Disclosure Statement

31 December 2025

CITIBANK, N.A. NEW ZEALAND BRANCH
AND ASSOCIATED BANKING GROUP

Contents

General Disclosures

The financial statements are the aggregated financial statements for the "Banking Group" which consists of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch (CBNA New Zealand Branch) and the Associated Banking Group (Citibank Nominees (New Zealand) Limited).

Registered office of the Banking Group

Citibank, N.A.
Citigroup Centre
23 Customs Street East
Auckland 1010
New Zealand

Address of the Overseas Bank outside New Zealand

Citibank, N.A. (CBNA)
5800 South Corporate Place
Sioux Falls
South Dakota 57108
United States of America

Citibank, N.A. was originally organised on 16 June 1812, and formed a national banking association organised on 17 July 1865 under The National Bank Act of 1864 (United States of America).

Ultimate Holding Company

The ultimate holding company of the Banking Group is Citigroup Inc. which is a global diversified financial services holding company domiciled in the United States of America whose businesses provide a broad range of financial services to consumer and corporate customers.

Citigroup Inc.
388 Greenwich Street
New York, NY 10013
United States of America

Registered bank: Directorate and Responsible Persons

Responsible person of CBNA New Zealand Branch

Stefan Boisen
Citi Country Officer and Banking Head
CBNA New Zealand Branch

Qualifications
Bachelor of Commerce
(Accounting and Finance)
The University of Auckland, 1992

External Directorships
None

Country of Residence
New Zealand

Responsible person of Citibank, N.A. signing as agent for all Citibank, N.A. Directors

Kathy Kung
Country Finance Officer & Controller
Citi Australia & New Zealand

Qualifications
Chartered Accountant
Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, 2000

Bachelor of Commerce
(Accounting and Finance)
Sydney University, 1996

External Directorships
None

Country of Residence
Australia

Kathy Kung was appointed as the Country Finance Officer for CBNA New Zealand Branch on 24 November 2025.

Directors of Citibank, N.A.

Name	Country of Residence	Qualifications	External Directorships	Type of Director
Titilope Cole Company Director	USA	University of Ibadan, B.Sc, 1992 Northwestern University, MBA, 1998	DataDog, Inc.	Non-Independent Director
Ellen M Costello Chair, Citibank, N.A.	USA	St Francis Xavier University, B.B.A, 1976 Dalhousie University, MBA, 1983	None	Independent Director
Grace E Dailey Company Director	USA	University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire, B.B.A, 1982	None	Independent Director
Jane N Fraser Chair and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Citi	USA	Cambridge University M.A., 1988 Harvard Business School, MBA, 1994	None	Executive Director
Sunil Garg CEO, Citibank, N.A.	USA	St Stephen's College, India, B.A,1986 Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, PGDM, 1988	None	Executive Director
Duncan P Hennes Company Director	USA	University of Pennsylvania, B.S., 1978 Wharton School, MBA, 1979	RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd	Independent Director
Diana L Taylor Company Director	USA	Dartmouth College, AB, 1977 Columbia University, MBA: MPH, 1980:2006	Brookfield Corporation; Ampere Computing (privately held)	Independent Director
James S Turley Company Director	USA	Rice University, B.A. 1977 Masters in Accounting, 1978	Emerson Electric Co; Kohler Company (privately held); Northrop Grumman Corporation; Precigen, Inc; St Louis Trust & Family Office (privately held)	Independent Director

The Citibank, N.A. Board has established an Audit Committee for Citibank, N.A. comprising of three independent Directors.

Auditors

The auditors for Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group are:

KPMG Australia
Level 38, Tower Three
International Towers Sydney
300 Barangaroo Avenue
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Australia

The auditors for Citigroup Inc., whose audit report is referred to in the Disclosure Statement are:

KPMG LLP
Independent Registered Public Accountant Firm
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154
USA

Transactions between Directors, New Zealand CEO and affiliates

Certain transactions involving loans, deposits and sales of commercial paper, certificates of deposit and other money market instruments and certain other banking transactions occur between Citigroup Inc. and CBNA on the one hand and certain directors or executive officers of Citigroup Inc., CBNA and CBNA New Zealand Branch, members of their immediate families or associates of the directors, the executive officers or their family members on the other. All such transactions were made in the ordinary course of business on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, that prevailed at the time for comparable transactions with other persons and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavourable features.

Director policy on conflict of interest

Directors must avoid circumstances in which their personal, professional or business interests conflict, or appear to conflict, with the interests of CBNA or its customers.

Guarantee arrangements

CBNA New Zealand Branch does not have any guarantees over any material obligations as at 24 March 2026.

Conditions of registration for CBNA New Zealand Branch

These conditions of registration apply on and after 1 December 2025.

The registration of Citibank, N.A. ("the registered bank") in New Zealand is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the banking group does not conduct any non-financial activities that in aggregate are material relative to its total activities. In this condition of registration, the meaning of "material" is based on generally accepted accounting practice.

2. That the banking group's insurance business is not greater than 1% of its total consolidated assets.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, the banking group's insurance business is the sum of the following amounts for entities in the banking group:

(a) if the business of an entity predominantly consists of insurance business and the entity is not a subsidiary of another entity in the banking group whose business predominantly consists of insurance business, the amount of the insurance business to sum is the total consolidated assets of the group headed by the entity; and

(b) if the entity conducts insurance business and its business does not predominantly consist of insurance business and the entity is not a subsidiary of another entity in the banking group whose business predominantly consists of insurance business, the amount of the insurance business to sum is the total liabilities relating to the entity's insurance business plus the equity retained by the entity to meet the solvency or financial soundness needs of its insurance business.

In determining the total amount of the banking group's insurance business,

(a) all amounts must relate to on balance sheet items only, and must comply with generally accepted accounting practice; and

(b) if products or assets of which an insurance business is comprised also contain a non-insurance component, the whole of such products or assets must be considered part of the insurance business.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "insurance business" means the undertaking or assumption of liability as an insurer under a contract of insurance; "insurer" and "contract of insurance" have the same meaning as provided in sections 6 and 7 of the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010.

3. That the business of the registered bank in New Zealand does not constitute a predominant proportion of the total business of the registered bank.

4. That no appointment to the position of the New Zealand chief executive officer of the registered bank shall be made unless:
   (a) the Reserve Bank has been supplied with a copy of the curriculum vitae of the proposed appointee; and
   (b) the Reserve Bank has advised that it has no objection to that appointment.

5. That Citibank, N.A. complies with the requirements imposed on it by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

6. That, with reference to the following table, each capital adequacy ratio of Citibank, N.A. must be equal to or greater than the applicable minimum requirement.

Capital Adequacy Ratio	Minimum Requirement on or after 1 January 2015
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	4.5%
Tier 1 Capital	6%
Total Capital	8%

For the purposes of this condition of registration, the capital adequacy ratios,-
   (a) must be calculated as a percentage of the registered bank's risk weighted assets; and
   (b) are otherwise as administered by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

7. That liabilities of the registered bank in New Zealand, net of amounts due to related parties (including amounts due to a subsidiary or affiliate of the registered bank), do not exceed NZ$15 billion.

8. That retail deposits of the registered bank in New Zealand do not exceed NZ$200 million. For the purposes of this condition of registration retail deposits are defined as deposits by natural persons, excluding deposits with an outstanding balance which exceeds NZ$250,000.

9. That, for a loan-to-valuation measurement period ending on or after 31 May 2026, the total of the business of the registered bank in New Zealand's qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans with a loan-to-valuation ratio of more than 70%, must not exceed 10% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the loan-to-valuation measurement period.

10. That, for a loan-to-valuation measurement period ending on or after 31 May 2026, the total of the business of the registered bank in New Zealand's qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans with a loan-to valuation ratio of more than 80%, must not exceed 25% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property investment residential mortgage loans arising in the loan-to-valuation measurement period.

11. That, for a debt-to-income measurement period, the total of the business of the registered bank in New Zealand's qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans with a debt-to-income ratio of more than 7, must not exceed 20% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the debt-to income measurement period.

12. That, for a debt-to-income measurement period, the total of the business of the registered bank in New Zealand's qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans with a debt-to-income ratio of more than 6, must not exceed 20% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the debt-to-income measurement period.

13. That the business of the registered bank in New Zealand must not make a residential mortgage loan unless the terms and conditions of the loan contract or the terms and conditions for an associated mortgage require that a borrower obtain the registered bank's agreement before the borrower can grant to another person a charge over the residential property used as security for the loan.

In these conditions of registrations,

- "banking group" means the New Zealand business of the registered bank and its subsidiaries as required to be reported in group financial statements for the group's New Zealand business under section 461B(2) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.
- "business of the registered bank in New Zealand" means the New Zealand business of the registered bank as defined in the requirement for financial statements for New Zealand business in section 461B(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.
- "generally accepted accounting practice" has the same meaning as in section 8 of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.
- "liabilities of the registered bank in New Zealand" means the liabilities that the registered bank would be required to report in financial statements for its New Zealand business if section 461B(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 applied.

In conditions of registration 9 to 10,

- "loan-to-valuation ratio", "non property-investment residential mortgage loan", "property-investment residential mortgage loan", "qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans", and "qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled "Framework for Restrictions on High-LVR Residential Mortgage Lending" (BS19) dated October 2021.[1]
- "loan-to-valuation measurement period" means a period of six calendar months ending on the last day of the sixth calendar month.

In conditions of registration 11 to 12,

- "debt-to-income ratio", "debt-to-income measurement period", "non property-investment residential mortgage loan", "property-investment residential mortgage loan", "qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans", and "qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled "Framework for Restrictions on High Debt-To-Income Residential Mortgage lending" (BS20) dated 3 April 2023.[1]
- "debt-to-income measurement period" means:
  - (a) the initial period of six calendar months from the date of this conditions of registration (1 July 2024) ending on 31 December 2024; and
  - (b) thereafter, a rolling period of six calendar months ending on the last day of the sixth calendar month, the first of which ends on 31 January 2025 and covers the months of August, September, October, November and December 2024 and January 2025.

In conditions of registration 13,

- "residential mortgage loan" has the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled "Framework for Restrictions on High Debt-To-Income Residential Mortgage lending" (BS20) dated 3 April 2023.[1]

Since the last annual Disclosure Statement dated 31 December 2024, there have been changes to CBNA's Conditions of Registration in order to implement changes to the loan-to-value ratio restrictions with effect from 1 December 2025. Both changes relate to residential mortgage lending, although the Banking Group does not conduct any residential mortgage lending business.

There have been no other changes to CBNA's Conditions of Registration during the year ended 31 December 2025, and there have been no material breaches of CBNA's Conditions of Registration identified since the last annual Disclosure Statement dated 31 December 2024.

[1] The version dates of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Prudential Requirement (BPR) documents referred to in BS19 for these definitions are:

BPR document	Version date
BPR131: Standardised credit risk RWAs	1 July 2024
BPR001: Glossary	1 October 2023

Historical summary of financial statements

CBNA New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group

The following historical summary data for CBNA New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group has been derived from audited financial statements prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in New Zealand.

	Year ended 31 December				
(NZD $'000)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Interest income	106,816	197,157	139,732	62,747	11,880
Interest expense	(70,804)	(160,917)	(99,332)	(35,983)	(2,171)
Net interest income	36,012	36,240	40,400	26,764	9,709
Net fees income	27,118	23,933	29,199	28,683	25,053
Other operating income	11,169	11,918	7,323	8,316	6,204
Operating expenses	(23,866)	(21,577)	(24,456)	(22,559)	(18,483)
Loan impairment expense	4,473	(697)	(3,640)	(476)	74
Net profit before tax	54,906	49,817	48,826	40,728	22,557
Tax	(15,494)	(13,818)	(13,886)	(11,661)	(6,507)
Net profit after tax	39,412	35,999	34,940	29,067	16,050
Dividend/remittance to Head Office	(41,367)	(42,000)	(27,100)	(15,800)	(50,000)
Net Profit/(Loss) retained	(1,955)	(6,001)	7,840	13,267	(33,950)
Assets	3,357,958	3,715,173	2,794,117	2,703,046	2,474,202
Total individually impaired assets	–	–	–	–	–
Liabilities	3,191,933	3,547,938	2,623,488	2,541,678	2,324,277
Equity/Head Office Account	166,025	167,235	170,629	161,368	149,925

Claims of unsecured creditors of the Registered Bank on the assets of the Overseas Bank

Under the law of the United States of America, a bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, including CBNA, is not required to repay a deposit at a branch outside the United States if the branch cannot repay the deposit due to an act of war, civil strife, or action taken by the government in the host country, unless the bank has expressly agreed to do so in writing.

The laws of the United States of America require that in the liquidation or other resolution of a failed U.S. insured depository institution, deposits in U.S. offices and certain claims for administrative expenses and employee compensation are afforded a priority over other general unsecured claims, including deposits in offices outside the U.S., non-deposit claims in all offices, and claims of a parent. Such priority creditors would include the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), which succeeds to the position of insured depositors. Subject to the application of New Zealand law, the local regulator may seize assets of the New Zealand branch of CBNA and that action could impede the ability of the receiver to satisfy the preference to pay U.S. deposits.

The above legislation may affect all New Zealand liabilities.

Credit ratings

Citibank, N.A has the following long term credit ratings which are applicable to the CBNA New Zealand Branch.

		(if changed in the previous two years)	
Rating Agency	Current Rating	Approval date	Previous rating
Moody's	Aa3 (stable)	21 February 2019	No change
Standard & Poor	A+ (stable)	17 December 2016	No change
Fitch	A+ (stable)	19 May 2015	No change

Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch have an implied rating equal to CBNA as CBNA New Zealand Branch is part of the same legal entity.

Rating scales are:

AAA/Aaa	Superior. Extremely strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner.
AA/Aa	Excellent. Very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner.
A	Good. Strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner.
BBB/Baa	Adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner.
BB/Ba	May be adequate but judged to have speculative elements.
B	Vulnerable. Assurance of interest and principal payments over any long period of time may be small.
CCC/Caa	Extremely vulnerable. Speculative to a high degree.

Note: Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 in each generic rating classification from Aa through B. 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Standard & Poor's and Fitch may modify their ratings by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

There are no material qualifications, and the ratings have not been withdrawn.

Insurance business and non-financial activities

CBNA New Zealand Branch and the Banking Group does not conduct any insurance business and non-financial activities in New Zealand.

Financial statements

Any person, upon request and without charge, may obtain a copy of CBNA New Zealand Branch and the Banking Group's most recent Disclosure Statement, which contains a copy of the most recent publicly available consolidated financial statements of Citibank, N.A. (CBNA) for the six months ended 30 June 2025 ("Citibank Call Report") and the Citigroup Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended 30 June 2025, immediately by requesting a copy from CBNA's New Zealand office in Auckland. The Disclosure Statement is also available on the Bank's website 'www.citi.co.nz'.

CBNA is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Citigroup Inc. The information relating to CBNA contained in the Bank's Disclosure Statement is derived from, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the detailed information and consolidated financial statements included in the Citibank Call Report and the Citibank 2025 Financials.

The Citibank Call Report is prepared in accordance with the regulatory instructions issued by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council ("FFIEC"). In 1997, the FFIEC adopted U.S. GAAP as the reporting basis for the Income Statement and Balance Sheet related schedules included in the Call Report.

Despite the adoption of U.S. GAAP as the reporting basis for the Citibank Call Report, the presentation of financial statements in the Citibank Call Report differs significantly from the presentation of financial statements included in the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, including without limitation, the Citibank Call Report generally contains less disclosure than audited financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Information about Citibank and Citigroup is available on the web at www.citigroup.com. Additional information about Citibank and Citigroup, including a discussion of what management currently believes could be Citibank's and Citigroup's most significant risks and uncertainties, is included in Citigroup's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended 31 December 2025, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on 20 February 2026.

Process for supplementary information

Officials of Citi acting on its behalf to compliance with the US SEC's Regulation Fair Disclosure (FD) and safeguarding the integrity and consistency of the information that Citi communicates. In addition, to the extent the Local Financial Reports include financial information or metrics relating to Citigroup Inc. as a whole (also known as Total Citi, e.g., the consolidated results of Citigroup Inc. for the prior quarter or annual period, or information on or related to Citigroup Inc.'s regulatory capital ratios), whether in the financial statements or notes thereto, Financial and SEC Reporting in New York must receive at least two weeks prior notification of the pending filing or publication of the Local Financial Reports and must approve the report(s) in advance of such filing or publication.

		USD $'000
Profitability and size of Citibank, N.A.	**2025**	**2024**
Profitability		
Net profit after tax for the year ended	15,178,000	13,315,000
Net profit after tax over the previous twelve months as a percentage of average total assets	0.83%	0.77%
Size		
Total assets	1,836,436,000	1,696,818,000
Percentage change in total assets over the previous twelve months	8.23%	0.72%
Asset quality		
Total impaired assets	4,339,000	3,429,000
Total impaired assets as a percentage of total assets	0.24%	0.20%
Total individual credit impairment allowance	366,000	348,000
Total collective credit impairment allowance	16,794,000	16,650,000

Impaired assets for CBNA consist of non-accrual loans, restructured loans, other non-accrual assets and other real estate owned. CBNA maintains an allowance that is available to absorb all probable credit losses inherent in its portfolio. The allowance for loan and lease losses at 31 December 2025 is US$17,160 million (31 December 2024 is US$16,998 million).

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	The Banking Group 2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Revenue			
Interest income		106,816	197,157
Interest expense		(70,804)	(160,917)
Net interest income	3	36,012	36,240
Fee and commission income	3	27,118	23,933
Management fees income	24	2,976	3,642
Other operating income	3	8,193	8,276
Total revenue		74,299	72,091
Expenses			
Management fees expense	24	(7,910)	(5,048)
Employment expense		(7,633)	(7,457)
Depreciation		(543)	(396)
Loan impairment reversal/(expense)		4,473	(697)
Operating expenses		(7,780)	(8,676)
Total expenses		(19,393)	(22,274)
Profit before income tax expense		54,906	49,817
Income tax expense	4	(15,494)	(13,818)
Net profit for the year		39,412	35,999
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value gain taken directly to equity		1,322	3,536
Tax on movements and transfers		(370)	(990)
Total comprehensive income for the year		40,364	38,545

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2025

		The Banking Group	
	Note	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,251,391	3,157,720
Due from related parties	24	5,011	23,626
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	526,235	307,038
Loans and advances	12	89,229	218,163
Securities purchased under resale agreements	12	477,390	–
Other assets	6	6,118	5,770
Deferred tax assets	4	1,474	2,508
Property, plant and equipment		148	101
Right-of-use assets		962	247
Total assets		3,357,958	3,715,173
Liabilities			
Deposits	7	1,720,934	1,631,495
Due to related parties	24	1,454,203	1,893,590
Trade and other payables	8	9,396	17,134
Lease liabilities		1,034	277
Current tax liabilities		3,406	3,231
Employee provisions	9	2,960	2,211
Total liabilities		3,191,933	3,547,938
Equity			
Head office account		33,789	33,996
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve		2,757	1,805
Retained earnings		129,479	131,434
Total equity	13	166,025	167,235
Total liabilities and equity		3,357,958	3,715,173
Total interest earning and discount bearing assets		3,349,256	3,706,547
Total interest and discount bearing liabilities		3,169,349	3,514,581

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	The Banking Group			
	Head Office Account **$'000**	**FVOCI Reserve** **$'000**	**Retained Earnings** **$'000**	**Total Equity** **$'000**
Balance at 1 January 2024	33,935	(741)	137,435	170,629
Profit after income tax expense for the year	–	–	35,999	35,999
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	–	2,546	–	2,546
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	–	2,546	35,999	38,545
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Net change in reserves	61	–	–	61
Profit remittance	–	–	(42,000)	(42,000)
Balance at 31 December 2024	33,996	1,805	131,434	167,235
Balance at 1 January 2025	33,996	1,805	131,434	167,235
Profit after income tax expense for the year	–	–	39,412	39,412
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	–	952	–	952
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	–	952	39,412	40,364
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Net change in reserves	(207)	–	–	(207)
Profit remittance	–	–	(41,367)	(41,367)
Balance at 31 December 2025	33,789	2,757	129,479	166,025

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

		The Banking Group	
	Note	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		106,676	196,614
Interest paid		(78,681)	(156,203)
Other income received		36,214	33,625
Net decrease/(increase) in placements due from related companies		18,615	(16,633)
Net decrease/(increase) in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(218,000)	84,698
Net decrease/(increase) in loans and advances		133,532	76,246
Net (increase) in securities purchased under resale agreements		(477,390)	-
Net (decrease)/increase in payables to related parties		(439,387)	747,019
Net (decrease)/increase in customer deposits		89,439	178,537
Income tax paid		(14,655)	(17,878)
Other operating expenses paid		(20,895)	(21,338)
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities	25	(864,532)	1,104,686
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment		(140)	-
Net cash (used in) investment activities		(140)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Profit remittance		(41,367)	(42,000)
Payment of lease liabilities		(290)	(314)
Net cash used in financing activities		(41,657)	(42,314)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(906,328)	1,062,372
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		3,157,720	2,095,348
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5	2,251,391	3,157,720

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements and supplementary information

NOTE 1 – ABOUT THIS REPORT

The financial statements are the aggregated financial statements for the "Banking Group" which consists of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch ("CBNA New Zealand Branch") and the Associated Banking Group ("Citibank Nominees (New Zealand) Limited").

The ultimate holding company of the Banking Group is Citigroup Inc. ("Citigroup"), which is a global diversified financial services holding company whose businesses provide a broad range of financial services to consumer and corporate customers.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Branch under power of attorney and by the Board of Directors of Citibank Nominees (New Zealand) Limited on this 24 March 2026.

NOTE 2 – MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out either in the respective notes or below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The Banking Group's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (Overseas Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended), the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 ("FMCA 2013"), the Companies Act 1993, the Financial Reporting Act 2013, and with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("NZ GAAP"). They comply with the New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ("NZ IFRS") and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for Tier 1 for-profit entities. The financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Principles of aggregation and consolidation

The aggregated financial statements of the Banking Group include the financial statements of the Branch and Associated Banking Group which have been accounted for using the aggregation of interest method as the Branch does not own the Associated Banking Group and therefore is not a legal group. All significant transactions between the Branch and Associated Banking Group have been eliminated. Within the Banking Group, consolidation has been done using the purchase method of consolidation. Control exists when the primary entity within the Banking Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The financial statements of controlled entities are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at their cost of acquisition in the Banking Group's financial statements. Unrealised gains and losses and inter-entity balances resulting from transactions with or between controlled entities are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Foreign currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is the functional currency of the Banking Group.

Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions. Amounts receivable and payable in foreign currencies at reporting date are translated at the rates of exchange ruling on that date. Exchange differences relating to amounts payable and receivable in foreign currencies are recognised as exchange gains or losses in the Statements of Comprehensive Income in the financial year in which the exchange rates change.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with New Zealand Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed periodically. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Note 4: Recognition of deferred tax assets. Availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised.
- Note 10: Allowance for impairment. Determination of inputs into ECL measurement model, including key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows and incorporation of forward-looking information.
- Note 27: Recognition and measurement of contingencies. Key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

The Directors are of the opinion that the Consolidated Entity is able to pay its obligations as and when they fall due at least 12 months from the date of authorisation of these Financial Statements.

Changes in accounting policy

There have been no material changes in accounting policies since the last annual financial statements dated 31 December 2024.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Banking Group has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the External Reporting Board ('XRB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

The following new standards and interpretations which may have an impact on the Banking Group have been issued, but are not mandatory for 31 December 2025, and have not been early adopted by the Banking Group.

NZ IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

NZ IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (NZ IFRS 18) will replace *NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements* and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The standard will not change the recognition and measurement of items in the statement of comprehensive income but will impact the presentation and disclosure in the financial statements. The standard introduces requirements to improve the Banking Group's reporting of financial performance and give users a better basis of analysing and comparing entities. These requirements aim to improve comparability in the statement of comprehensive income, enhance transparency of management-defined performance measures and changes to the grouping information in the financial statements to provide more useful information. The Banking Group is still assessing the impact of the new standard in future annual reports.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to NZ IFRS 9 and NZ IFRS 7) applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. This amended accounting standards is not expected to have a significant impact on the Banking Group's financial statements.

Other new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Climate-related Disclosures

For the accounting period ended 31 December 2025, the Branch is relying on the exemption in clause 6 of the Financial Markets Conduct (Climate-related Disclosures – Citibank N.A.) Exemption Notice 2024.

The effect of relying on the exemption is the Branch is not required to comply with the climate reporting obligations (including production and lodgement of climate statements) and record-keeping obligations imposed under Part 7A of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

A copy of the group annual climate statements published by Citi in relation to Citi's global business (which includes the Branch) which are informed by relevant overseas laws, and the standards or recommendations of international sustainability boards or taskforces in relation to Citigroup's global business can be accessed at: https://www.citigroup.com/global/our-impact/environmental-sustainability/esg-resources

This disclosure is being made under clause 7(1)(b) of the Financial Markets Conduct (Climate-related Disclosures – Citibank N.A.) Exemption Notice 2024.

NOTE 3 – REVENUE RECOGNITION

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for all instruments measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Banking Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Interest income		
Cash and demand deposits with central banks	71,578	153,095
Loans and advances	17,188	26,422
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12,987	17,640
Securities purchased under resale agreements	5,063	–
Total Interest Income	106,816	197,157
Interest expense		
Deposits from other banks	15,465	108,890
Other deposits	55,331	52,018
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	8	–
Lease liabilities	–	9
Total Interest Expense	70,804	160,917
Net interest income	36,012	36,240

Fee and commission income

Fees and commissions primarily include credit and bank card income and deposit-related fees. Credit and bank card income is primarily comprised of interchange fees, which are earned based on purchase sales, and other card fees, including annual fees. Interchange fees are recognised as earned at the point in time when the Branch's performance obligations are satisfied. Annual credit card fees, net of origination costs, are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over a 12-month period.

Deposit-related fees consist of service charges on deposit accounts and fees earned from asset management, portfolio and other management advisory and service fees, which are recognised based on the applicable service contracts at the point in time when the performance obligation is fulfilled. The same principle is applied for custody services fees.

Transactional service fees primarily consist of fees charged for processing services such as cash management, global payments, clearing, international funds transfer and other trade services. Such fees are recognised at the point in time when the associated service is provided by the Branch.

Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective yield on the loan.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 **$'000**	**2024** **$'000**
Lending and credit facility related	6,774	6,640
Fiduciary activities	6,670	5,793
Other fee income	13,674	11,500
	27,118	23,933

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises unrealised and realised gains and losses relating to the translation of balances denominated in foreign currency into New Zealand dollars.

NOTE 4 – TAXATION

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax and is recognised in the Statements of Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is provided for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Global minimium top-up tax OECD GLoBE Pillar 2 rules

In December 2021, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development issued model rules for a new global minimum tax framework known as Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) Pillar Two rules. The OECD Globe Pillar 2 rules comprise an Income Inclusion rule (IIR), a Qualifying Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (QDMTT), and an Under-Taxed Profits Rule (UTPR). In March 2024 New Zealand enacted legislation to give effect to the IIR and UTPR, from 1 January 2025. The New Zealand rules do not include a QDMTT. No additional tax arises under the IIR. The ultimate parent entity has a global project which calculates the UTPR together with an allocation of the UTPR to New Zealand entities. The UTPR is a tax imposed by New Zealand on a share of profits earned by certain offshore related parties from 1 January 2025 to the extent those offshore related parties have an effective tax rate computed under the GloBE rules of less than 15%. The Banking Group has applied temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for the impacts of the Global Minimum Top-up Tax and accounts for it as current tax when incurred.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Income tax expense		
Current tax expense		
Current year	15,075	14,960
Adjustment relating to prior years	(115)	(339)
Global minimum top-up tax	11	–
Deferred tax expense		
Origination / (reversal) of timing differences	523	(803)
Income tax expense	15,494	13,818
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Profit before tax	54,906	49,817
Prima facie income tax expense at 28% (2024: 28%)	15,374	13,949
Increase in income tax benefit due to non-deductible expenses	224	208
Over provision from prior years	(115)	(339)
Global minimum top-up tax	11	–
Income tax expense	15,494	13,818
Effective tax rate	28%	28%
Income tax recognised directly in equity (lifetime to date)		
Fair value through other comprehensive income	1,072	702
Share based payments	104	104
	1,176	806

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Deferred tax assets and tax liabilities		
Details of recognised deferred tax assets		
Property, plant and equipment	62	51
Share based payments	211	254
Provisions	1,119	2,135
Leases	20	8
Others	62	60
Deferred tax assets	1,474	2,508
Movement in temporary differences		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	2,508	2,695
Recognised in income	(523)	803
Recognised in equity	(511)	(990)
Closing balance at the end of the year	1,474	2,508

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Imputation credit account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	621	618
Imputation credits from tax payable	90	3
Balance at the end of the year	711	621

The above imputation credit are available to the shareholders of CBNA New Zealand Branch and the Banking Group through Citibank Nominees (New Zealand) Limited.

NOTE 5 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Cash and demand deposits with central banks	2,188,085	3,098,937
Loans and advances to financial institutions at call	70	22
Due from related parties	63,236	58,761
Net cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	2,251,391	3,157,720

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held overnight or on call with financial institutions, nostro accounts and other short term highly liquid assets which are subject to insignificant risk of change in their fair value and are used by the Branch in the management of its short-term commitments.

Amounts due from other financial institutions are stated at the gross value of the outstanding balance. They are measured at amortised cost less impairment losses.

NOTE 6 – OTHER ASSETS

Receivables incorporate trade debtors, including settlement receivables, and are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, and subject to expected credit loss impairment under AASB 9.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Accrued interest	3,566	3,448
Other receivables	2,552	2,322
	6,118	5,770

NOTE 7 – DEPOSITS

Deposits and amounts due to other financial institutions are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Deposits from other banks	5,995	12,825
Third-party corporate deposits	1,714,939	1,618,670
	1,720,934	1,631,495

NOTE 8 – TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Payables include accrued expenses and interest payable which are brought to account at the gross value of the outstanding balance, which is expected to approximate cost.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Accrued interest	3,440	11,341
Fees received in advance	108	179
Provision for restoration	219	212
Other payables	5,629	5,402
	9,396	17,134

NOTE 9 – EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

Annual and long service leave

The provision for employees' entitlements to annual and long service leave represents the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made resulting from employees' services provided up to the reporting date.

Superannuation

The Banking Group contributes to a defined contribution plan called Citi SuperLife provided by SuperLife Master Trust, where the Banking Group's employees form a separate group within the master trust. SuperLife is governed by trust deeds and is managed separate to the Banking Group. The assets and liabilities of this plan are legally held in a separate trustee-administered fund and are calculated by assessing the fair value of plan assets and deducting the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in current and prior periods discounted to present value. However, the Banking Group in New Zealand has no ongoing obligation in respect of liabilities arising under the scheme except for net contributions.

The Banking Group recognises contributions due in respect of the accounting period in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Any contributions unpaid at the financial year end are included as a liability.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Employee entitlements	2,770	2,140
Termination benefits	190	71
	2,960	2,211

NOTE 10 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Banking Group classifies financial assets in the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Financial assets at amortised cost (Note 12); and
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (Note 11)

The Banking Group classifies financial liabilities in the following categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include:

- Deposits (Note 7); and
- Trade and Other Payables (Note 8).

Management determines the classification of financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights of the Banking Group to the cash flows from the asset expire, or if the Banking Group transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

The Banking Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its Consolidated Statement of Financial Position but retains either all risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised from the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Business model assessment

The business model assessment for the purpose of categorising financial instruments is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective.

The Banking Group's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument (i.e., it is not an instrument-by-instrument assessment). This assessment is performed at a higher level of aggregation. The level of aggregation is at a level which is reviewed by key management personnel, enabling them to make strategic decisions for the business. The Banking Group has more than one business model for managing its financial instruments.

The assessment of the business model requires judgment based on facts and circumstances, considering quantitative factors and qualitative factors. All relevant evidence that is available at the date of the assessment is considered, including, but not limited to:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected); and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Assessment of whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of payment and interest

If an instrument is held in either a hold to collect, or a hold to collect and sell, business model, then an assessment to determine whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI) is required to determine the classification. For SPPI, interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a period of time. It can also include consideration of other basic lending risks (for example, liquidity risk) and costs (for example, administrative costs) associated with holding the financial asset for a particular period of time, and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Other contractual features that result in cash flows that are not payments of principal and interest result in the instrument being measured at FVTPL.

Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that meet the SPPI criteria.

The contractual cash flow test is performed at initial recognition of a financial asset and, if applicable, upon any subsequent changes to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Reclassifications

Financial asset classification is determined at initial recognition, and reclassifications are expected to be rare. A financial asset is only reclassified if the business model for managing the financial asset changes. Financial liabilities, and financial instruments designated as FVTPL or FVOCI, are also not reclassified.

Modifications

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Banking Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different, and if so, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated, and a modification gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

As financial assets are classified at initial recognition on the basis of the contractual terms over the life of the instrument, reclassification on the basis of a financial asset's contractual cash flows is not permitted, unless the asset has been sufficiently modified that it is derecognised.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when their terms are modified, and the cash flows are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished, and the new financial liability with modified terms, is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

All debt instruments measured at amortised cost, or at fair value through other comprehensive income, and all off balance sheet loan commitments and financial guarantees, are subject to impairment considerations.

Expected credit loss impairment model

Expected credit loss (ECL) is an unbiased and probability weighted estimate, including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the reporting date. The estimate also considers the time value of money.

Measurement of ECL is primarily determined by assessment of a financial asset's probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) with estimated cash shortfalls discounted to reporting date. For a financial asset in Stage 1, a 12-month PD is used, whereas financial assets within Stage 2 and Stage 3 utilise a lifetime PD to estimate an impairment allowance.

Credit loss allowances are measured at reporting date according to a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model, under which each financial asset is classified in one of the stages below:

- Stage 1 – From initial recognition of a financial asset to the date on which the asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk relative to its initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected to result from defaults expected over the next 12 months. Interest is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the asset.
- Stage 2 – Following a significant increase in credit risk relative to the risk at initial recognition of the financial asset, a loss allowance is recognised equal to the full credit losses expected over the remaining life of the asset. Interest is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the asset.

When determining whether there has been a significant increase since initial recognition, the Banking Group considers quantitative and qualitative information, based on historical experience and credit assessment, including forward-looking information. As a backstop, the Banking Group considers that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred once an asset is more than 30 days past due.

Credit losses for financial assets in Stage 1 and Stage 2 are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Banking Group expects to receive).

- Stage 3 – When a financial asset is considered to be credit-impaired, a loss allowance equal to the full lifetime expected credit losses is recognised. Credit losses are measured as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. Interest revenue is calculated based on the carrying amount of the asset, net of the loss allowance, rather than on its gross carrying amount.

Credit losses for financial assets in Stage 3 are assessed at the individual loan level.

Evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes observable data that comes to management's attention, such as:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:
    - adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and
    - national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

Loans are written off when there is no realistic probability of recovery.

Other financial assets simplified approaches

Because of the nature of business activities and the financial assets on the Banking Group’s balance sheet (cash and cash equivalents, high credit quality reverse repo asset loans and short-term trade receivables), the recognition of expected credit losses has a minimal impact. For the vast majority of its exposures, the Banking Group has taken advantage of practical expedients allowed by AASB 9 in which either: (a) lifetime expected credit losses are recognised irrespective of changes in credit risk (applicable to receivables such as trade date or brokerage receivables), or (b) twelve-month expected credit losses are recognised where credit risk is low at the reporting date (applicable to reverse repos and securities borrowed).

Presentation of ECL allowance in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the asset
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision
- Debt instruments measured at Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve ("FVOCI"): as the carrying amount of these financial assets is at fair value, no separate loss allowance is recognised in the Statements of Financial Position.

Past due and impaired assets

The Banking Group has no past due assets, impaired assets, restructured assets, assets (including real estate) acquired through the enforcement of security or other assets under administration.

The Banking Group has no unimpaired assets that are past due.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Stage 1 provisions		
Balance at start of year	582	637
Net movement in provision	116	(55)
Balance at end of year	698	582
Stage 2 provisions		
Balance at start of year	4,722	3,978
Net movement in provision	(4,710)	744
Balance at end of year	12	4,722
Stage 3 provisions		
Balance at start of year	–	20
Net movement in provision	–	(20)
Balance at end of year	–	–
Total loan impairment provisions	710	5,304

NOTE 11 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

A financial instrument that does not fall into either of the below two categories shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- Assets within a business model whose objective is to both collect the cash flows and to sell the assets, will be classified as FVTOCI.
- Any instrument for which the contractual cash flow characteristics do not comprise solely payments of principal and interest (that is, they fail the SPPI test) is classified in the FVTPL category.

These financial instruments are acquired principally for the purpose of trading, managing risk, or selling in the short term. Assets held in this category represent bank securities, promissory notes and treasury notes purchased for sale in the day-to-day trading operations of the banking business. Derivatives are also included in this category unless they are designated as hedges. They are carried at fair value based on quoted bid prices or broker/dealer quotations and are recorded as at the trade-date. All changes in fair value are recognised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Interest received from trading securities is included within interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Banking Group designates financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss if one of the following exist:

- The liability is managed and performance evaluated on a fair value basis;
- Electing fair value will eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch; or
- The contract contains one or more embedded derivatives.

For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, fair value changes are presented as follows:

- The amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability must be recorded in OCI, and

- The remaining amount of the change in the fair value of the liability is recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Upon early extinguishment (e.g., liability is repurchased before maturity), changes in own credit previously recorded in OCI is not recycled to P&L. The OCI balance is reclassified directly to retained earnings.

Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are classified at fair value through other comprehensive income when the financial asset is held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI). They may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices. Purchases and sales of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised as at the trade-date - the date on which the Banking Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. These financial assets are carried at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised directly in equity until the financial asset is derecognised or impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Dividends and interest on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income equity instruments are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income when the right to receive payment is declared.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Government bonds	526,235	307,038

NOTE 12 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

Financial assets at amortised cost include loans and advances originated by the Banking Group and securities purchased subject to repurchase agreements, held in a business which has a business model whose objective is to hold assets (not intended to be sold in the short term) in order to collect contractual cash flows, and cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI). Loans and receivables are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers. They are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses.

Repos and reverse repos are measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost. These transactions primarily relate to bonds.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Loans and advances	89,939	223,467
Less: Loan impairment provisions	(710)	(5,304)
	89,229	218,163
Securities purchased subject to resale agreements	477,390	–
	566,619	–

NOTE 13 – CAPITAL AND RESERVES

CBNA New Zealand Branch, as a branch of CBNA has a banking license but is not subject to any minimum capital requirements in New Zealand due to its branch status. The compliance with the minimum capital adequacy requirements is administered at the US parent entity level.

The major business is conducted in CBNA with no significant activity carried out in the Banking Group. The capital management plan is therefore prepared on a consolidated level covering both the Branch and Banking Group.

The objectives of capital management are to ensure that:

- the Banking Group maintains an appropriate level of capital commensurate to its risks and to support new business initiatives and growth; and
- sufficient capital is maintained to meet the thin capitalisation rules prescribed by the *Income Tax Act 2007*.

CBNA New Zealand Branch - the capital contribution from head office is unsecured, interest free, and is repayable at the discretion of the branch. Movement in the head office account balance is due to the recognition of amounts in relation to share based payments/share options under NZ IFRS 2 Share Based Payments.

The thin capitalisation rules disallow an income tax deduction for interest expense to the extent that capital is not maintained by the Banking Group of at least 6% of risk weighted exposures calculated pursuant to the capital adequacy framework prescribed by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Head office account	33,789	33,996
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	2,757	1,805
Retained earnings	129,479	131,434
	166,025	167,235

NOTE 14 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Banking Group has exposure to credit, market, liquidity, operational, strategic, reputation, compliance and climate risks arising from its operations. This note outlines the related exposures and the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these material risks. Capital management is disclosed in Note 13.

Risk management framework

The Banking Group's Risk Management Framework, aligned to the Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), operates under the three lines of defence, with risk embedded in planning and regular review by independent risk managers and senior management. Core principles include: (i) integration with financial plan and strategy; (ii) clear ownership of risk and return by accountable business units; (iii) operation within approved limits endorsed by management and approved by independent risk; (iv) formally documented policies; (v) measurement using defined methods (including stress testing and portfolio benchmarks); and (vi) comprehensive reporting. The framework is reviewed continuously for business and regulatory changes.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss from counterparty default or deterioration in credit quality, evaluated using Exposure at Default, probability of Default, and Loss Given Default. Exposures include direct, contingent and pre-settlement exposures and also arise from settlement and clearing activities. All exposures are monitored against approved credit lines or thresholds. Pre-settlement exposure is measured based on current market value plus an allowance for potential market movements to maturity. Governance and ongoing limit compliance follow the Citi Wholesale Credit Risk Policy.

Market risk

Refer to Note 23 for detailed analysis on Market Risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of failing to meet expected and unexpected cash flows and collateral needs when under normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses. The Banking Group maintains a liquidity framework designed to fund obligations across a range of market conditions, including stress scenarios.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events; it includes legal risk (e.g., litigation, settlements and regulatory fines) and excludes strategic and reputation risks, though operational failures may affect reputation. Operational risk is managed under the Operational Risk Management Policy with business ownership, independent risk/control oversight and Internal Audit assessment. The Manager's Control Assessment (MCA) is the formal governance mechanism used to identify, assess and monitor key risks and controls and manage residual risk; it supports BEICFs under Basel, aligns with COSO 2013 and complements SOX 302/404 for ICFR.

Audits

Internal Audit (IA) undertakes independent periodic audits of all businesses of the Banking Group using a risk-based approach.

Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the risk of sustained adverse impact on strategic objectives (earnings, market capitalisation or capital) from the external environment, strategy design or execution. Senior management develops and executes strategy; business heads implement plans (including new product decisions). Mitigation includes clear strategy, targets, regular performance updates to senior management and the Board, stress-testing and emerging risk assessment via the material risk inventory.

Reputation risk

Reputation risk arises from negative stakeholder opinion and may combine with Operational, Strategic and Compliance risks. Material issues are escalated per the Governance Policy, Escalation Policy and Reputation Risk Escalation Procedure to the Reputation Risk Committee, with communication to relevant Board committees as needed.

Compliance risk

Compliance Risk arises from breaches of laws, rules or regulations, prescribed practices, internal policies or ethical standards and includes legal (litigation) risk. It may lead to fines, penalties, damages, contract voidance, customer harm and constrained growth. Management follows the Compliance Risk Management Policy across the three lines of defence.

Climate risk

Citi's Climate Risk Management Framework ("Climate RMF") sets the governance, principles and requirements for identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting climate risks, promoting a globally consistent approach to climate risk management across the bank.

Climate risk arises from physical risk (impacts of climate and weather changes) and transition risk (risks from the actions required to transition to a low-carbon economy). Climate risk can manifest through, or amplify, existing risks within Citi's risk taxonomy.

NOTE 15 – CREDIT RISK

A risk rating is the numerical proxy for the 12-month risk of default on long term (over 1 year) senior unsecured debt in local currency.

Risk Ratings enable the Banking Group to describe and compare all Citi credit exposures regardless of the nature, type or location of the credit facility. Risk ratings are assigned on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the highest quality risk and 10 being the lowest. A sub-grade is used to indicate a finer degree of potential risk.

Description	Citigroup Risk Rating
Superior. Extremely strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner.	1 2+
Excellent. Very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner.	2 2- 3+
Good. Strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner.	3 3- 4+
Adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner.	4 4- 5+
May be adequate but judged to have speculative elements.	5 5- 6+
Vulnerable. Assurance of interest and principal payments over any long period of time may be small.	6 6- 7+ 7
Extremely vulnerable. Speculative to a high degree.	7- 8 9 10

Distribution of risk ratings:

								The Banking Group
	1 $'000	2+ to 2- $'000	3+ to 3- $'000	4+ to 4- $'000	5+ to 5- $'000	6+ to 10 $'000	Not Rated $'000	Total $'000
As at 31 December 2025								
Cash and cash equivalents	–	2,251,211	–	180	–	–	–	2,251,391
Due from related parties	–	4,993	–	–	–	18	–	5,011
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	526,235	–	–	–	–	–	526,235
Securities purchased under resale agreements	–	477,390	–	–	–	–	–	477,390
Loans and advances	–	3,162	6,501	28,189	48,171	3,206	–	89,229
Other financial assets	–	3,482	10	44	27	3	2,552	6,118
	–	3,266,473	6,511	28,413	48,198	3,227	2,552	3,355,374

								The Banking Group
	1 $'000	2+ to 2- $'000	3+ to 3- $'000	4+ to 4- $'000	5+ to 5- $'000	6+ to 10 $'000	Not Rated $'000	Total $'000
As at 31 December 2024								
Cash and cash equivalents	–	3,156,994	726	–	–	–	–	3,157,720
Due from related parties	–	23,345	–	281	–	–	–	23,626
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	307,038	–	–	–	–	–	307,038
Loans and advances	–	1,604	6,640	30,678	127,798	51,443	–	218,163
Other financial assets	–	2,041	245	241	663	258	2,322	5,770
	–	3,491,022	7,611	31,200	128,461	51,701	2,322	3,712,317

NOTE 16 – INTEREST RATE RISK – REPRICING SCHEDULE

The contractual repricing or maturity periods of financial instruments are as follows:

	Fixed interest rate maturing in:						
	0-3 months $'000	3-6 months $'000	6-12 months $'000	1-2 years $'000	More than 2 years $'000	Non-interest bearing $'000	Total $'000
As at 31 December 2025							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	2,251,391	–	–	–	–	–	2,251,391
Due from related parties	5,011	–	–	–	–	–	5,011
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	79,315	–	306,726	140,194	–	526,235
Securities purchased under resale agreements	477,390	–	–	–	–	–	477,390
Loans and advances	89,229	–	–	–	–	–	89,229
	2,823,021	79,315	–	306,726	140,194	–	3,349,256
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from other banks	5,995	–	–	–	–	–	5,995
Due to related parties	1,454,201	–	–	–	–	2	1,454,203
Third-party corporate deposits	1,709,153	–	–	–	–	5,786	1,714,939
	3,169,349	–	–	–	–	5,788	3,175,137

NOTE 16 – INTEREST RATE RISK – REPRICING SCHEDULE (CONTINUED)

	Fixed interest rate maturing in:						
	0-3 months $'000	3-6 months $'000	6-12 months $'000	1-2 years $'000	More than 2 years $'000	Non-interest bearing $'000	Total $'000
As at 31 December 2024							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	3,157,719	–	–	–	–	–	3,157,719
Due from related parties	23,626	–	–	–	–	–	23,626
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	179,311	–	76,684	51,043	–	307,038
Loans and advances	218,163	–	–	–	–	–	218,163
	3,399,508	179,311	–	76,684	51,043	–	3,706,546
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from other banks	12,825	–	–	–	–	–	12,825
Due to related parties	1,893,590	–	–	–	–	–	1,893,590
Third-party corporate deposits	1,608,166	–	–	–	–	10,504	1,618,670
	3,514,581	–	–	–	–	10,504	3,525,085

NOTE 17 – LIQUIDITY RISK – MATURITY PROFILE

Contractual maturity periods

The contractual maturity periods of financial instruments are as follows:

	On demand	0-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Gross nominal inflow/(outflow)	Carrying amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 December 2025							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	2,251,391	–	–	–	–	2,251,391	2,251,391
Due from related parties	5,011	–	–	–	–	5,011	5,011
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	79,315	306,726	140,194	–	526,235	526,235
Securities purchased under resale agreements	–	477,390	–	–	–	477,390	477,390
Loans and advances	26,267	56,749	6,370	–	–	89,386	89,229
Other financial assets	514	5,604	–	–	–	6,118	6,118
	2,283,183	619,058	313,096	140,194	–	3,355,531	3,355,374
Liabilities							
Deposits from other banks	5,995	–	–	–	–	5,995	5,995
Due to related parties	984,002	295,811	180,441	–	–	1,460,254	1,454,203
Third-party corporate deposits	1,714,239	700	–	–	–	1,714,939	1,714,939
Other financial liabilities	2,951	9,406	–	–	–	12,357	12,357
	2,707,187	305,917	180,441	–	–	3,193,545	3,187,494

NOTE 17 – LIQUIDITY RISK – MATURITY PROFILE (CONTINUED)

Contractual maturity periods (continued)

	On demand $'000	0-12 months $'000	1-2 years $'000	2-5 years $'000	More than 5 years $'000	Gross nominal inflow/(outflow) $'000	Carrying amount $'000
As at 31 December 2024							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	3,157,720	–	–	–	–	3,157,720	3,157,720
Due from related parties	23,627	–	–	–	–	23,627	23,626
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	179,311	76,684	51,043	–	307,038	307,038
Loans and advances	6,257	155,990	10,520	46,535	–	219,302	218,163
Other financial assets	190	5,580	-	-	–	5,770	5,770
	3,187,794	340,881	87,204	97,578	–	3,713,457	3,712,317
Liabilities							
Deposits from other banks	12,825	–	–	–	–	12,825	12,825
Due to related parties	1,292,590	421,092	189,149	7,594	–	1,910,425	1,893,590
Third-party corporate deposits	1,618,670	–	–	–	–	1,618,670	1,618,670
Other financial liabilities	11,269	8,078	–	–	–	19,347	19,345
	2,935,354	429,170	189,149	7,594	–	3,561,267	3,544,430

NOTE 17 – LIQUIDITY RISK – MATURITY PROFILE (CONTINUED)

Expected maturity periods

Liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates for certain products (see below) and is based on a business-as-usual view of the Banking Group's funding requirements.

All related party assets and liabilities are managed on a contractual maturity basis.

It is assumed that third party assets will roll over as management is not expecting any reduction in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and are therefore shown in the more than 2 years category. The only exception is cash with central banks which is treated on a contractual maturity basis.

Third party liabilities are split into two main categories:

(i) Long-term debt which is managed on a contractual maturity basis; and

(ii) Corporate and customer deposits. Non-volatile balances are reported in the more than 2 years category and volatile balances in the up to three months category. The methodology for calculating the volatile and non-volatile balances is based on an analysis of 2.36 standard deviations of the previous twelve months' balances and the resulting percentages are applied to the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The expected maturity periods of financial instruments are based on the carrying value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, and are as follows:

	On demand	0-12 months	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 December 2025					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,251,391	–	–	–	2,251,391
Due from related parties	5,011	–	–	–	5,011
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	526,235	526,235
Securities purchased under resale agreements	–	477,390	–	–	477,390
Loans and advances	–	–	–	89,229	89,229
Other financial assets	2,939	–	–	3,179	6,118
	2,259,341	477,390	–	618,643	3,355,374
Liabilities					
Deposits from other banks	11	2,023	–	3,961	5,995
Due to related parties	984,003	290,200	180,000	–	1,454,203
Third-party corporate deposits	3,101	578,774	–	1,133,064	1,714,939
Other financial liabilities	1,552	4,177	–	6,628	12,357
	988,667	875,174	180,000	1,143,653	3,187,494

NOTE 17 – LIQUIDITY RISK – MATURITY PROFILE (CONTINUED)

Expected maturity periods (continued)

	On demand	0-12 months	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 December 2024					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	3,157,720	–	–	–	3,157,720
Due from related parties	23,626	–	–	–	23,626
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	307,038	307,038
Loans and advances	–	–	–	218,163	218,163
Other financial assets	2,423	–	–	3,347	5,770
	3,183,769	–	–	528,548	3,712,317
Liabilities					
Deposits from other banks	682	3,863	–	8,280	12,825
Due to related parties	1,292,590	421,000	180,000	–	1,893,590
Third-party corporate deposits	86,038	487,548	–	1,045,084	1,618,670
Other financial liabilities	8,158	4,135	–	7,054	19,347
	1,387,468	916,546	180,000	1,060,418	3,544,432

NOTE 18 – FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The receivable/(payable) net open position in each currency is presented below.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
AUD	57	(391)
CAD	13	(30)
CHF	171	156
EUR	(4)	45
GBP	15	162
HKD	277	240
JPY	(55)	(101)
SEK	70	46
SGD	602	646
USD	(121)	592
	1,025	1,365

NOTE 19 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Determination of fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Banking Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

For fair value instruments and financial assets at FVOCI that are quoted in active markets, fair values are determined at the current quoted bid/offer price. Where independent prices are not available, fair values may be determined using valuation techniques with reference to observable market data. These include comparison to similar instruments where market observable prices exist, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

	2025		2024	
	Carrying value $'000	**Fair value $'000**	**Carrying value $'000**	**Fair value $'000**
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,251,391	2,251,391	3,157,720	3,157,720
Due from related parties	5,011	5,011	23,626	23,626
Financial assets at FVOCI	526,235	526,235	307,038	307,038
Securities purchased under resale agreements	477,390	477,390	–	–
Loans and advances	89,229	89,229	218,163	218,163
Other financial assets	6,118	6,118	3,448	3,420
	3,355,374	3,355,374	3,709,995	3,709,967
Liabilities				
Deposits from other banks	5,995	5,995	12,825	12,825
Due to related parties	1,454,203	1,454,910	1,893,590	1,893,590
Third-party corporate deposits	1,714,939	1,714,939	1,618,670	1,618,670
Other financial liabilities	9,396	9,396	11,520	11,520
	3,184,533	3,185,240	3,536,605	3,536,605

For financial instruments not carried at fair value in the balance sheet, fair value is estimated as follows:

- Cash or receivables short term in nature - the carrying value is a reasonable estimate of the fair value.
- Loans and advances and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost with a maturity greater than six months - fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow model by reference to published price quotations.

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments carried at fair value are categorised into different levels in the table below. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: Valuation techniques with significant inputs for the asset or liability that are not substantially based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs).

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost are categorised as Level 3, except for cash and cash equivalents which are categorised as Level 2.

NOTE 19 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

2025	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Assets				
Financial assets at FVOCI	526,235	–	–	526,235
	526,235	–	–	526,235

2024	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Assets				
Financial assets at FVOCI	307,038	–	–	307,038
	307,038	–	–	307,038

Financial assets and liabilities by class:

2025	Financial assets at amortised cost $'000	Financial assets at FVOCI $'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost $'000	Total $'000
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,251,391	–	–	2,251,391
Due from related parties	5,011	–	–	5,011
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	526,235	–	526,235
Securities purchased under resale agreements	477,390	–	–	477,390
Loans and advances	89,229	–	–	89,229
Other financial assets	6,118	–	–	6,118
Total carrying value	2,829,139	526,235	–	3,355,374
Total fair value	2,829,139	526,235	–	3,355,374
Liabilities				
Deposits from other banks	–	–	5,995	5,995
Due to related parties	–	–	1,454,203	1,454,203
Third-party corporate deposits	–	–	1,714,939	1,714,939
Other financial liabilities	–	–	9,396	9,396
Total carrying value	–	–	3,184,533	3,184,533
Total fair value	–	–	3,185,240	3,185,240

NOTE 19 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

2024	Financial assets at amortised cost $'000	Financial assets at FVOCI $'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost $'000	Total $'000
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,157,720	–	–	3,157,720
Due from related parties	23,626	–	–	23,626
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	307,038	–	307,038
Loans and advances	218,163	–	–	218,163
Other financial assets	3,448	–	–	3,448
Total carrying value	3,402,957	307,038	–	3,709,995
Total fair value	3,402,929	307,038	–	3,709,967
Liabilities				
Deposits from other banks	–	–	12,825	12,825
Due to related parties	–	–	1,893,590	1,893,590
Third-party corporate deposits	–	–	1,618,670	1,618,670
Other financial liabilities	–	–	11,520	11,520
Total carrying value	–	–	3,536,605	3,536,605
Total fair value	–	–	3,536,605	3,536,605

NOTE 20 – CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT EXPOSURE

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Industry sectors		
Finance	2,757,091	3,221,749
Government	540,574	315,409
Food manufacturing	107,471	147,536
Wholesale trade	46,778	79,705
Insurance	108	111
Other Manufacturing	14,433	24,272
Electricity, gas and water	42,401	13,355
Administration & support services	1,396	1,128
Wood, paper & printing manufacturing	7,709	6,389
Other	38,547	108,297
	3,556,508	3,917,951
Other assets	5,135	5,176
	3,561,643	3,923,127
Geographical areas		
Exposures with New Zealand	2,985,510	3,834,904
Exposures to other countries (in NZD):		
United States	55,043	67,179
Australia	482,742	1,060
UAE	4,207	4,784
Ireland	3,001	2,781
Other	26,005	7,243
	3,556,508	3,917,951
Other assets	5,135	5,176
	3,561,643	3,923,127

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) codes are used as the basis for disclosing industry sectors. The concentration of credit exposure includes both on and off-balance sheet items.

NOTE 21 – CONCENTRATION OF FUNDING

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Product		
Transaction call accounts	2,707,189	2,935,533
Time deposits	471,388	601,071
	3,178,577	3,536,604
Provision and other liabilities	13,356	11,334
	3,191,933	3,547,938
Industry sector		
Finance	1,842,125	2,216,868
Communication	197,221	174,661
Food manufacturing	3,567	8,680
Insurance	26,676	14,273
Other manufacturing	357,062	383,689
Professional, scientific & technical services	192,811	161,216
Transport and storage	135,480	189,223
Wholesale trade	230,605	219,939
Other	193,030	168,055
	3,178,577	3,536,604
Provisions and other liabilities	13,356	11,334
	3,191,933	3,547,938
Geographical areas		
Exposures within New Zealand	969,576	962,356
Exposures to other countries (in NZD):		
Australia	948,961	1,190,142
Great Britain	315,972	279,019
Singapore	107,786	190,880
United States	257,335	301,401
Hong Kong	146,342	260,164
Ireland	257,343	175,550
Other	175,262	177,092
	3,178,577	3,536,604
Provisions and other liabilities	13,356	11,334
	3,191,933	3,547,938

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) codes are used as the basis for disclosing industry sectors. The concentration of credit exposure includes both on and off-balance sheet items.

NOTE 22 – CREDIT EXPOSURE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTERPARTIES

Based on actual credit exposures, no credit exposure to any individual counterparty of the Banking Group equalled or exceed 10% of the Banking Group's equity during 2025 (2024: $nil). This did not include exposures to counterparties if they were booked outside of New Zealand.

NOTE 23 – EXPOSURES TO MARKET RISK

	Implied risk weighted exposure $'000 Unaudited*	Notional capital charge $'000 Unaudited*
Interest rate risk as at 31 December 2025	14,200	1,136
Peak end-of-day interest rate risk (1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025)	21,825	1,746
Foreign currency risk as at 31 December 2025	1,200	96
Peak end-of-day foreign currency risk (1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025)	41,688	3,335
Interest rate risk as at 30 June 2025	4,538	363
Peak end-of-day interest rate risk (1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025)	7,038	563
Foreign currency risk as at 30 June 2025	4,300	344
Peak end-of-day foreign currency risk (1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025)	4,975	398
Interest rate risk as at 31 December 2024	2,200	176
Peak end-of-day interest rate risk (1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024)	9,363	749
Foreign currency risk as at 31 December 2024	1,888	151
Peak end-of-day foreign currency risk (1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024)	45,288	3,623

* Exposures to market risk is subject to review procedures which do not constitute an audit. Refer to the Independent Auditor's Report for further information.

The Banking Group segregates its exposure to market risk between trading, non-trading and accrual portfolios.

For the New Zealand operations market risk oversight is achieved through factor sensitivity guidelines covering the traded market risk, non-traded market risk and accrual portfolios. These guidelines ensure that the portfolios are managed within the Global factor sensitivity limits of Citi.

Management of market risk

Market risk includes traded / price risk and non-traded / interest rate risk. Price risk is the risk to current or anticipated earnings or capital arising from changes in the value of either trading portfolios or other obligations that are entered into as part of distributing risk. Interest rate risk is the risk to current or anticipated earnings or capital arising from the movements in interest rates.

Market risk is managed through Citigroup-wide standards and business policies and procedures. The policies define market risk limits and triggers, risk limits approval process, limits exception and breaches. The policies also define market risk limit monitoring and escalation of limits excesses.

The level of price risk assumed by a business is based on its objectives and earnings, its capacity to manage risk, and by the sophistication of the market. Limits are established for each major category of risk. The market risk limit structure includes limits by desk, country, region, legal entity and division.

The Market Risk Management (MRM) and trading businesses for New Zealand have implemented a market risk limit and trigger framework. In addition to adhering to market risk limits and triggers, risk taking units are required to trade only within their permitted products list, approved by MRM. Market risk exposures against limits and triggers are monitored daily and limits are reviewed at least annually by MRM. Any limit excess is escalated and actioned as specified per the Citi Mark-to-Market Risk Policy. MRM and the applicable business management are responsible for agreeing on appropriate corrective actions, including a resolution date. The methodologies used to measure market risk exposures are approved by Citi Risk Analytics.

The Banking Group segregates its exposure to market risk between trading, non-trading and accrual portfolios.

For the New Zealand operations market risk oversight is achieved through factor sensitivity guidelines covering the traded market risk, non-traded market risk and accrual portfolios. These guidelines ensure that the portfolios are managed within the Global factor sensitivity limits of Citi.

Traded market risk (trading book)

The Banking Group did not have traded market risk positions during 2025 and 2024. Residual currency balances within the entity are, however, considered as traded market risk for regulatory capital purposes.

Market risk notional capital charges are derived in accordance with the Capital Adequacy Framework (Standardised Approach) (BS2A) per the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (Overseas Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended).

Peak exposure has been derived using the Banking Group's equity as at the end of the quarter.

Mark-to-market portfolio

Market risk is managed and controlled using value at risk (VaR) along with factor sensitivities which are the standard measures used in the banking industry. VaR is an estimate of the potential losses resulting from shifts in interest rate spreads, and currency exchange rates. VaR is calculated with internally developed models designed to capture the market risk of each specific product in the corporate portfolio. The one-day 99% VaR is obtained from the sample 1% quantile of the distribution of portfolio P&Ls obtained as a result of the 5,000 Monte-Carlo simulated scenarios of one-day changes in the market risk factors underlying the portfolio. The ten-day 99% USD VaR needed for regulatory risk capital is estimated similarly to the one-day 99% USD VaR by using a ten-day period covariance matrix to characterize the multivariate normal distribution of market factor changes over a ten-day horizon. The ten-day covariance matrix is obtained from the one-day covariance matrix by scaling the latter by a factor (squared) of 10.

The market factors are modelled as either normal or lognormal stochastic diffusion processes. Volatility parameters are calculated using the most recent historical time series data available, typically of three years in length. Under these assumptions the market factor returns are multivariate normal. The one-day period covariance matrix characterizing the multivariate normal distribution of these market factor changes is estimated from the historical times series data of market rates/prices. Limitations of the model relate to the assumptions of the distribution of the market factor changes over the holding period.

	Balance $'000	Average for the year $'000	Maximum for the year $'000	Minimum for the year $'000
Summary of VaR positions of the trading portfolio:				
Year ended 31 December 2025	672	498	875	125
Year ended 31 December 2024	159	335	786	159

Non-traded market risk (banking book)

Non-Traded market risk is defined as the impact of adverse changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, and equity prices on Citi's net interest revenue (NIR), economic value of equity (EVE), or accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI).

The Country Treasurer and Country Treasury Risk Manager is responsible to ensure that the non-traded market risk exposure is included in the Country Legal Entity Risk-Taking Unit (RTU). The non-traded market risk exposures in CBNA New Zealand are captured within interest rate risk per basis point ("DV01"), Interest Rate Exposure (IRE) and Economic Value Sensitivity ("EVS").

The entire Banking Group portfolio is used for liquidity management activities. It contains money market instruments, securities and interest rate hedges (some of them are mark-to-market).

Accrual portfolio

The Banking Group employs value at close (VaC) as the principal measure to handle the non-traded market risk. VaC measures the impact to earnings if the current balance sheet gaps were closed at the market yield curve. The gaps are closed successively from the farthest tenor. Long positions are closed at the bid rate and short positions at the offer rate. Since the methodology is a simple mark to market of the accrual book at the current market interest rates there are no assumptions or parameters involved in this process.

	Balance $'000
Summary of VaC positions of the non-trading portfolio:	
Year ended 31 December 2025 – gain to earnings	2,544
Year ended 31 December 2024 – gain to earnings	635

NOTE 24 – RELATED PARTIES

Ultimate holding company

The ultimate parent of the Banking Group is Citigroup. These financial statements reflect only the operations of the Banking Group. The financial statements of Citigroup should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Members of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group

CBNA New Zealand Branch
Branch of CBNA

Citibank Nominees (New Zealand) Limited
Locally incorporate wholly owned subsidiary of Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation

Related party transactions

Management fees income comprises of service fees charged by the Branch to related parties in relation to the Securities Services business and administrative services. Fees are calculated on a “cost plus margin” basis and the methodology is reviewed annually.

Management fees paid by the Branch relate to services provided by related parties for back office and middle office functions, technology and processing services. Fees are calculated on a “cost plus margin” basis and the methodology is reviewed annually.

Fees and commissions income relate to custody and securities processing fees, transactional service fees and interchange fees.

All transactions with related parties are at commercial arm’s length terms and rates. These are conducted predominantly with CBNA and CBNA branches. Outstanding related party balances are not secured.

2025	Head office $'000	Other related parties $'000	Total $'000
Income			
Interest income	15,312	389	15,701
Management fee income	-	2,976	2,976
Fees and commissions income	7,128	2,585	9,713
	22,440	5,950	28,390
Expense			
Interest expense	33,706	6,845	40,551
Management fee expense	5,784	2,126	7,910
	39,490	8,971	48,461

2024	Head office $'000	Other related parties $'000	Total $'000
Income			
Interest income	5,181	300	5,481
Management fee income	–	3,642	3,642
Fees and commissions income	6,115	2,730	8,845
	11,296	6,672	17,968
Expense			
Interest expense	100,150	8,378	108,528
Management fee expense	3,120	1,928	5,048
	103,270	10,306	113,576

Related party balances

2025	Head office $'000	Other related parties $'000	Total $'000
Assets			
Cash balances	60,142	3,111	63,253
Current accounts	5,001	10	5,011
Securities purchased under resale agreements	477,390	–	477,390
Other assets	623	278	901
	543,156	3,399	546,555
Liabilities			
Current accounts	672,526	311,477	984,003
Time Deposits	470,200	–	470,200
	1,142,726	311,477	1,454,203
Other liabilities	1,196	922	2,118
	1,143,922	312,399	1,456,321
2024			
Assets			
Cash balances	55,854	2,907	58,761
Current accounts	22,783	843	23,626
Other assets	1,172	40	1,212
	79,809	3,790	83,599
Liabilities			
Current accounts	1,085,886	206,704	1,292,590
Time Deposits	601,000	–	601,000
	1,686,886	206,704	1,893,590
Other liabilities	7,144	762	7,906
	1,694,030	207,466	1,901,496

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel compensation represents compensation paid or payable to the Directors and specified employees of the New Zealand Banking Group for their services to the Banking Group. Total compensation payable or otherwise made available to all key management personnel of the New Zealand Banking Group are outlined in the table below.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Short term employee benefits	2,509	3,530
Post employment benefits	42	59
Termination benefits	–	707
Equity compensation benefits	424	488
	2,975	4,784

There are no outstanding loans to key management personnel at 31 December 2025 (2024: $nil).

NOTE 25 – NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows have been prepared on the basis of net cash flows of this Banking Group. The reason for this presentation is that the business of banking produces cash receipts and payments for items in which their turnover is quick, the amounts are large, and the maturities are short. The reporting of gross turnover of these items would not assist in the understanding of the financial statements.

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Reconciliation of net profit/(loss) to net cash from operating activities		
Net profit	39,412	35,999
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	543	395
Interest expense on lease liabilities	23	9
Movement in operating assets and liabilities:		
Due to/from related parties	(420,772)	747,019
Deposits from other banks	(6,830)	5,991
Third-party corporate deposits	96,269	172,546
Financial assets at FVOCI	(217,875)	84,698
Securities purchased under resale agreements	(477,390)	–
Loans net of ECL	128,934	60,310
	(857,686)	1,106,967
Changes in remaining assets and liabilities during the year:		
(Decrease)/increase in accrual of interest expenses	(7,900)	4,705
(Decrease)/increase in accrual of other expenses/income	627	(2,415)
Movement in tax provision	839	(4,036)
Movement in accrual provision	6	5
Movement in head office account	(207)	61
Decrease/(increase) in accrual of interest income	(140)	(543)
Movement in accrual of fees and commissions	(70)	(58)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(864,532)	1,104,686

NOTE 26 – AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	The Banking Group	
	2025 $' 000	2024 $' 000
Statutory audit	283	222
Other assurance	28	23
	311	245

NOTE 27 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Normal business activity incurs a variety of outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities such as commitments to extend credit, forward foreign exchange contracts, and futures contracts. At balance date, specific commitments and contingent liabilities were $438,393 (2024: $440,994).

The Directors do not anticipate any material loss occurring as a result of these transactions and consequently no provisions are included in the financial statements in respect of these matters.

NOTE 28 – CAPITAL ADEQUACY*

CBNA New Zealand Branch is a branch of, and each member of the Banking Group is a wholly owned subsidiary of, Citibank, N.A, which is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Citigroup. The below table outlines the capital ratios of Citibank, N.A.

	Well-capitalised minimum[1]	Required capital ratios		Advanced Approaches		Standardised Approach	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio [2]	6.5%	7.0%	7.0%	14.33%	13.83%	15.71%	15.37%
Tier 1 capital ratio [2]	8.0%	8.5%	8.5%	14.52%	14.03%	15.92%	15.58%
Total capital ratio [2]	10.0%	10.5%	10.5%	15.22%	14.93%	17.47%	17.33%

	Required capital ratios	2025	2024
Leverage ratio [3]	5.0%	8.60%	9.01%
Supplementary leverage ratio [3]	6.0%	6.75%	7.09%

* Capital adequacy is subject to review procedures which do not constitute an audit. Refer to the Independent Auditor's Report for further information.

(1) Citibank, N.A. must maintain required Common Equity Tier 1 Capital, Tier 1 Capital and Total Capital and Leverage ratios of 6.5%, 8.0%, 10.0% and 5.0%, respectively, to be considered "well capitalized" under the revised Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) regulations applicable to insured depository institutions.

(2) Citibank, N.A.'s binding Common Equity Tier 1 Capital, Tier 1 Capital and Total Capital ratios were derived under the Basel III Advanced Approaches framework for all periods presented.

(3) In addition to the risk-based capital requirements shown above, Citibank must also maintain required Leverage and Supplementary Leverage ratios of 5.0% and 6.0% respectively, to be considered "well capitalized" under the PCA regulations applicable to insured depository institutions as established by the U.S. Basel III rules.

As presented in the table above, Citibank, N.A.'s capital ratios as at 31 December 2025 were in excess of the regulatory capital requirements under the U.S. Basel III rules. In addition, Citibank, N.A. was also "well capitalized" as of 31 December 2025.

For information on the Basel III capital adequacy framework in relation to Citi see "Capital Resources" in Citi's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended 31 December 2025. It is available on the Bank's website 'www.citigroup.com' as part of the disclosure statement dated 31 December 2025.

NOTE 29 – FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES

The Banking Group provides nominee and custodial services on behalf of customers. At balance date, the Banking Group had securities registered in its name of $15,479 million which were held under nominee arrangements on behalf of its customers (2024: $12,711 million). The provision of such services do not adversely affect the Banking Group and do not give rise to any credit risk.

NOTE 30 – EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There has not arisen, in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report, any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Branch, to affect significantly the operations of the Banking Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Banking Group in future years.

The Directors' and the New Zealand Citi Country Officer's statement

The undersigned officers of Citibank, N.A., being the Citi Country Officer of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch (the "CCO"), signing this statement on his own behalf in such capacity, and Kathy Kung, the Chief Financial Officer of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and the duly authorised agent in writing of each and every Director of Citibank N.A., signing this statement on behalf of each such Director, who, after due enquiry by the CCO and such Directors, believe that -

- As at the date hereof, the disclosure statement contains all the information required by the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (Overseas Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended).
- As at the date hereof, the disclosure statement is not false or misleading.
- During the year ended 31 December 2025, Citibank, N.A., New Zealand Branch has complied with the conditions of registration imposed on it by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand pursuant to section 74 of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989.
- During the year ended 31 December 2025, Citibank, N.A., New Zealand Branch had systems in place to monitor and control adequately the material risks of its Banking Group, including credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, equity risk, liquidity risk, and other business risks, and those systems were being properly applied. However, no system of internal control can facilitate the perfect management of banking risks.
- Changes in the financial condition of Citibank, N.A., Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group, and/or Citigroup Inc. may have occurred after 31 December 2025, the most recent date of any of the financial statements included in this disclosure statement, although such changes, if any, and except as set forth in the disclosure statement, are not believed to be material in the context of such affected entity's overall financial condition.

It is confirmed that the said powers of attorney appointing Kathy Kung as agent are still in force and have not been revoked.

Kathy Kung
Chief Financial Officer and Financial Controller
as agent for all the Directors

24 March 2026
Sydney, Australia

Stefan Boisen
Citi Country Officer & Banking Head
Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch

24 March 2026
Auckland, New Zealand

Independent Auditor's Report

To the directors of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group

Report on the audit of the consolidated disclosure statement

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated disclosure statement including supplementary information (excluding supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements) (the **financial statements and supplementary information**) which comprise:

- the consolidated financial statements comprised of:
  - the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
  - the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and
  - notes, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information; and
- the supplementary information that is required to be disclosed in accordance with Schedules 4, 7, 11 and 13 of the Order.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements excluding supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch (the **Branch**) and Associated Banking Group (the **Banking Group**) on pages 11 to 48:

- give a true and fair view of the Banking Group's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, which in this instance means New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (**NZ IFRS**) issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

In our opinion, the supplementary information (excluding supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements) that is required to be disclosed in accordance with Schedules 4, 7, 11 and 13 of the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (Overseas Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended) (**Order**), in all material respects:

- presents fairly the matters to which it relates;
- is disclosed in accordance with those schedules; and
- has been prepared in accordance with any conditions of registration relating to the disclosure requirements, imposed under section 74(4)(c) of the Banking (Prudential Supervision) Act 1989 and any conditions of registration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (**ISAs (NZ)**). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KPMG

We are independent of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (Including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (**IESBA Code**), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standards 1 and the IESBA Code.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (NZ) are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and supplementary information* section of our report.

Our firm has provided other services to Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group in relation to the review of the half-year disclosure statement and ISAE 3402 Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organisation. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group. These matters have not impaired our independence as assurance providers of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group for this engagement. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements and supplementary information in the current period. We summarise below those matters and our key audit procedures to address those matters in order that Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group as a body may better understand the process by which we arrived at our audit opinion.

Our procedures were undertaken in the context of and solely for the purpose of our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements and supplementary information as a whole and we do not express discrete opinions on separate elements of the consolidated financial statements and supplementary information.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Valuation of financial instruments at fair value	
Refer to Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements and supplementary information. The fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2025 is $526 million. The valuation of financial instruments at fair value is a key audit matter due to the significant size of the balance relative to the Banking Group's total assets as at 31 December 2025 and the associated estimation uncertainty with valuation of financial instruments. Our audit effort in this area remains elevated, including specialised skills and knowledge in valuation of financial instruments.	Our audit procedures for the valuation of financial instruments at fair value included the following. • We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls, including: o The authorisation and recording of trades in the relevant product systems, including IT controls over the Banking Group's investment trading systems. o Independent Price Verification (IPV). • With the assistance of our valuation specialists, we independently revalued the financial instruments. This involved sourcing independent inputs from comparable data in the market. • We assessed the Banking Group's consolidated financial statement disclosures using our understanding obtained from our testing and against NZ IFRS.

KPMG

Other information

The directors, on behalf of the Banking Group, are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the consolidated disclosure statement, but does not include the financial statements and supplementary information and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and supplementary information does not cover any other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements and supplementary information our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements and supplementary information or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Use of this independent auditor's report

This independent auditor's report is made solely to Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group those matters we are required to state to them in the independent auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of KPMG, any entities directly or indirectly controlled by KPMG, or any of their respective members or employees, accept or assume any responsibility and deny all liability to anyone other than the Banking Group for our audit work, this independent auditor's report, or any of the opinions we have formed.

Responsibilities of directors for the consolidated disclosure statement

The directors, on behalf of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group, are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Clause 25 of the Order;
- the preparation and fair presentation of supplementary information (excluding the supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements) in accordance with Schedules 4, 7, 11 and 13 of the Order;
- implementing the necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a consolidated set of financial statements that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the ability of the Banking Group to continue as a going concern. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and supplementary information

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated disclosure statement, including the financial statements prepared in accordance with Clause 25 of the Order and supplementary information (excluding supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements) in accordance with Schedules 4, 7, 11 and 13 of the Order as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an independent auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board (XRB) website at:

https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-1-1/

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Quang Dang.

For and on behalf of:

KPMG

KPMG
Sydney
24 March 2026

Independent Limited Assurance Report

To the directors of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group

Report on the supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements

Conclusion

Our limited assurance conclusion has been formed on the basis of the matters outlined in this report.

Based on our limited assurance engagement, which is not a reasonable assurance engagement or audit, nothing has come to our attention that would lead us to believe that the supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements, disclosed in note 23 and note 28 to the disclosure statement, is not, in all material respects disclosed in accordance with Schedule 9 of the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (Overseas Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended) (the **Order**).

Information subject to assurance

We have reviewed the supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements, as disclosed in note 23 and note 28 of the disclosure statement for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

Criteria

The supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements comprises the information that is required to be disclosed in accordance with Schedule 9 of the Order.

Standards we followed

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements 3100 (Revised) Compliance Engagements **(SAE 3100 (Revised))** issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (**Standard**). We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Our responsibilities under the Standard are further described in the ‘Our responsibility’ section of our report.

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How to interpret limited assurance and material misstatement and non-compliance

A limited assurance engagement is substantially less in scope than a reasonable assurance engagement in relation to both the risk assessment procedures, including an understanding of internal control, and the procedures performed in response to the assessed risks.

Misstatements, including omissions, within the supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements and non-compliance are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they it could reasonably be expected to influence the relevant decisions of the intended users taken on the basis of the supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements.

Inherent limitations

Because of the inherent limitations of an assurance engagement, together with the internal control structure it is possible that fraud, error or non-compliance with compliance requirements may occur and not be detected.

A limited assurance engagement for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 does not provide assurance on whether compliance with Schedule 9 of the Order will continue in the future.

Use of this assurance Report

Our report is made solely for the Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group. Our assurance work has been undertaken so that we might state to Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group those matters we are required to state to them in the assurance report and for no other purpose.

Our report should not be regarded as suitable to be used or relied on by anyone other than Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group for any purpose or in any context. Any other person who obtains access to our report or a copy thereof and chooses to rely on our report (or any part thereof) will do so at its own risk.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of KPMG, any entities directly or indirectly controlled by KPMG, or any of their respective members or employees accept or assume any responsibility and deny all liability to anyone other than Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group for our work, for this independent assurance report, and/or for the opinions or conclusions we have reached.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Directors' responsibility for the supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements

The directors of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group are responsible for the compliance activities undertaken to meet their identified compliance requirements and disclosure of the supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements in accordance with Schedule 9 of the Order. This responsibility includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the identification of risks that threaten the compliance requirements being met, designing and implementing controls which will mitigate those risks, monitor ongoing compliance and to enable the disclosure of the supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements that is free from material misstatement and non-compliance whether due to fraud or error.

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Our responsibility

We have responsibility for:

- planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the supplementary information relating to Credit and Market Risk Exposures and Capital Adequacy Requirements is free from material misstatement and non-compliance, whether due to fraud or error;
- forming an independent conclusion based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained; and
- reporting our conclusion to Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group.

Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our conclusion

In a limited assurance engagement, the assurance practitioner performs procedures, primarily consisting of discussion and enquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and observation and walk-throughs, and evaluates the evidence obtained. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including identifying areas where the risk of material misstatement and non-compliance with Schedule 9 of the Order is likely to arise.

We exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the engagement. We designed and performed our procedures to obtain evidence about the compliance activities and controls implemented to meet the requirements of Schedule 9 of the Order.

In undertaking limited assurance, our procedures included the following:

- used our professional judgement to plan and perform the engagement to obtain limited assurance that the supplementary information relating to notes 23 and 28 are free from material misstatement and non-compliance, whether due to fraud or error;
- obtained an understanding of management's process and internal controls over the preparation of the information related to these note disclosures;
- agreed management's underlying workings and supporting documentation to these note disclosures, and considered consistency with the financial statements; and
- ensured that the engagement team possesses the appropriate knowledge, skills and professional competencies.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our independence and quality management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards)* (New Zealand) (**PES 1**) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

The firm applies Professional and Ethical Standard 3 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements* (**PES 3**), which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality control including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Our firm has provided other services to Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group in relation to the review of the half-year disclosure statement and ISAE 3402 Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organisation. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group. These matters have not impaired our independence as assurance providers of Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group for this engagement. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch and Associated Banking Group.

KPMG

KPMG

Sydney

24 March 2026