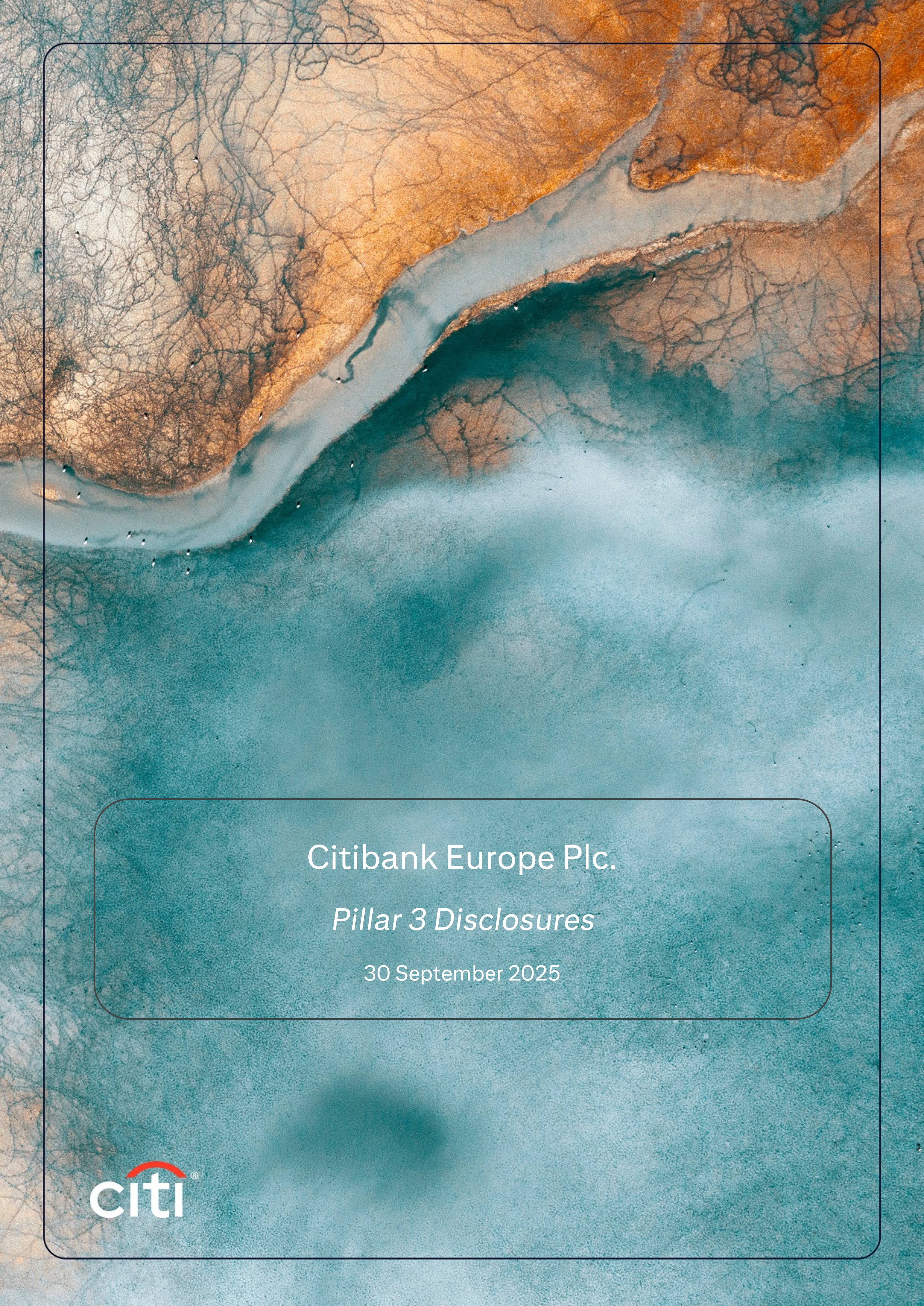

Citibank Europe Plc.

Pillar 3 Disclosures

30 September 2025

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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 activities of the Group comprise of Markets, Services, Banking, Wealth and Personal Banking.

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 (OSII).

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.

CEP continues to progress on its strategic priorities outlined below:

- Transformation
- Invest for Growth
- Simplification
- Culture & Talent

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

The five businesses within Citi are: Services, Markets, Banking, Wealth and US Personal Banking. CEP's businesses are outlined below.

The Services organization combines Treasury and Trade Solutions ("TTS") and Securities Services. The TTS business provides integrated Treasury solutions (payments, deposits, liquidity management, commercial card and channel capabilities) and Trade solutions (documentary trade services, working capital solutions and export agency finance) to multinational corporations, financial institutions and public sector organisations. Securities Services provides three main services: One Custody (securities settlement, clearing, custody and asset servicing), Fund Services (valuation, fund accounting, investment administration and depositary services), and Issuer Services (services to institutional clients who are raising, deploying or mobilising capital).

Markets provide corporate, institutional and public sector clients with liquidity and the ability to hedge with access to global markets and products provided by the Rates, Currencies, Spread Products and Equities business units. Markets offer EEA clients access to Citi's global network and global clients access to European markets and products.

The Banking organization comprises three businesses: Investment, Corporate and Commercial Banking. Investment Banking provides institutional clients with a full range of M&A advisory and Capital Markets products, as well as access to Product & Industry specialists based across the globe. Corporate Banking manages the relationship with institutional clients headquartered in Europe, providing them with financial services and coordinating the access to Citi's global network; in addition, the business supports the financing needs of its clients through the extension of credit facilities. Commercial Banking performs similar activities as Corporate Banking with the differentiating factor being the target market size of clients.

Wealth serves two client segments in CEP: Citi Private Bank (CPB) and Wealth at Work (WaW). CPB, primarily from CEP Luxembourg, serves EEA as a touchpoint for ultra-high-net-worth individuals, family offices and their associated structures, providing an extensive range of services from banking, custody and cash management to investment finance, investment strategies, trust and specialised services. WaW provides wealth management solutions to firms and senior employees of Law Firms, Professional Services Group (accountancy, consultancy), Investment Managers and Enterprise (private firms in specialist areas).

Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.

In November 2023, Citi Overseas Investment Corp (COIC) transferred all of its stake in Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. (BHW) to CEP to bring Citi's European banks under common ownership.

BHW is a subsidiary of CEP but, as before, continues to operate independently. BHW offers its products and services under the Citi Handlowy brand.

BHW is a Poland-based bank and one of the oldest continually operating banks in Europe. BHW merged with Citibank (Poland) SA in 2001, with Citibank becoming its largest shareholder, owning 75% of shares. BHW has been listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange since 1997 and is a constituent of the WIG-BANKI index.

On 27th May 2025, BHW announced an agreement to sell its consumer banking business to VeloBank S.A, a Poland-based universal bank. The transaction, which is subject to regulatory approvals, antitrust clearance and other customary conditions. This involves the demerger of BHW's consumer banking operations to VeloBank S.A., including wealth management, micro business banking, credit cards, consumer loans, deposits and assets under management, consumer clients of the brokerage business, branches and other consumer-related assets. The transaction is expected to close by mid-2026.

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 at: https://www.citigroup.com/citi/investor/reg.htm.

Policy and Verification

In accordance with Article 431 (3) of the CRR III, CEP's Pillar 3 Disclosures are covered under the Citi EU Pillar 3 Standard, 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 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, 2019/876 (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 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 offset the negative capital impacts for a period of three years.

Key Metrics

CEP's capital resources consist of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital. As at September 2025, CEP's total capital ratio was 18.43%, which significantly exceeds the regulatory overall capital requirement of 14.92%, and the leverage ratio of 6.99% is significantly in excess of the 3.2% regulatory requirement.

Table 1: EU KM1 – Key Metrics template

		30 September 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024	30 September 2024
		€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
Available own funds						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	14,392	14,450	15,779	16,519	16,616
2	Tier 1 capital	14,392	14,450	15,779	16,519	16,616
3	Total capital	14,392	14,450	15,779	16,519	16,616
Risk-weighted exposure amounts						
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	78,081	78,462	79,253	81,084	70,605
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	78,081	78,462	79,253	N/A	N/A
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.43%	18.42%	19.91%	20.37%	23.53%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	18.43%	18.42%	19.91%	N/A	N/A
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.43%	18.42%	19.91%	20.37%	23.53%
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	18.43%	18.42%	19.91%	N/A	N/A
7	Total capital ratio (%)	18.43%	18.42%	19.91%	20.37%	23.53%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	18.43%	18.42%	19.91%	N/A	N/A
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 (%)	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.50%	2.50%
EU 7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.35%	1.35%	1.35%	1.41%	1.41%
EU 7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	1.88%	1.88%
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.40%	10.40%	10.40%	10.50%	10.50%
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 (%)	0.99%	0.86%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	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 (%)	4.52%	4.39%	4.37%	4.37%	4.37%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	14.92%	14.79%	14.77%	14.87%	14.87%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8.03%	8.02%	9.51%	9.87%	13.03%
Leverage ratio						
13	Total exposure measure	205,799	205,093	213,410	179,698	168,678
14	Leverage ratio (%)	6.99%	7.05%	7.39%	9.19%	9.85%
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage						
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%
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 (%)	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.00%	3.00%
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 (%)	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.00%	3.00%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value-average)	59,022	56,934	55,030	52,058	50,229
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	55,710	53,470	50,753	47,497	45,188
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	9,932	10,071	9,231	8,852	8,398
16	Total net cash outflows (adjustment value)	45,778	43,399	41,521	38,645	36,790
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)[1]	129.82%	132.48%	133.46%	135.11%	136.54%
Net Stable Funding Ratio						
18	Total available stable funding	61,632	60,408	58,128	58,853	57,027

		30 September 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024	30 September 2024
		€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
19	Total required stable funding	40,117	38,683	38,809	38,813	35,999
20	NSFR ratio (%)[2]	153.63%	156.16%	149.78%	151.63%	158.41%

[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 30 September 2025, CEP's total capital ratio is at 18.43%, an increase of 0.01% compared to 30 June 2025.

CEP's leverage ratio decreased to 6.99% as at 30 September 2025 compared to 30 June mainly driven by €2.0 billion increase in unsettled bond transactions and €1.0 billion increase in Off Balance Sheet items, which was partially offset by a €2.0 billion decrease in Trading book exposures.

Overview of Risk Weighted Exposure Amounts

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

		30 September 2025	30 June 2025	30 September 2025
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements
		€ million	€ million	€ million
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	45,555	45,611	3,644
2	Of which the standardised approach	45,555	45,611	3,644
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**	6,655	6,477	532
7	Of which the standardised approach	1,172	1,072	94
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	3,792	4,043	303
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	168	157	13
9	Of which other CCR	1,523	1,205	122
10	**Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk**	2,169	2,131	173
10a	Of which the standardised approach (SA)	—	—	—
10b	Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)	2,169	2,131	173
10c	Of which the simplified approach	—	—	—
15	**Settlement risk**	—	—	—
16	**Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)**	352	371	28
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	—	—	—
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	1	1	—
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	351	370	28
EU 19a	Of which 1250% / deduction	—	—	—
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risk (Market risk)**	16,460	16,969	1,317
21	Of which the standardised approach	—	—	—
EU 21a	Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)	1,837	1,572	147
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	6,890	6,903	551
EU 24a	Exposures to crypto-assets	—	—	—
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	360	391	29
26	Output floor applied (%)	50.00%	50.00%	—
27	**Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)**	—	—	—
28	**Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)**	—	—	—
29	Total	78,081	78,462	6,246

[1] Large Exposure (LEX) capital requirements are calculated on the trading book excess. As at 30 September 2024 CEP had no LEX related RWEA.

Credit Risk

RWEA decreased by €0.1 billion primarily due to a decrease in Vostro accounts by €1.3 billion and Commercial Loans by €0.4 billion which was partially offset by an increase in Unused Commitments by €1.6 billion.

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)

RWEA increased by €0.2 billion mainly driven by €0.3 billion increase in the SFT portfolio, which was partially offset by €0.1 billion decrease in FX derivatives.

Operational risk

RWEA did not change materially.

Market Risk

RWEA decreased by €0.5 billion, mainly driven by a €0.8 billion decrease in the internal model approach, mostly in IRC due to improved Spain credit rating, which were partially offset by a €0.2 billion Traded Debt Instrument increase, mainly driven by an increase in CHF & USD due to new reverse repos.

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 30 June 2025**	4,043
2	Asset size	(260)
3	Credit quality of counterparties	9
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 30 September 2025**	3,792

CEP's CCR RWEA under IMM decreased by €0.2 billion, mainly driven by €0.1 billion decrease in interest rate derivatives and €0.1 billion decrease in FX 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 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 30 June 2025**	1,728	9,236	4,434	—	—	15,397	1,232
1a	*Regulatory adjustment*	(1,160)	(7,234)	—	—	—	(8,394)	(672)
1b	*RWEAs at 30 June 2025 (end of the day)*	567	2,002	4,434	—	—	7,003	560
2	Movement in risk levels	(34)	(20)	(790)	—	—	(844)	(68)
3	Model updates/changes	(32)	—	—	—	—	(32)	(3)
4	Methodology and policy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Foreign exchange movements	(1)	(4)	(8)	—	—	(13)	(1)
7	Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8a	*RWEAs at 30 September 2025 (end of the day)*	500	1,978	3,636	—	—	6,114	489
8b	*Regulatory adjustment*	1,535	6,895	78	—	—	8,509	681
8	**RWAs as at 30 September 2025**	2,036	8,873	3,714	—	—	14,623	1,170

CEP's Market Risk RWEA calculated under the IMA decreased by €0.8 billion compared to the previous quarter-end mainly in IRC, largely as a result of the improved sovereign credit rating of Spain.

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)**	—	45,555	45,555	45,555	45,555
2	*Counterparty credit risk*	3,792	2,863	6,655	6,259	6,259
3	*Credit valuation adjustment*		2,169	2,169	3,507	3,507
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	—	352	352	352	352
5	Market risk	14,623	1,837	16,460	8,476	8,476
6	Operational risk		6,890	6,890	6,890	6,890
7	Other risk weighted exposure amounts		—	—	—	—
8	Total	18,415	59,666	78,081	71,039	71,039

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 4.52% as at 30 Sep 2025) 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)	14,392	14,392	
EU 4	Eligible Additional Tier 1 instruments	—	—	
EU 5	Eligible Tier 2 instruments	—	—	
EU 6	Eligible own funds	14,392	14,392	
EU 7	Eligible liabilities	11,109	11,109	
EU 8	Of which permitted guarantees	—		
EU 9a	(Adjustments)	—		
EU 9b	Own funds and eligible liabilities items after adjustments	25,501	25,501	
Total risk exposure amount and total exposure measure				
EU 10	Total risk exposure amount	78,081	78,081	
EU 11	Total exposure measure	205,799	205,799	
Ratio of own funds and eligible liabilities				
EU 12	Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of TREA)	32.66%	32.66%	
EU 13	>>> of which permitted guarantees	0.00%		
EU 14	Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of leverage exposure)	12.39%	12.39%	
EU 15	>>> of which permitted guarantees	0.00%		
EU 16	CET1 (as a percentage of TREA) available after meeting the entity's requirements	7.93%	7.93%	
EU 17	Institution-specific combined buffer requirement		4.52%	
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		154,405	

* Row EU 18 The MREL requirement presented is the base SRB requirement only and does not include the additional Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR) of 4.52%.

Liquidity Risk

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

Values and figures disclosed, for the Group, are calculated as the simple averages of month-end observations over 12 month preceding quarter-ends September 2025, June 2025, March 2025 and December 2024.

		Total unweighted value				Total weighted value			
		September 2025	June 2025	March 2025	December 2024	September 2025	June 2025	March 2025	December 2024
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)					59,022	56,934	55,030	52,058
CASH-OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	6,791	6,807	6,855	6,801	882	1,103	1,346	1,543
3	*Stable deposits*	1,622	1,589	1,558	1,551	81	79	78	78
4	*Less stable deposits*	5,167	4,954	4,753	4,455	799	760	724	671
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	76,938	73,594	70,231	65,924	42,138	40,291	37,938	34,823
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	23,737	22,542	22,394	22,409	5,910	5,611	5,572	5,578
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	53,201	51,052	47,837	43,514	36,228	34,679	32,366	29,245
8	*Unsecured debt*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Secured wholesale funding					207	98	70	51
10	Additional requirements	45,885	43,811	41,763	39,709	8,850	8,302	7,794	7,458
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	2,837	2,724	2,367	2,303	2,837	2,724	2,367	2,303
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	43,048	41,087	39,395	37,405	6,013	5,578	5,426	5,155
14	Other contractual funding obligations	18,029	15,050	11,878	9,174	3,185	3,222	3,153	3,179
15	Other contingent funding obligations	15,724	16,073	16,324	16,233	449	454	452	442
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**					55,710	53,470	50,753	47,497
CASH-INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	28,786	25,353	21,745	17,639	194	209	211	372
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	7,270	7,455	6,800	6,445	5,984	6,213	5,638	5,310
19	Other cash inflows	5,367	5,283	5,042	4,788	3,754	3,648	3,382	3,169
EU-19a	weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are					—	—	—	—
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialized credit institution)					—	—	—	—
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	41,423	38,091	33,587	28,872	9,932	10,071	9,231	8,852
EU-20a	***Fully exempt inflows***	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU-20b	***Inflows Subject to 90% Cap***	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU-20c	***Inflows Subject to 75% Cap***	41,423	38,091	33,587	28,872	9,932	10,071	9,231	8,852
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT VALUE									
21	**LIQUIDITY BUFFER**					59,022	56,934	55,030	52,058
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**					45,778	43,399	41,521	38,645
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**					129.82 %	132.48 %	133.46 %	135.11 %

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

LCR Evolution and Drivers

In Q3 2025, the LCR has remained well in excess of regulatory and internal limits. CEP customer deposits remain at elevated levels in 2025, 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 Q3 2025.

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 30th September 2025 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. Throughout 2025, 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 CMS2 - Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amount for credit risk at asset class level	CEP does not have an IRB permission
EU CR8 - RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach	
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
CBI	Central Bank of Ireland
CCP	Central Clearing Counterparty
CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk
CEP	Citibank Europe Plc
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CFO	Chief Finance Officer
COIC	Citi Overseas Investment Corp
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
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
OSII	Other Systematically Important Institution
OTC	Over The Counter
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
TTS	Treasury and Trade Solutions
VaR	Value at Risk
WaW	Wealth at Work