Citibank Europe Plc.

Pillar 3 Disclosures

31 March 2026

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Introduction

Citibank Europe Plc. ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together as "CEP" or "the Group") are recognised as being an integral part of the Citi network, both regionally and globally. The core businesses of the Group are Markets, Services, Banking and Wealth.

The Company is a registered credit institution in the Republic of Ireland which is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) and supervised under the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) by the European Central Bank (ECB). CEP is designated as an Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII).

CEP is headquartered in Dublin, Ireland and operates across 21 additional branches in the European Economic Area (EEA) and the UK. CEP hosts three Citi Solution Centres (CSCs) in Ireland, Hungary and Poland providing services to CEP and other affiliates.

CEP is Citi's principal European banking subsidiary, providing services to Citi's clients who require or wish to transact via an EU licensed bank. Citi's mission is to serve as a trusted partner to our clients by responsibly providing financial services that enable growth and economic progress.

Citi's strategy is focused on transforming into a modern, simpler, and more efficient bank to ensure the bank can manage the speeds and volumes of the digital age while helping clients and customers address the challenges of an ever-evolving world. Key principles guiding this strategy include:

- Thinking Global
- Simplifying the Bank
- Increasing Connectivity
- Investing in Our Team

CEP remains aligned with Citi's core strategy and these strategic principles.

Citi's mission is to act as a trusted partner for its clients, enabling growth and economic progress by responsibly providing financial services. Its operations are structured across five core, interconnected businesses: Services, Markets, Banking, Wealth, and U.S. Consumer Cards. CEP's businesses are outlined below.

Services provides global solutions that help corporations, financial institutions, public sector, and commercial clients optimise operations and drive their business forward through our five business lines: Liquidity Management Services, Payments, Trade & Working Capital Solutions, Investor Services, and Issuer Services. Services provides cash management, payments/receivables solutions, working capital solutions, post-trade securities services, and issuer services across Citi's global network.

CEP Markets provides a broad suite of financial products, including Rates, FX, Spread Products, Fixed Income Finance, Markets Treasury, and Equities. Their services are designed for institutional professional counterparties such as multinational corporations, financial institutions, and public sector clients. This broad offering enables clients to access liquidity and manage various financial risks.

CEP's Banking business is structured across three main divisions: Investment Banking (IB), Corporate Banking (CB), and Commercial Banking (CCB). The Investment Banking division provides institutional clients with M&A advisory and Capital Markets services, coordinating with global specialists. Corporate Banking manages relationships with large European institutional clients, offering a full suite of financial services, credit facilities, and access to the Citi Global Network, with CEP as the primary booking vehicle for loans. The Commercial Banking division mirrors the Corporate Bank's model but focuses on small and medium-sized companies, providing relationship coverage and financing to support their international growth. Together, these divisions deliver a range of asset-based products like loans and credit facilities, and fee-based products including M&A advisory and capital markets activities, often collaborating with other Citi entities for execution while maintaining coordinated client coverage.

Citi Wealth combines the Citi Private Bank (CPB) and Wealth at Work (WaW) businesses to serve a global client base, with a primary focus on ultra-high net worth individuals. CPB targets clients with over $25 million in net worth, offering a comprehensive suite of banking, lending, custody, and investment products through its main EEA booking center in Luxembourg, which is projected to manage approximately 3,200 active accounts. The WaW division caters to specific professional verticals like law and investment firms, providing capital lending and the full range of CPB products, with CEP Luxembourg serving as the booking center for its roughly 700 EEA clients and CEP UK for non-EEA clients.

Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. (BHW)

BHW is a majority owned subsidiary of CEP since 2023.

BHW, Poland's oldest commercial bank and majority-owned by Citi since 2000, is undergoing a significant strategic transformation by divesting its Consumer Business to VeloBank S.A. This move, which received regulatory approval from the Polish Financial Supervision Authority in December 2025 and is expected to close by mid-2026, aligns with Citi's global strategy to focus primarily on Institutional Banking. BHW maintains its own governance structure in compliance with Polish law.

Regulatory framework for disclosure

The Capital Requirements Directive (CRD V) package was transposed into Irish law on 22 December 2020. It implements the provisions of the Basel Capital Accord in the European Union (EU) and mandates a framework of capital adequacy regulation for banks and investment firms incorporating three distinct pillars:

- Pillar 1 prescribes the minimum capital requirements for such firms;
- Pillar 2 addresses the associated supervisory review process; and,
- Pillar 3 specifies further public disclosure requirements in respect of their capital and risk profile.

The basis of the disclosure for CEP is on a consolidated basis (Group) for all periods.

These disclosures are made in accordance with Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/876 (CRR II) and Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 (CRR III). In addition, CEP has implemented the disclosure templates and instructions as set out in the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 on public disclosures and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763 on public disclosure of the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities as amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1618.

Frequency and Scope of disclosure

CEP, as a large listed institution on a consolidated level, is subject to the disclosure requirements set out in Article 433a(1), On the basis that CEP is a material subsidiary of a non-EU G-SII and is not a resolution entity, CEP must also disclose its own funds and eligible liabilities in accordance with Article 433a(3). CEP publishes Pillar 3 Disclosures quarterly, with a more comprehensive disclosure on an annual basis. The scope covered by CEP's quarterly disclosures include the Minimum Requirement for Own funds and Eligible liabilities (MREL), Key Metrics, Overview of Risk Weighted Exposures and Liquidity. All disclosures are made in EUR, unless otherwise stated. CEP publishes its Pillar 3 Disclosures via the EBA's Pillar 3 Data Hub (https://edap-public.eba.europa.eu/Report/index/), and also on the Citi Investor Relations website at: https://www.citigroup.com/citi/investor/reg.htm.

Quantitative Disclosure

Where disclosures are not relevant or deemed immaterial to the activities of CEP, these have been omitted and detailed in appendix 1. In addition, those rows and columns not relevant or reportable as nil have been omitted from prescribed tables.

Policy and Verification

In accordance with Article 431 (3) of the CRR II, CEP's Pillar 3 Disclosures are covered under the 'Pillar 3 Standard - Citi CRR Legal Entities' internal policy document, which outlines the principles and minimum standards to be applied for preparing CEP's Pillar 3 Disclosures. The firm operates within a framework of internal controls and procedures for assessing the appropriateness of this disclosure.

This Pillar 3 document is subject to a formal governance process and was reviewed by the CEP Executive Committee.

Attestation by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

I confirm that CEP has taken reasonable measures to ensure that the information presented in this disclosure complies with the requirements of Part 8 of EU Regulation No.2013/575 (and its subsequent amendments) and the disclosure has been prepared in accordance with the internal control processes, systems and policies detailed in Citi's Basel Public Disclosure Policy and supporting Citi CRR Pillar 3 Standard.

Natalia Bozek
CEP Chief Financial Officer

Regulatory Outlook

Basel Reforms

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision adopted a set of reforms in 2017, known as “Basel III Finalisation”, which covered a number of areas including a new Standardised Approach to Credit Risk (SA-CR), a new Credit Valuation Adjustment ("CVA") framework, revisions to the approach to measuring exposure on Securities Financing Transactions, Fundamental Review of the Trading Book ("FRTB"), the Output Floor, a new Standardised Approach to Operational Risk, new ESG reporting requirements and a transitional regime for cryptoasset exposures. These reforms were implemented in the European Union (EU) through amendments to the Capital Requirements Regulation (“CRR III”).

The implementation date for CRR III was 1 January 2025, with the exception of market risk. The application of the binding capital requirements for market risk has been postponed twice, until 1 January 2027, due to delays in implementation in other major jurisdictions. In November 2025, the European Commission launched a consultation, seeking feedback by January 2026, on a potential policy option to introduce targeted amendments to the FRTB market risk framework to neutralise, at each recalibration date, the increase stemming from market risk capital requirements for a period of three years. The outcome of this consultation was published as part of the 3rd delegated act and was adopted by the European Commission in June 2026. This marks the start of a 3-month scrutiny period where the European Parliament and Member States will review the document.

Key Metrics

CEP's capital resources consist of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital. As at March 2026, CEP's total capital ratio was 19.10%, which significantly exceeds the regulatory overall capital requirement of 14.83%, and the leverage ratio of 8.10% is significantly in excess of the 3.2% regulatory requirement.

Table 1: EU KM1 – Key Metrics template

		31 March 2026	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025
	Available own funds	**€ million**	**€ million**	€ million	€ million	€ million
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	**15,090**	15,053	14,392	14,450	15,779
2	Tier 1 capital	**15,308**	15,053	14,392	14,450	15,779
3	Total capital	**15,308**	15,053	14,392	14,450	15,779
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	**80,144**	77,430	78,081	78,462	79,253
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	**80,144**	77,430	78,081	78,462	79,253
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	**18.83%**	19.44%	18.43%	18.42%	19.91%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	**18.83%**	19.44%	18.43%	18.42%	19.91%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	**19.10%**	19.44%	18.43%	18.42%	19.91%
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	**19.10%**	19.44%	18.43%	18.42%	19.91%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	**19.10%**	19.44%	18.43%	18.42%	19.91%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	**19.10%**	19.44%	18.43%	18.42%	19.91%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk excessive leverage					
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	**2.25%**	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%
EU 7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	**1.27%**	1.35%	1.35%	1.35%	1.35%
EU 7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	**1.69%**	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	**10.25%**	10.40%	10.40%	10.40%	10.40%
	Combined buffer 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 (%)	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	**1.05%**	1.06%	0.99%	0.86%	0.87%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	**0.04%**	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	**1.00%**	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	**4.58%**	4.59%	4.52%	4.39%	4.37%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	**14.83%**	14.99%	14.92%	14.79%	14.77%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	**8.85%**	9.04%	8.03%	8.02%	9.51%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	**220,829**	185,838	205,799	205,093	213,410
14	Leverage ratio (%)	**6.93%**	8.10%	6.99%	7.05%	7.39%
	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage					
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	**0.10%**	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirement (%)	**3.10%**	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	**3.10%**	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio[1]					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value-average)	**58,892**	60,001	59,022	56,934	55,030
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	**56,100**	56,556	55,710	53,470	50,753
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	**9,918**	9,565	9,932	10,071	9,231
16	Total net cash outflows (adjustment value)	**46,182**	46,991	45,778	43,399	41,521
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	**128.13%**	128.38%	129.82%	132.48%	133.46%

		31 March 2026	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	**63,291**	61,568	61,632	60,408	58,128
19	Total required stable funding	**44,086**	41,280	40,117	38,683	38,809
20	NSFR ratio (%)[2]	**143.56%**	149.15%	153.63%	156.16%	149.78%

[1]Effective from Q1 2025 CEP is required to maintain a minimum LCR of 108%

[2]Effective from Q1 2025 CEP is required to maintain a minimum NSFR of 105%

As at 31 March 2026, CEP's total capital ratio is at 19.10%, a decrease of 0.34% compared to 31 December 2025. This decrease is mainly driven by a €2.7 billion increase in RWEA mainly due to a €2 billion increase in Market Risk driven by a €1.7 billion increase in internal model approach (IMA) and €0.3 billion increase in traded debt instruments (TDI), and a €0.7 billion increase in Credit Risk driven by an increase in Nostro Accounts by €0.4 billion. This was partially offset by a €0.3 billion increase in Own Funds, which was mainly driven by the EUR/USD FX rate change and the issuance of AT1 instruments. CEP's AT1 instruments are entirely held by other entities within Citigroup.

CEP's leverage ratio decreased to 6.93% as at 31 March 2026 compared to 8.10% as at 31 December 2025, mainly driven by a €35 billion increase in Total Exposure. This increase is due to a €16 billion increase in unsettled securities transactions, a €15 billion increase in Other Assets and a €2 billion increase on SFTs.

Overview of Risk Weighted Exposure Amounts

Table 2: EU OV1 - Overview of total risk exposure amounts

		31 March 2026	31 December 2025	31 March 2026
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements
		€ million	€ million	€ million
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**46,814**	46,131	**3,745**
2	Of which the standardised approach	**46,814**	46,131	**3,745**
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**	**6,740**	6,691	**539**
7	Of which the standardised approach	**1,176**	1,369	**94**
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	**3,644**	3,313	**292**
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	**194**	173	**16**
9	Of which other CCR	**1,726**	1,837	**138**
10	**Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk**	**1,949**	2,268	**156**
10a	Of which the standardised approach (SA)	—	—	—
10b	Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)	**1,949**	2,268	**156**
10c	Of which the simplified approach	—	—	—
15	**Settlement risk**	**1**	6	—
16	**Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)**	**418**	359	**33**
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	—	—	—
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	**4**	8	—
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	**414**	352	**33**
EU 19a	Of which 1250% / deduction	—	—	—
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risk (Market risk)**	**15,371**	13,321	**1,230**
21	Of which the standardised approach	—	—	—
EU 21a	Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)	**2,097**	1,789	**168**
22	Of which the Alternative Internal Models Approach (A-IMA)	—	—	—
EU 22a	**Large exposures**[1]	—	—	—
23	**Reclassifications between trading and non-trading books**	—	—	—
24	Operational risk	**8,852**	8,654	**708**
EU 24a	Exposures to crypto-assets	—	—	—
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	**422**	413	**34**
26	Output floor applied (%)	**55.00%**	50.00%	—
27	**Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)**	—	—	—
28	**Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)**	—	—	—
29	**Total**	**80,144**	77,430	**6,412**

[1] Large Exposure (LEX) capital requirements are calculated on the trading book excess. As at 31 March 2026 CEP had no LEX related RWEA.

Credit Risk

RWEA increased by €0.7 billion primarily due to an increase in Nostro Account balances by €0.4 billion.

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)

RWEA did not change materially.

Operational risk

RWEA increased by €0.2 billion due to the EUR/USD FX rate change.

Market Risk

RWEA increased by €2.0 billion, driven by a €1.7 billion increase on internal model approach (IMA) and a €0.3 billion increase on traded debt instruments (TDI). IMA increase was mostly driven by a €1.0 billion increase on SVaR driven by increased Spain and Portugal sovereign exposures and €1.1 billion increase in Incremental Risk Charge (IRC) due to increased long positions, partially offset by a €0.3 billion decrease in VaR driven by decreased overall risk on the European Government Bonds (EGB) desk. The TDI increase was mostly driven by a €0.2 billion increase in specific market risk due to an increase in traded loans positions.

Table 3: EU CCR7 - RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM

This table presents a flow statement explaining changes in the CCR RWEA under the IMM calculation. This table is disclosed at CEP Individual level. There are no BHW positions calculated under IMM, as BHW do not have the relevant permission.

		RWA
		€ million
1	**RWA as at 31 December 2025**	3,313
2	Asset size	337
3	Credit quality of counterparties	(6)
4	Model updates (IMM only)	—
5	Methodology and policy (IMM only)	—
6	Acquisitions and disposals	—
7	Foreign exchange movements	—
8	Other	—
9	**RWA as at 31 March 2026**	3,644

CEP's CCR RWEA under IMM increased by €0.3 billion, mainly driven by €0.2 billion increase on FX derivatives and €0.1 billion increase on interest rate derivatives.

Table 4: EU MR2-B: RWEA flow statements of market risk exposure under the IMA

This table presents a flow statement explaining variations in the market risk RWEAs. This table is disclosed at CEP Individual level as BHW calculates market risk fully under the Standardised Approach.

		VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	Total RWAs	Total own funds requirements
		€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
1	**RWEAs as at 31 December 2025**	1,757	6,704	3,071	—	—	11,532	923
1a	*Regulatory adjustment*	(1,235)	(4,294)	(1,016)	—	—	(6,545)	(524)
1b	*RWEAs at 31 December 2025 (end of the day)*	522	2,410	2,055	—	—	4,987	399
2	Movement in risk levels	(186)	123	2,048	—	—	1,985	159
3	Model updates/changes	(8)	—	—	—	—	(8)	(1)
4	Methodology and policy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Foreign exchange movements	11	52	44	—	—	107	9
7	Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8a	*RWEAs at 31 March 2026 (end of the day)*	338	2,585	4,147	—	—	7,071	566
8b	*Regulatory adjustment*	1,128	5,076	—	—	—	6,204	496
8	**RWAs as at 31 March 2026**	1,466	7,661	4,147	—	—	13,275	1,062

CEP's Market Risk RWEA calculated under the IMA increased by €1.7 billion compared to 2025 Q4, driven by €1.0 billion increase on SVaR driven by increased Spain and Portugal sovereign exposure and €1.1 billion increase on IRC due to increased long positions, partially offset by €0.3 billion decrease on VaR driven by decreased overall risk on the EGB desk.

Table 5: EU CMS1: Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level

		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
		RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWEAs	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
		€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
1	**Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)**	—	46,814	46,814	46,814	46,814
2	*Counterparty credit risk*	3,644	3,096	6,740	6,811	6,811
3	*Credit valuation adjustment*		1,949	1,949	4,613	4,613
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	—	418	418	452	452
5	Market risk	13,275	2,097	15,371	7,159	7,159
6	Operational risk		8,852	8,852	8,852	8,852
7	Other risk weighted exposure amounts		1	1	1	1
8	Total	16,919	63,225	80,144	74,701	74,701

The output floor requirement does not impact CEP's final RWEAs under either the transition period rules or the fully loaded view.

Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities

Under Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD II), published in the Official Journal of the EU as Directive 2014/15/EU, amended by Directive (EU) 2019/876 in May 2019, credit institutions must hold a certain level of own funds and loss absorbing (bail-in-able) liabilities to support the institution in the event of a resolution. This requirement is referred to as the Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL). MREL resources are comprised of qualifying own funds and eligible liabilities.

CEP is deemed a Relevant Legal Entity as per the Single Resolution Board (SRB) MREL policy published in June 2022; and is subject to an internal MREL requirement. Since 16 July 2025, CEP has been required to comply with a binding requirement of 24.50% (plus its combined buffer requirement "CBR," which was 4.58% as at 31 March 2026) of Total Risk Exposure Amount (TREA) and 6% of Leverage Ratio Exposure (LRE), as communicated by the SRB.

TLAC

Under the CRR II, firms that are material subsidiaries of non-EU Global Systemically Important Institutions (non-EU G-SIIs) per the CRR definition are subject to an internal minimum amount of Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (iTLAC). CEP continues to meet the definition of material subsidiary as per Art 4(135) of CRR, hence is also subject to the iTLAC requirements in addition to the MREL requirements under BRRD II.

CEP has an iTLAC requirement of 16.2% (plus its CBR) of TREA, and 6.075% of LRE, in line with Article 92(b) of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). CEP's Eligible Liabilities are currently structured and documented in such a way to satisfy both the CRR TLAC and BRRD MREL requirements.

CEP has an internal management action trigger framework in place to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements and its own internal risk appetite.

Table 6: EU iLAC – Internal loss absorbing capacity

	€ million	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal MREL)	Non-EU G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal TLAC)	Qualitative information
Applicable requirement and level of application				
EU 1	Is the entity subject to a Non-EU G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities? (Y/N)			Y
EU 2	If EU 1 is answered by 'Yes', is the requirement applicable on a consolidated or individual basis? (C/I)			C
EU 2a	Is the entity subject to an internal MREL requirement? (Y/N)			Y
EU 2b	If EU 2a is answered by 'Yes', is the requirement applicable on a consolidated or individual basis? (C/I)			C
Own funds and eligible liabilities				
EU 3	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	15,090	15,090	
EU 4	Eligible Additional Tier 1 instruments	217	217	
EU 5	Eligible Tier 2 instruments	—	—	
EU 6	Eligible own funds	15,308	15,308	
EU 7	Eligible liabilities	11,135	11,135	
EU 8	Of which permitted guarantees	—		
EU 9a	(Adjustments)	—		
EU 9b	Own funds and eligible liabilities items after adjustments	26,442	26,442	
Total risk exposure amount and total exposure measure				
EU 10	Total risk exposure amount	80,144	80,144	
EU 11	Total exposure measure	220,829	220,829	
Ratio of own funds and eligible liabilities				
EU 12	Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of TREA)	32.99%	32.99%	
EU 13	>>> of which permitted guarantees	0.00%		
EU 14	Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of leverage exposure)	11.97%	11.97%	
EU 15	>>> of which permitted guarantees	0.00%		
EU 16	CET1 (as a percentage of TREA) available after meeting the entity's requirements	8.60%	8.60%	
EU 17	Institution-specific combined buffer requirement*		4.58%	
Requirements				
EU 18	Requirement expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount***	24.50%	16.20%	
EU 19	>>> of which may be met with guarantees	0.00%		
EU 20	Internal MREL expressed as percentage of the total exposure measure	6.00%	6.08%	
EU 21	>>> of which may be met with guarantees	0.00%		
Memorandum items				
EU 22	Total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a(2) CRR**		165,756	

*** Row EU 18 The MREL requirement presented is the base SRB requirement only and does not include the additional Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR) of 4.58%.

Liquidity Risk

Values and figures disclosed, for the Group, are calculated as the simple averages of month-end observations over 12 month preceding quarter-ends March 2026, December 2025, September 2025 and June 2025.

Table 7: EU LIQ1 – Quantitative information of LCR[1]

		Total unweighted value				Total weighted value			
		March 2026	December 2025	September 2025	June 2025	March 2026	December 2025	September 2025	June 2025
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages		**12**	12	12	12	**12**	12	12	12
		€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	**€ million**	€ million	€ million	€ million
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					58,892	60,001	59,022	56,934
CASH-OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	6,710	6,729	6,791	6,807	867	867	882	1,103
3	*Stable deposits*	1,567	1,637	1,622	1,589	78	82	81	79
4	*Less stable deposits*	5,137	5,086	5,167	4,954	782	780	799	760
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	78,585	78,855	76,938	73,594	41,818	43,010	42,138	40,291
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	25,486	24,538	23,737	22,542	6,347	6,110	5,910	5,611
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	53,099	54,317	53,201	51,052	35,470	36,900	36,228	34,679
8	*Unsecured debt*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Secured wholesale funding					658	440	207	98
10	Additional requirements	47,109	46,719	45,885	43,811	9,473	9,121	8,850	8,302
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	3,173	2,954	2,837	2,724	3,173	2,954	2,837	2,724
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	43,936	43,765	43,048	41,087	6,300	6,167	6,013	5,578
14	Other contractual funding obligations	19,458	18,693	18,029	15,050	2,860	2,680	3,185	3,222
15	Other contingent funding obligations	14,752	15,261	15,724	16,073	425	437	449	454
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**					56,100	56,556	55,710	53,470
CASH-INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	31,952	30,508	28,786	25,353	214	170	194	209
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	6,997	6,875	7,270	7,455	5,711	5,549	5,984	6,213
19	Other cash inflows	5,507	5,396	5,367	5,283	3,994	3,847	3,754	3,648
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 specialized credit institution)					—	—	—	—
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	44,456	42,779	41,423	38,091	9,918	9,565	9,932	10,071
EU-20a	***Fully exempt inflows***	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU-20b	***Inflows Subject to 90% Cap***	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU-20c	***Inflows Subject to 75% Cap***	44,275	42,779	41,423	38,091	9,918	9,565	9,932	10,071
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT VALUE									
21	**LIQUIDITY BUFFER**					58,892	60,001	59,022	56,934

		Total unweighted value	Total weighted value			
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		46,182	46,991	45,778	43,399
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		128.13 %	128.38 %	129.82 %	132.48 %

[1] Effective from Q1 2025 CEP is required to maintain a minimum LCR of 108%

LCR Evolution and Drivers

In Q1 2026, the LCR has remained well in excess of regulatory and internal limits. CEP customer deposits remain stable in 2026, contributing to a highly liquid position.

The liquidity buffer is the primary mechanism for ensuring that CEP can withstand the prescribed stresses under LCR. In line with the criteria set out in the LCR Delegated Regulation, the assets held in the buffer are unencumbered, well diversified, under the control of CEP Treasury and monetisable in a stress scenario. CEP also ensures that the currency denomination of its buffer is consistent with the distribution by significant currency of its net liquidity outflows. The buffer is comprised of cash placed with European central banks and high quality, unencumbered securities. The composition of the liquidity buffer remained largely unchanged in Q1 2026.

CEP operates a deposit-based funding model which is supplemented by equity and MREL. The deposit portfolio is well-diversified across a large number of clients and industries. The largest component of LCR outflows is third-party deposits. Other material drivers of CEP's outflows include committed credit and liquidity facilities and derivatives. LCR inflows are primarily from loans receivable in the next 30 days.

Currency mismatch in the LCR

Due to the global nature of the business model, CEP has a multi-currency balance sheet, the resulting currency risk (mismatch between the currency of assets and the currency of liabilities) is monitored and managed daily ensuring CEP has sufficient liquidity to continue business activities and withstand stresses on an individual currency basis.

CEP reports and monitors LCR on a consolidated basis in the reporting currency (EUR) and on an individual currency basis for significant currencies. Significant currencies are defined as currencies in which aggregate liabilities are greater than 5% of total liabilities.
As of 31st March 2026 significant currencies in CEP were EUR, USD and PLN. To monitor significant currencies, CEP has a currency limits framework comprised of economic and normative limits.

Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

In the ordinary course of business, CEP enters into various types of derivative transactions, including bilateral transactions that are OTC and transactions settled via exchanges with central counterparties. CEP maintains liquidity reserves to counter potential liquidity outflows from derivatives.

CEP's LCR reports additional collateral outflows per the historical lookback approach. This additional outflow is based on the past 24 months of net daily collateral flows over any consecutive 30-day period. The highest point of which is considered as outflow weighted at 100%, simulating the impact of an adverse market scenario on CEP's derivative portfolio. Since the beginning of 2026, contingent outflows relating to downgrade triggers were immaterial.

Other items relevant for the LCR calculation

CEP is a direct participant in Settlement Systems where it offers General Clearing Member (GCM) services across EMEA and Settlement Agent services in multiple European markets through CEP's branches and the centralised Target 2 Securities clearing platform. To support direct clearing activity CEP must post cash and securities collateral in order to access credit lines and fund payment obligations. To ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet CEP's intraday liquidity needs, any cash amount regularly used for intraday payments and any collateral pledged for intraday credit are reported as encumbered for CEP's regulatory liquidity reporting. The ALCO Technical Review Forum serves as the supporting committee for the monitoring and review of intraday liquidity and related encumbered collateral.

Appendix 1: Omissions

Please see below a list of disclosure tables not included in CEP's Pillar 3

Table 8: Non-disclosed tables

Table	Rationale
EU CR8 - RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach	CEP does not have IRB permission
EU CMS2 - Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amount for credit risk at asset class level	
EU CVA 4 - RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA)	CEP does not apply the SA-CVA calculation, it is using BA-CVA, but the EU CVA 4 table is for SA-CVA only

Abbreviations

Please refer to the below abbreviations used frequently throughout the document.

ALCO	Asset and Liability Committee
BHW	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.
BRRD	Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive
CB	Corporate Banking
CBI	Central Bank of Ireland
CCB	Commercial Banking
CCP	Central Clearing Counterparty
CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk
CEP	Citibank Europe Plc
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CPB	Citi Private Bank
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CSC	Citi Solutions Center
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment
ECB	European Central Bank
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
FRTB	Fundamental Review of the Trading Book
FX	Foreign exchange
GCM	General Clearing Member
G-SII	Global Systemically Important Institution
HQLA	High-Quality Liquid Assets
IB	Investment Banking
IMA	Internal Model Approach
IMM	Internal Models Method
IRC	Incremental Risk Charge
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LEX	Large Exposures
LRE	Leverage Ratio Exposure
MREL	Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
OTC	Over The Counter
O-SII	Other Systemically Important Institution
RWEA	Risk Weighted Exposure Amount
SA	Standardised Approach
SA-CR	Standardised Approach for Credit Risk
SFT	Securities Financing Transaction
SRB	Single Resolution Board
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
SSM	Single Supervisory Mechanism
SVaR	Stressed Value at Risk
TLAC	Total Loss Absorbing Capacity
TREA	Total Risk Exposure Amount
VaR	Value at Risk
WaW	Wealth at Work