UAB pledges securities as collateral to its counterparties.

In addition, Revolut Holdings Europe UAB enters into derivative transactions with financial counterparties to hedge foreign exchange and interest rate risks arising from its banking activities. These derivatives give rise to encumbrance through the posting of cash or eligible securities as initial and variation margin under collateral agreements. A portion of these derivatives is currently transacted bilaterally, with some trades being, or expected to be, centrally cleared over time.

Overall, asset encumbrance at Revolut Holdings Europe UAB is operational in nature and primarily reflects collateral requirements associated with these risk-management and investment activities, rather than a structural reliance on encumbering assets as a core funding source.

(ii) Structure of encumbrance between entities within the Group

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB enters into derivative transactions (such as IRS and FX swaps) with Revolut Ltd. These transactions generate asset encumbrance through the posting of cash or eligible securities as initial and variation margin under collateral agreements. Specifically, variation margin constitutes an encumbered asset only when posted by the entity. Conversely, variation margin received is recognized as a liability and does not give rise to encumbrance

(iii) Information on over-collateralisation regarding covered bonds and securitisations

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB does not utilise covered bonds or securitisations as a funding source and therefore has no asset encumbrance or over-collateralisation arising from such structures. RHEUAB's banking book exposures to securitisations are limited to investments in securitisation positions as an investor; these investments do not give rise to asset encumbrance of Revolut Holdings Europe UAB's own assets.

iv) Additional information on encumbrance of assets

In stress scenarios, Revolut Holdings Europe UAB may encumber additional assets—such as SSDs—by accessing secured funding or central bank facilities. This is in line with its contingency funding plans and liquidity risk management framework and may result in an increased asset encumbrance ratio

v) General description of proportion of items included in column 060 in Template AE1 that the Revolut Holdings Europe UAB deems not available for encumbrance

Certain asset categories held in Revolut Holdings Europe UAB's balance sheet are not available, or are generally not available, to be used as collateral or otherwise encumbered. These include intangible assets (such as goodwill), deferred tax assets, derivative assets, property, plant and equipment, pension-related assets and similar non-financial assets. In addition, balances held as mandatory minimum reserves with the Central Bank are not available for encumbrance

(vi) The amount of underlying assets and of cover pool assets of retained securitisations and retained covered bonds

Revolut Holdings Europe UAB does not have in place any securitisation or covered bond programme, whether retained or placed with external investors, and therefore has no underlying or cover pool assets associated with such structures. Revolut Holdings Europe UAB

(vii) The impact of the Revolut Holdings Europe's business model on levels of encumbrance

As described in (i), the majority of Revolut Holdings Europe UAB's asset encumbrance arises from reverse repurchase agreements and related securities financing transactions. In line with its business model and funding strategy, Revolut Holdings Europe UAB does not rely on asset encumbrance as a structural source of funding, and encumbrance remains within the limits set in its Risk Appetite Framework

viii) Additional information on the breakdown of rows in templates AE1, AE2 and AE3

Other than collateral pledged to financial counterparties under securities financing and derivative transactions, Revolut Holdings Europe UAB does not re-use or rehypothecate collateral in other transactions

Appendix I

Glossary

ALCO	Asset and Liability Committee
ASA	The alternative standardised approach
ASF	Available stable funding
AT1	Additional tier 1
BAC	Board Audit Committee
CCF	Credit conversion factor
CCP	Central counterparty
CCR	Counterparty credit risk
CCyB	Countercyclical buffer
CET1	Common equity tier 1
CRD	Capital Requirement Directive
CRM	Credit risk mitigation
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CVA	Credit valuation adjustment
EBA	European Banking Authority
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
HQLA	High Quality Liquidity Assets
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ILAAP	Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process
IRB	Internal ratings based
IRRBB	interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LTV	Loan-to-value
NSFR	Net stable funding ratio
PRA	Prudential Regulation Authority
PVA	Prudent valuation adjustment
RSF	Required stable funding
RWAs	Risk weighted assets
RWEAs	Risk weighted exposure amounts
SEC-SA	Securitisation Exposures under the Standardised Approach
SEC-ERBA	Securitisation Exposures under the External Ratings Based
SFTs	Secured Financing Transactions
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise
SREP	Supervisory review and evaluation process

Appendix II

Not applicable disclosures

The following disclosures items under the CRR have been omitted due to not being applicable:

Template Name	Template Description	Reason for Omission
EU INS1	Insurance participations	Applicable to exposure value and the risk-weighted exposure amount of own funds instruments held in any insurance undertaking.
EU INS2	Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio	Applicable to firms that qualify as financial conglomerate.
EU CMS1	Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU CMS2	Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU CRE	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU CR6	IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU CR6-A	Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU CR7	IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU CR7-A	IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU CR8	RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU CR9	IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale)	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU CR9.1	Back-testing of PD per exposure class (only for PD estimates according to Article 180(1)(f))	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU CCR4	IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU CCR6	Credit derivatives exposures	Applicable to firms that have credit derivatives in their portfolios.
EU CCR7	RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU SEC2	Securitisation exposures in the trading book	Applicable to firms that have securitisations in the trading book.
EU SEC3	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor	Applicable to firms that act as originator or as sponsor of securitisations positions.
EU SEC5	Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments	Applicable to firms that act as originator or as sponsor of securitisations positions.
EU MR1	Market risk under the alternative standardised approach (ASA)	Applicable once FRTB is adopted.
EU MRB	Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the alternative internal model approach (AIMA)	Applicable once FRTB is adopted.
EU MR2	Market risk under the alternative internal model approach (AIMA)	Applicable once FRTB is adopted.
EU MR3	Market risk under the simplified standardised approach (SSA)	Applicable once FRTB is adopted.
EU MR2-A	Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA)	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU MR2-B	RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU MR3	IMA values for trading portfolios	Applicable to firms that apply modelled approaches.
EU CVAB	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CVA risk for institutions using the Standardised Approach	Applicable to firms using the standardised approach for CVA.
EU CVA2	Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Full Basic Approach (F-BA)	Applicable to firms using the full basic approach for CVA.
EU CVA3	Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA)	Applicable to firms using the standardised approach for CVA.
EU CVA4	TRWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA)	Applicable to firms using the standardised approach for CVA.
ESG Table 1	Qualitative information on Environmental Risk	Not applicable as per 'no action letter'
ESG Table 2	Qualitative information on Social Risk	Not applicable as per 'no action letter'
ESG Table 3	Qualitative information on Governance Risk	Not applicable as per 'no action letter'
ESG Template 1	Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Not applicable as per 'no action letter'
ESG Template 2	Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy performance of the collateral	Not applicable as per 'no action letter'

Template Name	Template Description	Reason for Omission
ESG Template 3	Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: emission intensity per physical output and by sector	Not applicable as per 'no action letter'
ESG Template 4	Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon intensive firms	Not applicable as per 'no action letter'
ESG Template 5	Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk	Not applicable as per 'no action letter'
ESG Template 6	Summary of GAR KPIs	Not applicable as per 'no action letter'
ESG Template 7	Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR	Not applicable as per 'no action letter'
ESG Template 8	GAR %	Not applicable as per 'no action letter'
ESG Template 9	Mitigating actions: BTAR	Not applicable as per 'no action letter'
ESG Template 10	Other climate change mitigating actions that are not covered in Regulation (EU) 2020/852	Not applicable as per 'no action letter'
EU CAE1	Template EU CAE1 – Exposures to crypto-assets	Applicable to firms that have exposures to crypto-assets.

Not applicable disclosures

The following disclosures items under the CRR have been omitted due to materiality:

Template Name	Template Description	Reason for Omission
EU CQ7	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes	Not disclosed as Revolut does not take possession of collateral and recognise as asset
EU CQ8	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown	Not disclosed as Revolut does not take possession of collateral and recognise as asset

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