



**GRÁNIT BANK**  
**PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY**  
**REPORT ON THE FIRST THREE MONTHS' RESULTS OF 2026**  
**(STOCK EXCHANGE FLASH REPORT)**

**28 MAY 2026**

**BUDAPEST, 28 May 2026**

**English Translation of the Original Hungarian Report**

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## 1. Separate financial statement

Presentation of standalone result (billion HUF)	2025 Q1	2025 Q4	2025	2026 Q1	Q/Q (26.Q1/25.Q4)	Y/Y (26.Q1/25.Q1)
<b>Profit after tax (accounting)</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>19.16</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>141.4%</b>	<b>116.7%</b>
Profit after tax						
Profit before tax (net of lump-sum sector-specific taxes, dividend received YtD)	4.55	6.30	23.01	6.61	105.0%	145.4%
<b>Profit after tax (lump-sum taxes and dividend received YtD)</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>19.16</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>103.5%</b>	<b>153.7%</b>
Income taxes (-)	-0.34	-0.66	-2.23	-0.29	44.2%	86.3%
Dividend income received YtD	1.51	1.57	6.16	1.44	92.0%	95.2%
Lump-sum sector-specific taxes YtD (-)	-0.85	-0.80	-3.36	-1.10	137.7%	129.7%
<b>Profit before tax (Net of dividend received and lump-sum sector-specific taxes)</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>18.60</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>104.6%</b>	<b>167.6%</b>
<b>Profit before tax (accounting)</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>21.40</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>129.3%</b>	<b>115.0%</b>
Profit before tax (net of lump-sum sector-specific taxes; dividend received YtD)	4.77	6.79	24.76	6.91	101.7%	144.6%
<b>Profit before tax (net of lump-sum sector-specific taxes, dividend received YtD)</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>21.40</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>97.0%</b>	<b>147.8%</b>
Net operating profit, dividend received YtD	5.07	7.04	25.97	7.25	103.0%	143.0%
<b>Net operating profit</b>	<b>9.40</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>24.76</b>	<b>11.31</b>	<b>215.8%</b>	<b>120.3%</b>
<b>Net income</b>	<b>13.49</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>42.47</b>	<b>15.77</b>	<b>149.1%</b>	<b>117.0%</b>
Interest and fees and commissions result	8.37	8.62	33.77	8.93	103.6%	106.7%
Interest and fees and commissions result (adjusted)	8.67	8.88	34.98	9.28	104.6%	107.0%
Interest result	7.98	8.31	32.27	8.48	102.1%	106.3%
Interest income	25.48	26.55	102.45	30.24	113.9%	118.7%
Interest expense (+)	17.53	18.25	70.18	21.76	119.3%	124.2%
Fees and commissions result (adjusted)	0.39	0.31	1.50	0.45	144.1%	115.5%
of which Adjusted net commission and fee income	1.37	1.47	5.73	1.59	108.1%	115.9%
of which Transaction tax expense (-)	-0.98	-1.15	-4.24	-1.13	98.2%	116.1%
Other net income	-1.03	1.94	2.54	0.99	51.3%	-96.9%
Dividend income	6.14	0.02	6.16	5.85	31135.9%	95.2%
Operating costs (+; adjusted) <sup>2</sup>	3.81	4.61	16.21	4.59	99.6%	120.6%
Expected credit loss (+) <sup>7</sup>	0.28	0.73	1.50	-0.13	-17.5%	-45.5%
<sup>3</sup> Sector-specific taxes (+)	3.43	-0.07	3.36	4.45	-6557.0%	129.7%
<b>Standalone balance sheet figures (billion HUF)</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q (Q4'25/Q3'25)</b>	<b>Y/Y (Q4'25/Q4'24)</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>109.1%</b>	<b>117.9%</b>
Liquid assets and equivalent	588	533	533	539	101.2%	91.7%
Receivables from financial institutions	70	86	86	129	150.9%	184.8%
Securities (government securities, miscellaneous securities other than loans)	173	117	117	168	143.3%	97.0%
Loans (at net carrying value)	755	985	985	1,032	104.8%	136.6%
Gross loan portfolio (customers and institutions), by portfolio quality	758	989	989	1,036	104.8%	136.6%
Total Stage3 gross loans	1.6	5.1	5.1	5	98.4%	313.8%
Total impairment by portfolio quality	-3	-4	-4	-4	99.3%	131.6%
Stage3 impairment	-1	-3	-3	-3	100.4%	229.4%
Tangible and intangible assets	11	16	16	21	132.9%	185.2%
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>109.6%</b>	<b>118.3%</b>
Liabilities to financial institutions	271	177	177	154	86.8%	56.8%
of which: refinancing liabilities due in more than one year	118	131	131	123	93.2%	104.0%
Deposit portfolio <sup>4</sup>	1,219	1,437	1,437	1,607	111.9%	131.8%
<b>Equity (Shareholders' assets)</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>104.6%</b>	<b>114.0%</b>
Assets managed	1,465	1,669	1,669	1,802	108.0%	123.0%

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted for effects of the transaction tax fee <sup>2</sup> Adjusted for banking tax, extra profit tax and transaction tax fee <sup>3</sup> Extra profit tax, Credit institutions surtax

<sup>4</sup> Deposits including accrued interest

<sup>5</sup> Bank tax, windfall tax YtD

<sup>6</sup> Net of transaction tax

<sup>7</sup> Expected credit loss: Risk cost is based on the year-to-date (YtD) change in the loss allowance and provision balance calculated in accordance with IFRS 9.

Non-performing loans (NPL) are presented in the balance sheet under "Total Stage 3 gross loans". The ratio of non-performing loans (NPL%) is presented in the "Main indicators" section of the table.

<b>Main indicators (accounting)</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (Q4'25/Q3'25)	<b>Y/Y</b> (Q4'25/Q4'24)
ROAA% (profit after tax)	0.90%	1.32%	1.20%	1.22%	-0.10%	0.33%
ROAE% (profit after tax)	10.43%	13.46%	12.81%	14.02%	0.57%	3.59%
ROAA% (profit before tax) <sup>a</sup>	0.98%	1.49%	1.34%	1.29%	-0.20%	0.31%
ROAE% (profit before tax) <sup>a</sup>	11.41%	15.13%	14.30%	14.77%	-0.36%	3.35%
Operating cost / balance sheet total	0.94%	1.02%	0.91%	0.96%	-0.07%	0.02%
Operating costs / Net income	42.97%	38.01%	38.17%	40.39%	2.37%	-2.59%
Operating result margin%	1.24%	1.73%	1.71 %	1.73%	0.00%	0.50%
Net interest margin rate <sup>a</sup>	2.30%	3.10%	2.93%	2.86%	-0.24%	0.55%
Net business margin % (interest and commission rate) <sup>a</sup>	2.17%	2.20%	2.33%	2.24%	0.04%	0.07%
Net income margin%	2.07%	2.12%	2.23%	2.13%	0.01%	0.06%
Expected credit loss %	0.07%	0.18%	0.09%	-0.03%	-0.2%	-0.1%
Non-performing loan rate (NPL%; Total Stage3 gross loans/total gross loans)	0.21%	0.52%	0.52%	0.49%	-0.03%	0.27%
Loans/Deposits rate	52.3%	59.4%	59.4%	56.6%	-2.83%	4.30%
<b>Main indicators (dividend received YtD, net of lump-sum sector-specific taxes)</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (Q4'25/Q3'25)	<b>Y/Y</b> (Q4'25/Q4'24)
ROAA% (profit after tax)	1.11%	1.52%	1.41%	1.47%	-0.05%	0.36%
ROAE% (profit after tax)	12.88%	15.47%	15.05%	16.81%	1.34%	3.93%
ROAA% (profit before tax) <sup>a</sup>	1.19%	1.69%	1.55%	1.53%	-0.15%	0.34%
ROAE% (profit before tax) <sup>a</sup>	13.87%	17.14%	16.55%	17.55%	0.41%	3.68%
Operating cost / balance sheet total	0.94%	1.02%	0.91%	0.96%	-0.07%	0.02%
Operating costs / Net income	42.97%	38.01%	38.17%	40.39%	2.37%	-2.59%
Operating result margin%	1.24%	1.73%	1.71%	1.73%	0.00%	0.50%
Net interest margin rate%	2.30%	3.10%	2.93%	2.86%	-0.24%	0.55%
Net business margin % (interest and commission rate)	2.17%	2.20%	2.33%	2.24%	0.04%	0.07%
Net income margin%	2.07%	2.12%	2.2%	2.13%	0.01%	0.06%
<b>Main indicators net of the effects of special taxes</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (Q4'25/Q3'25)	<b>Y/Y</b> (Q4'25/Q4'24)
ROAA% (profit before tax)	1.27%	1.75%	1.62%	1.61%	-0.14%	0.34%
ROAE% (profit before tax)	14.74%	17.78%	17.35%	18.44%	0.65%	3.70%
Operating cost / balance sheet total	0.94%	1.02%	0.91%	0.96%	-0.07%	0.02%
Operating costs / Net income	41.57%	37.23%	37.12%	39.19%	1.96%	-2.38%
Net operating margin%	3.58%	2.77%	3.01%	4.05%	1.28%	0.47%
Net income margin%	2.07%	2.12%	2.23%	2.13%	0.01%	0.06%
<b>Liquidity Ratios</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (Q4'25/Q3'25)	<b>Y/Y</b> (Q4'25/Q4'24)
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	149.1%	161.7%	161.7%	162.0%	0.30%	12.96%
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	167.2%	147.6%	147.6%	158.8%	11.24%	-8.39%
<b>Capital adequacy ratios</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (Q4'25/Q3'25)	<b>Y/Y</b> (Q4'25/Q4'24)
Regulatory capital (HUF bln)	119.5	137.6	137.6	144.5	105.0%	120.9%
Risk-weighted exposure amount (RWA; HUF bln)	492.5	661.4	661.4	679.7	102.8%	138.0%
Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (CAR%: CET1)	24.3%	20.8%	20.8%	21.3%	0.45%	-3.01%
Total capital adequacy ratio (CAR%)	24.3%	20.8%	20.8%	21.3%	0.45%	-3.01%
<b>Average number of employees (persons)</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (Q4'25/Q3'25)	<b>Y/Y</b> (Q4'25/Q4'24)
Average statistical employee headcount (number of persons)	380	387	387	400	103.4%	105.3%
<b>Earnings Per Share (consolidated; HUF)</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (Q4'25/Q3'25)	<b>Y/Y</b> (Q4'25/Q4'24)
EPS (profit after tax/number of shares)	59	258	895	108	42.0%	182.3%

## 2. Consolidated financial statement

Presentation of consolidated result (billion HUF)	2025 Q1	2025 Q4	2025	2026 Q1	Q/Q ( <sup>25</sup> Q1/25.Q4)	Y/Y ( <sup>25</sup> Q1/25.Q1)
<b>Share of parent company's owners in profit after tax</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>17.20</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	<b>182.3%</b>
Share of non-controlling owners in profit after tax	0.46	0.44	1.85	0.42	94.9%	90.2%
<b>Profit after tax (accounting)</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>19.05</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>46.3%</b>	<b>232.6%</b>
Profit after tax (Net of lump-sum sector-specific taxes)	4.62	5.44	22.53	7.02	129.1%	152.0%
<b>Profit after tax (lump-sum sector-specific taxes YtD)</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>19.05</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>130.5%</b>	<b>157.7%</b>
Income taxes (-)	-0.59	-0.91	-3.34	-0.52	57.5%	88.5%
Lump-sum sector-specific taxes YtD (-)	-0.87	-0.91	-3.48	-1.12	122.3%	127.7%
<b>Profit before tax (accounting)</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>22.39</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>181.4%</b>
Profit before tax (net of the effects of sector-specific taxes)	5.56	6.67	27.27	7.93	118.8%	142.6%
<b>Profit before tax (lump-sum sector-specific taxes YtD)</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>22.39</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>118.3%</b>	<b>148.3%</b>
<b>Net operating profit</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>25.87</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>118.9%</b>	<b>144.8%</b>
<b>Net income</b>	<b>12.07</b>	<b>15.34</b>	<b>56.28</b>	<b>14.86</b>	<b>96.9%</b>	<b>123.1%</b>
Interest and fees and commissions result	12.02	12.93	50.06	13.32	103.0%	110.8%
Interest and fees and commissions result (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	12.37	13.26	51.46	13.70	103.4%	110.8%
<b>Interest result</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>32.02</b>	<b>8.43</b>	<b>101.8%</b>	<b>105.2%</b>
Interest income	26.08	27.12	104.63	30.72	113.3%	117.8%
Interest expense (+)	18.06	18.84	72.61	22.28	118.3%	123.4%
<b>Fees and commissions result (adjusted)</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>18.04</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>105.1%</b>	<b>122.1%</b>
of which Adjusted net commission and fee income	5.03	5.87	22.47	6.06	103.1%	120.4%
of which Transaction tax expense (-)	-1.03	-1.22	-4.43	-1.17	95.5%	113.8%
Other net income	0.05	2.39	6.20	1.54	64.5%	2867.7%
Dividend income	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.5%	80.7%
<b>Operating costs (+; adjusted)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>8.27</b>	<b>28.75</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>91.3%</b>	<b>114.1%</b>
<b>Expected credit loss (+)<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>-0.23</b>	<b>-32.3%</b>	<b>-95.8%</b>
<b>Sector-specific taxes (+)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>9383.3%</b>	<b>127.7%</b>
					<b>Q/Q</b>	<b>Y/Y</b>
<b>Consolidated balance sheet figures (billion HUF)</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>(<sup>25</sup>Q1/25.Q4)</b>	<b>(<sup>25</sup>Q1/25.Q1)</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>108.0%</b>	<b>116.3%</b>
Liquid assets and equivalent	627	558	558	555	99.6%	88.6%
Receivables from financial institutions	70	86	86	129	150.9%	184.8%
Securities (government securities, miscellaneous securities other than loans)	174	116	116	172	148.6%	98.9%
<b>Loans (at net carrying value)</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>103.8%</b>	<b>134.9%</b>
Gross loan portfolio (customers and institutions), by portfolio quality	807	1,048	1,048	1,088	103.8%	134.7%
Total Stage3 gross loans	3	6	6	6	99.9%	206.6%
Total impairment by portfolio quality	-4	-4	-4	-4	90.2%	106.0%
Stage3 impairment	-1	-2	-2	-2	95.9%	175.8%
Tangible and intangible assets	23	28	28	33	117.6%	143.7%
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>108.7%</b>	<b>116.6%</b>
Liabilities to financial institutions	313	227	227	203	89.5%	64.9%
of which: refinancing liabilities due in more than one year	118	131	131	123	93.2%	104.0%
Deposit portfolio <sup>4</sup>	1,248	1,449	1,449	1,614	111.4%	129.3%
<b>TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' ASSETS</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>101.8%</b>	<b>113.3%</b>
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>85.1%</b>
Assets managed	3,265	3,879	3,879	4,081	105.2%	125.0%

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted for effects of the transaction tax fee <sup>2</sup> Adjusted for banking tax, extra profit tax and transaction tax fee <sup>3</sup> Extra profit tax, Credit institution special tax

<sup>4</sup> Deposits including accrued interest

<sup>5</sup> Bank tax, windfall tax YtD

<sup>6</sup> Net of transaction tax

<sup>7</sup> Expected credit loss: Risk cost is based on the year-to-date (YtD) change in the loss allowance and provision balance calculated in accordance with IFRS 9.

Non-performing loans (NPL) are presented in the balance sheet under "Total Stage 3 gross loans".  
The ratio of non-performing loans (NPL%) is presented in the "Main indicators" section of the table.

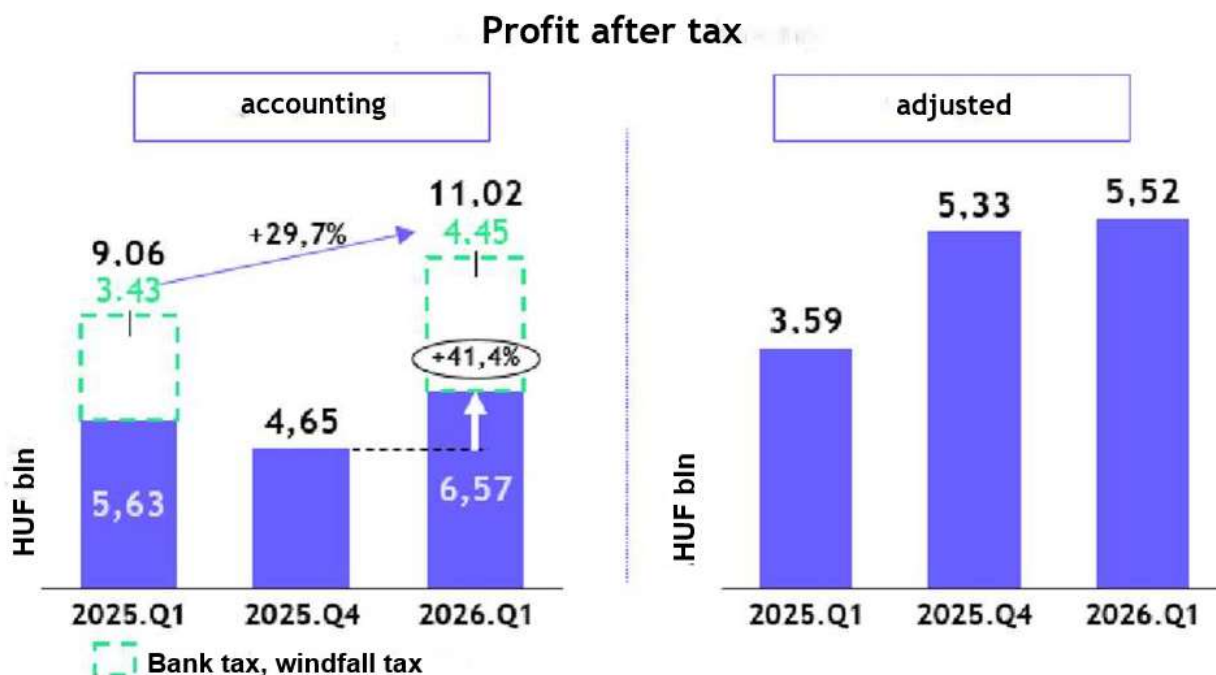
<b>Main indicators (accounting)</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q4)	<b>Y/Y</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q1)
ROAA% (profit after tax)	0.89%	1.00%	1.10%	1.24%	0.2%	0.3%
ROAA% (profit before tax) <sup>5</sup>	1.03%	1.21%	1.30%	1.34%	0.1%	0.3%
ROAE% (profit after tax/shareholders' assets)	7.47%	10.35%	11.36%	12.25%	1.9%	4.8%
ROAE% (profit after tax/total owners' equity)	10.28%	11.02%	12.33%	14.46%	3.4%	4.2%
ROAE% (profit before tax/shareholders' assets) <sup>5</sup>	8.65%	12.48%	13.36%	13.34%	0.9%	4.7%
ROAE% (profit before tax/total owners' equity) <sup>5</sup>	11.90%	13.29%	14.51%	15.74%	2.4%	3.8%
Operating cost / balance sheet total	1.55%	1.76%	1.54%	1.52%	-0.2%	0.0%
Operating costs / Net income	54.83%	53.91%	51.08%	50.82%	-3.1%	-4.0%
Operating result margin%	1.26%	1.42%	1.49%	1.62%	0.2%	0.4%
Net interest margin rate%	2.91%	3.44%	3.24%	3.20%	-0.2%	0.3%
Net business margin % (interest and commission rate)	2.90%	2.90%	2.89%	2.87%	0.0%	0.0%
Net income margin%	1.93%	1.86%	1.85%	1.82%	0.0%	-0.1%
Expected credit loss %	0.06%	0.16%	0.10%	-0.05%	-0.2%	-0.1%
Non-performing loan rate (NPL%; Total Stage3 gross loans/total gross loans)	0.25%	0.58%	0.58%	0.48%	-0.11%	0.23%
Loans/Deposits rate	54.95%	62.99%	62.99%	59.58%	-3.4%	4.6%
<b>Main indicators (net of lump-sum sector-specific taxes)</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q4)	<b>Y/Y</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q1)
ROAA% (profit after tax)	1.10%	1.21%	1.31%	1.47%	0.3%	0.4%
ROAA% (profit before tax) <sup>5</sup>	1.24%	1.41%	1.50%	1.58%	0.2%	0.3%
ROAE% (profit after tax/shareholders' assets)	9.22%	12.49%	13.45%	14.57%	2.1%	5.4%
ROAE% (profit after tax/total owners' equity)	12.68%	13.30%	14.59%	17.19%	3.9%	4.5%
ROAE% (profit before tax/shareholders' assets) <sup>5</sup>	10.40%	14.58%	15.44%	15.66%	1.1%	5.3%
ROAE% (profit before tax/total owners' equity) <sup>5</sup>	14.30%	15.53%	16.76%	18.47%	2.9%	4.2%
Operating cost / balance sheet total	1.55%	1.76%	1.54%	1.52%	-0.2%	0.0%
Operating costs / Net income	54.83%	53.91%	51.08%	50.82%	-3.1%	-4.0%
Operating result margin%	1.26%	1.42%	1.49%	1.62%	0.2%	0.4%
Net interest margin rate% <sup>a</sup>	2.91%	3.44%	3.24%	3.20%	-0.2%	0.3%
Net business margin % (interest and commission rate) <sup>a</sup>	2.90%	2.90%	2.89%	2.87%	0.0%	0.0%
Net income margin%	1.93%	1.86%	1.85%	1.82%	0.0%	-0.1%
<b>Main indicators net of the effects of sector-specific taxes</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q4)	<b>Y/Y</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q1)
ROAA% (profit before tax)	1.32%	1.48%	1.58%	1.66%	0.2%	0.3%
ROAE% (profit before tax/shareholders' assets)	10.86%	14.99%	15.95%	16.17%	1.2%	5.3%
ROAE% (profit before tax/total owners' equity)	15.26%	16.32%	17.67%	19.41%	3.1%	4.1%
Operating cost / balance sheet total	1.55%	1.76%	1.54%	1.52%	-0.2%	0.0%
Operating costs / Net income	53.29%	52.79%	49.84%	49.55%	-3.2%	-3.7%
Net operating margin%	2.99%	3.51%	3.32%	3.28%	-0.2%	0.3%
Net income margin%	1.93%	1.86%	1.85%	1.82%	0.0%	-0.1%
<b>Liquidity Ratios</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q4)	<b>Y/Y</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q1)
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	162.1%	166.5%	166.5%	165.6%	-0.8%	3.6%
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	181.4%	150.7%	150.7%	163.1%	12.4%	-18.3%
<b>Capital adequacy ratios</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q4)	<b>Y/Y</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q1)
Regulatory capital (HUF bln)	116.0	133.2	133.2	145.7	109.4%	125.6%
Risk-weighted exposure amount (RWA; HUF bln)	582.7	774.1	774.1	775.4	100.2%	133.1%
Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (CAR%: CET1)	19.9%	17.2%	17.2%	18.8%	1.6%	-1.1%
Total capital adequacy ratio (CAR%)	19.9%	17.2%	17.2%	18.8%	1.6%	-1.1%
<b>Average number of employees (persons)</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q4)	<b>Y/Y</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q1)
Average statistical employee headcount (number of persons)	659	669	669	701	104.7%	106.2%
<b>Earnings Per Share (consolidated; HUF)</b>	<b>2025 Q1</b>	<b>2025 Q4</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026 Q1</b>	<b>Q/Q</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q4)	<b>Y/Y</b> (*26.Q1/25.Q1)
EPS (profit after tax/number of shares)	59	258	895	108	42.0%	182.3%

### 3. Executive summary

At standalone level, Gránit Bank closed the first quarter of 2026 with HUF 6.9 billion in profit before tax and HUF 6.6 billion in profit after tax, The full-year amounts of the special banking tax and windfall tax were recognised in January in accordance with IFRS rules. The outstanding performance was primarily driven by a significant expansion of business activity, excellent cost efficiency, and the globally outstanding quality of the loan portfolio. The Bank’s net loan portfolio grew by 4.8% in the first quarter, compared to a 2.5% increase in the banking sector. The Bank achieved cost efficiency that was almost twice as good as the industry average (’26.Q1 cost-to-total assets ratio: Gránit Bank 0.96%; banking sector 1.76%; ’26.Q1: cost-to-income ratio: Gránit Bank 40.4%; banking sector 89.7%), alongside superior portfolio quality (’26.Q1 NPL ratio: Gránit Bank 0.4%; Q4’25 banking sector 2.1%), while it also continued to expand its product portfolio and introduce pioneering innovations, including agentic and generative AI applications.

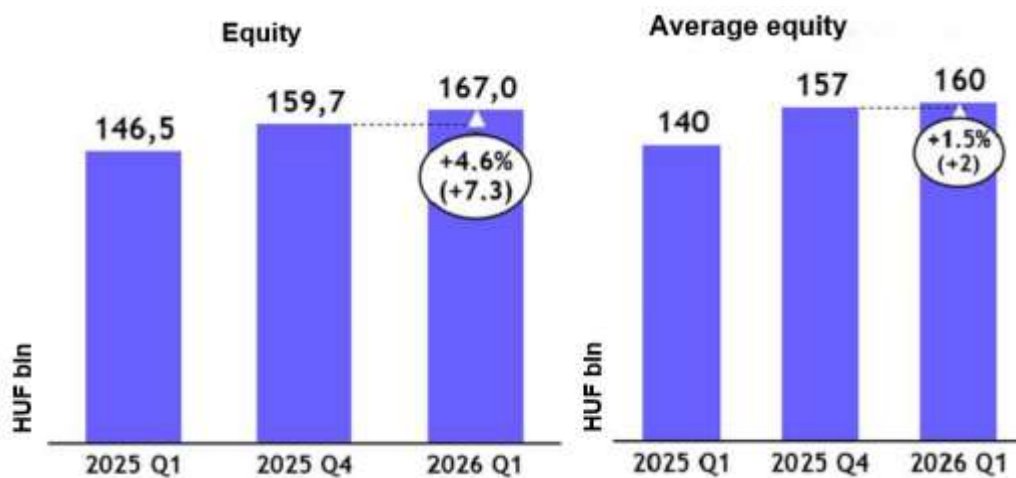
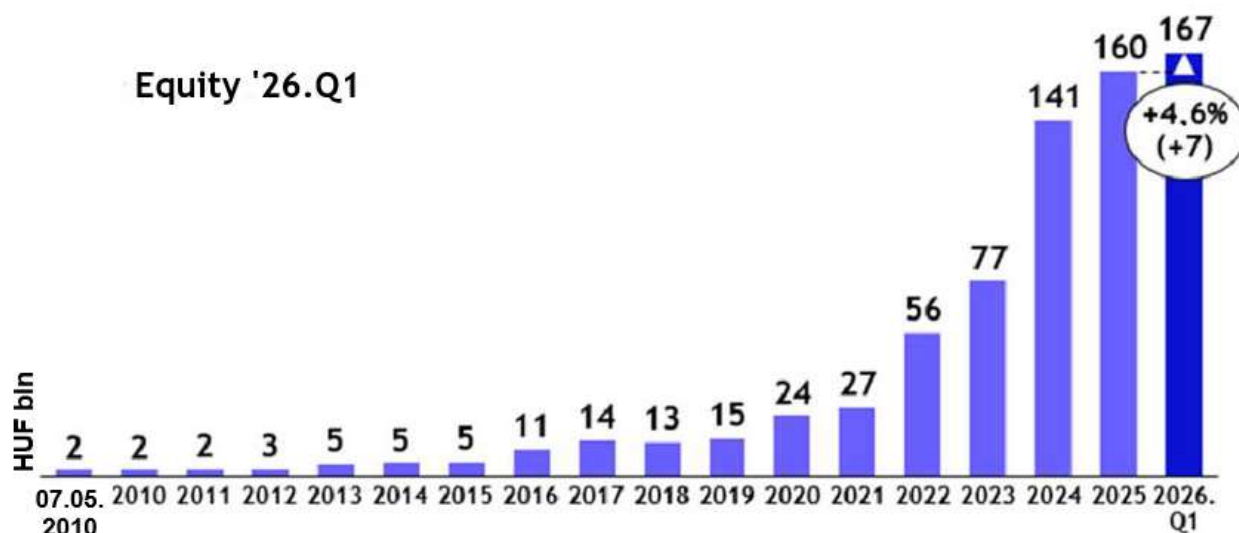
#### 3.1 The standalone profit of Gránit Bank

Gránit Bank’s standalone profit before tax at the end of Q1 2026 amounted to HUF 6.9 billion, compared to HUF 6.0 billion for the same period of the previous year. At the end of Q1 2026, profit after tax amounted to HUF 6.6 billion, which exceeds the performance of last year’s Q1 2025 by 16.7%.



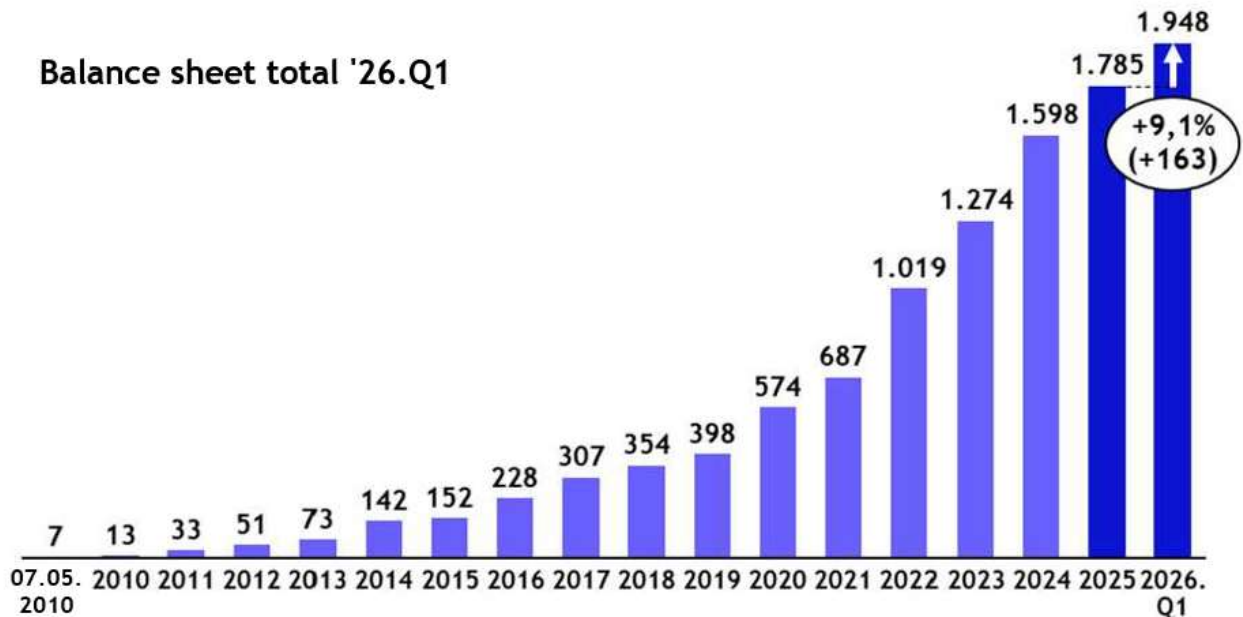
Accounting return on equity after taxes was 14.02%, which is 3.59 percentage points higher than in the same period of the previous year (10.43%); this was primarily attributable to higher operating revenue generated by the expanding portfolio, as well as higher dividend income.

Equity increased by 7 billion HUF (4.6%) in the past quarter as a result of the retention of earnings. The annual increase in equity was 14.0% (HUF 21 billion), and the average quarterly balance in Q1 2026 rose by 1.5% compared to the previous quarter.



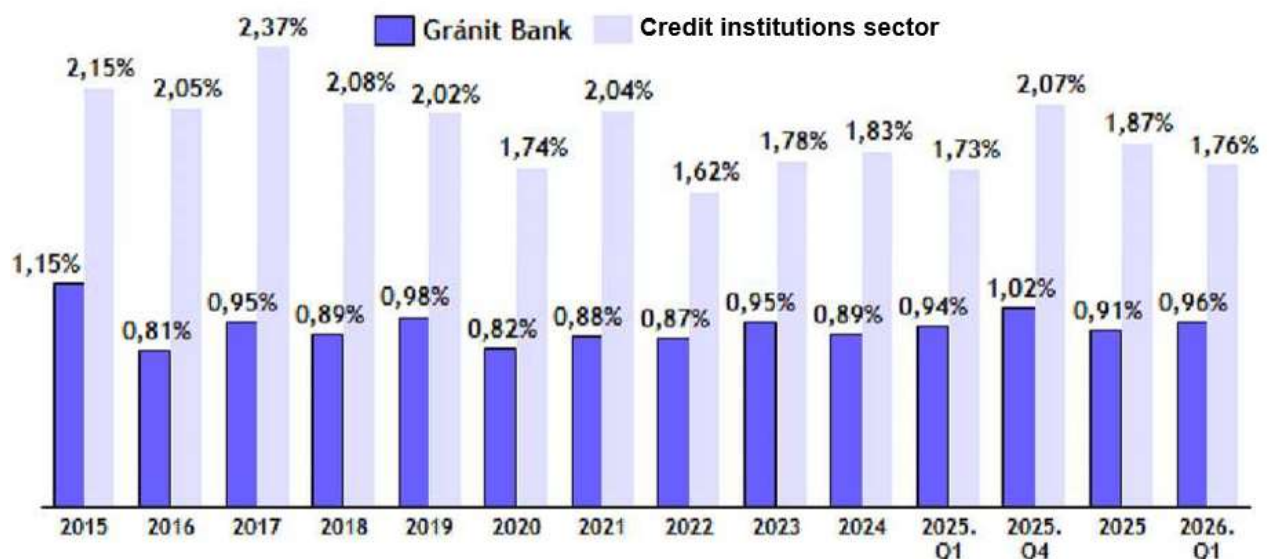
As at the end of March 2026, Gránit Bank’s standalone total assets amounted to HUF 1,948.3 billion and 9.1% higher than at the end of the previous year. This growth rate exceeds the market average of 7.8% by 1.3 percentage points. Portfolio quality remains excellent, with the ratio of non-performing loans (NPL ratio) at 0.49% as at the end of March 2026.

## Balance sheet total '26.Q1

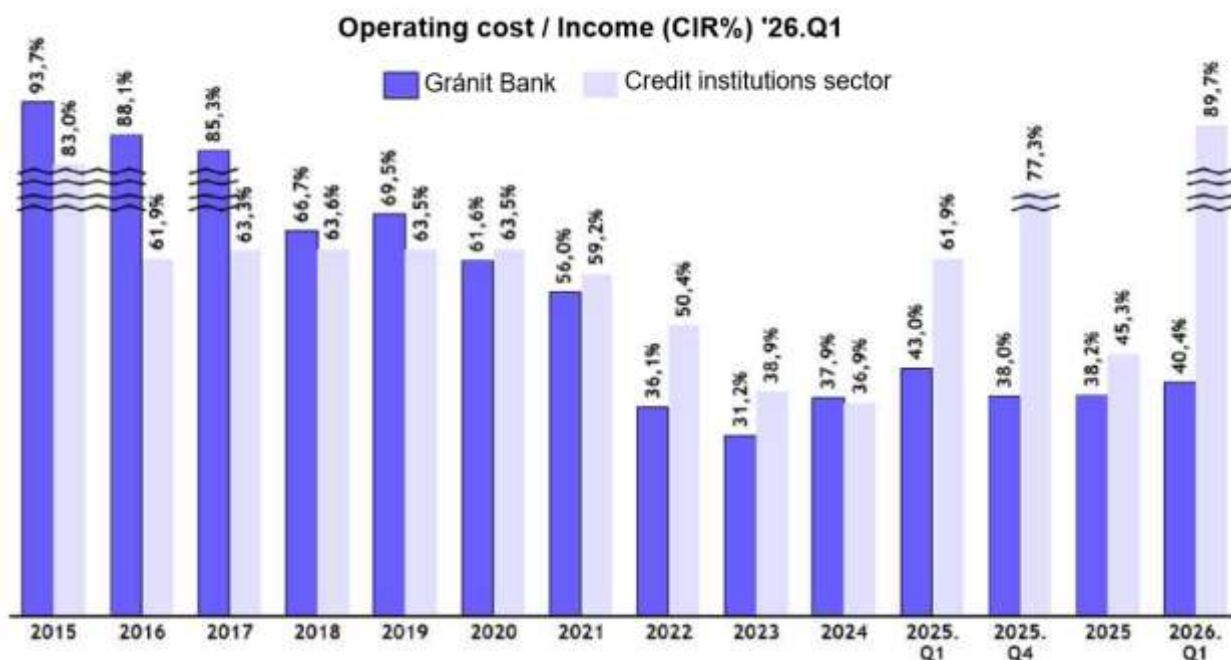


The Bank’s cost efficiency advantage over competitors remains stable: the adjusted operating expenses-to-total assets ratio stands at 0.96%, which is nearly twice as high (0.80 percentage points better) as the banking sector average. In the formulas for both the Bank’s and the banking sector’s average, the operating cost in the numerator of the rate does not include any lump-sum sector-specific taxes (bank tax, windfall tax).

## Operating cost / balance sheet total '26.Q1



The adjusted operating cost-to-net revenue ratio (calculated by taking dividends received into account on a pro rata basis and net of lump-sum sector-specific taxes) was 40.39%, which is 49.3 percentage points better than the banking sector's average calculated in a similar manner. The cost of the transaction tax is recorded on the Fee and commission income line under Net income.

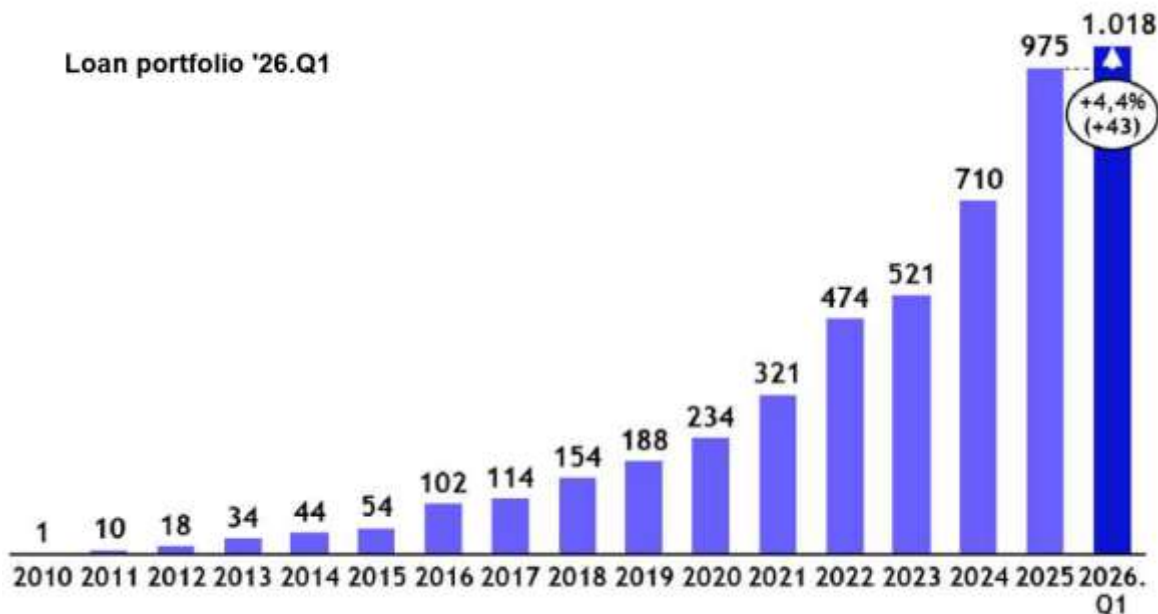


Of the sector-specific taxes, the special tax on credit institutions and the windfall profit tax was recognised as a lump sum in January, in accordance with IFRS standards in Q1 2026. In the case of the latter, the Bank took account of the tax allowance provided by law for the expected increase in government securities holdings, which reduces the tax liability.

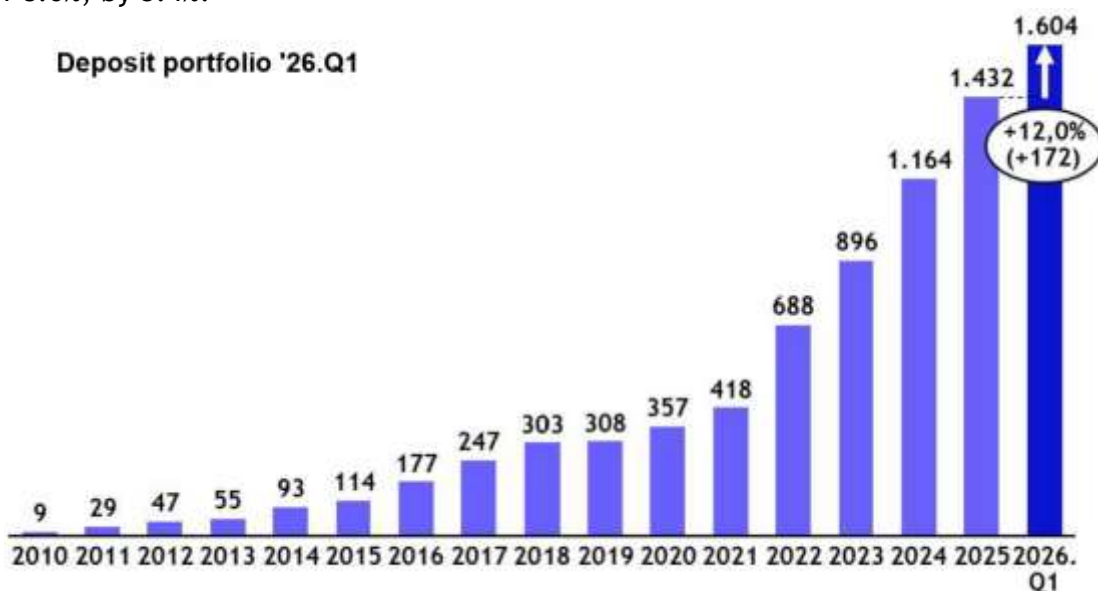
The total amount of lump-sum sector-specific taxes in the first quarter of 2026 was HUF 1.02 billion, or 29.7%, higher than in the same period of the previous year. The net effect of the transaction levy in the first quarter was 16.4% higher than a year before, driven by an increase in the number of customer transactions.

Sector-specific taxes (HUF M)	2025 Q1	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	Y/Y
Bank tax	2,109.4		2,482.9	117.7%
Extra profit tax	1,320.6		1,964.7	148.8%
<b>Total lump-sum taxes</b>	<b>3,429.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4,447.6</b>	<b>129.7%</b>
Effect of transaction tax fee	299.0	255.7	348.1	116.4%
<b>Total net effect on the result</b>	<b>3,728.9</b>	<b>255.7</b>	<b>4,795.7</b>	<b>128.6%</b>

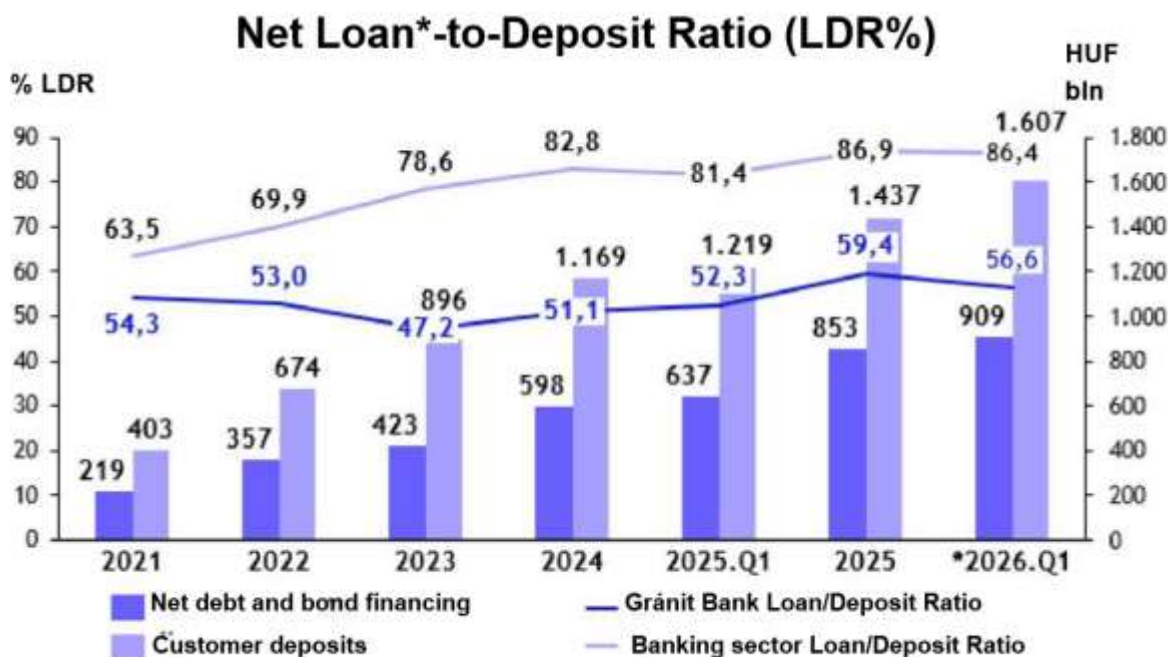
The loan portfolio continued to expand significantly over the past quarter. Gránit Bank’s gross loan portfolio, net of accrued interest, amounted to HUF 1,018 billion, representing a 4.4% increase compared to the end of the previous quarter, compared to the banking sector’s growth of 2.5%.



Customer deposits net of accrued interest at the end of March 2026 amounted to HUF 1,604 billion, 12.0% higher than that of last year, which exceeds the banking sector’s annual growth rate of 8.6%, by 3.4%.

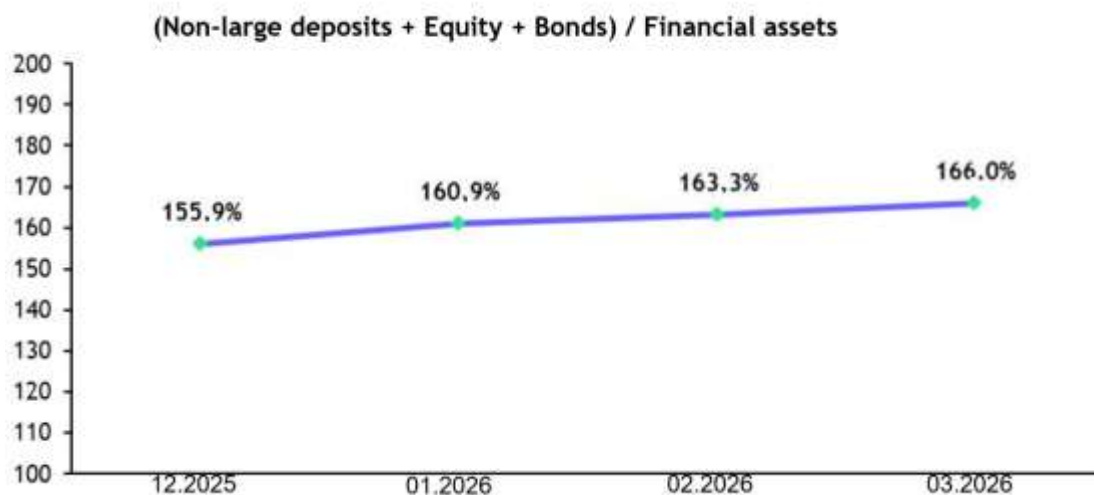


At the end of the first quarter, the net loan-to-deposit ratio was 56.6%, which is 27.8 percentage points below the banking sector average.



\* Loans and bond financing, net of refinancing

The ratio of financial assets not backed by large deposits, equity, or bonds remained within the range of 150-180%.

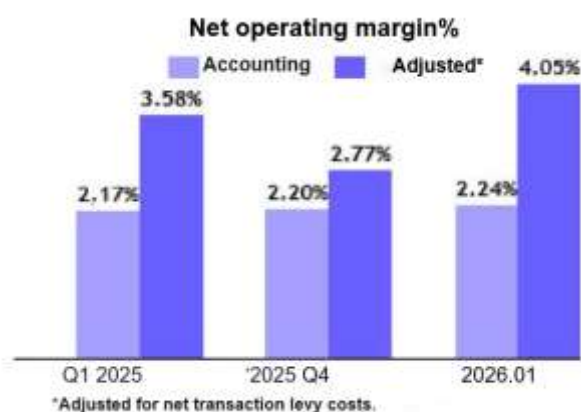


The Bank's standalone liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 162.0% and its net stable funding ratio (NSFR) was 158.8% at the end of Q1 2026.

Liquidity Ratios	2025 Q1	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	Q/Q (Q4'25/Q3'25)	Y/Y (Q4'25/Q4'24)
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	149.1%	161.7%	162.0%	0.30%	12.96%
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	167.2%	147.6%	158.8%	11.24%	-8.39%

### 3.2 Net interest and commission income

As of the end of March 2026, net interest income amounted to HUF 8.5 billion, of which interest income accounted for HUF 30.2 billion and interest expense for HUF 21.8 billion. Adjusted net commission income stood at HUF 0.5 billion, which includes HUF 1.1 billion in transaction levy expenses. The accounting net revenue margin stood at 2.86% at the end of Q1 2026, with the annualised net interest margin at 2.13%, which is 0.01 percentage points higher than in the same period of the previous year, despite the fact that the central bank’s base rate was cut by 25 basis points in mid-February. In line with its strategic path, in 2025, the Bank started building up higher-profit business lines and products for both retail and corporate clients (such as credit cards and standardised SME services).



The business margin calculated based on accounting results was 4 basis points higher in Q1 2026 compared to the previous quarter, thanks to higher interest margins and commission margins

The business margin (interest and commission rate), adjusted for the net effect of the transaction levy, increased by 1.28% compared to the previous quarter.

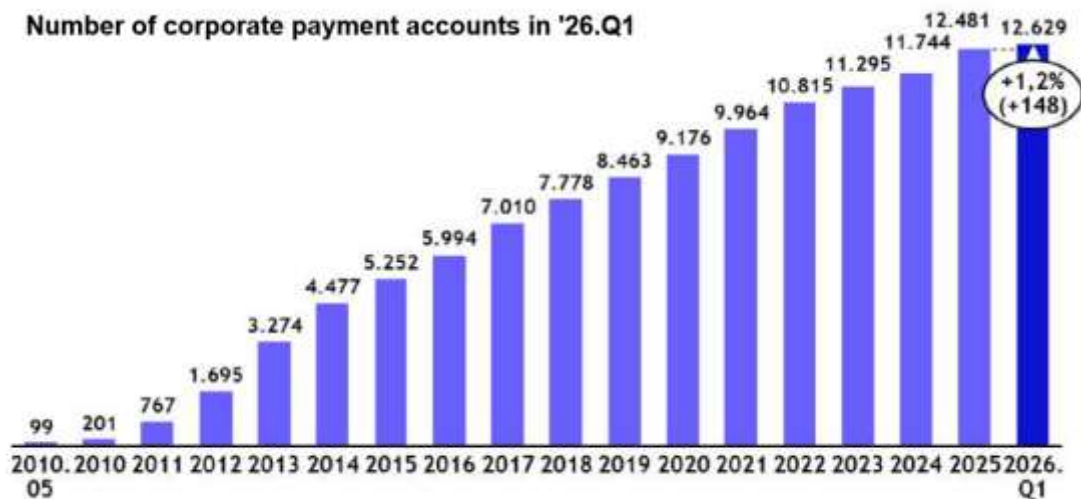


In Q1 2026, operating revenue adjusted in this manner increased by 4.6% compared to the previous quarter, reaching HUF 9.3 billion

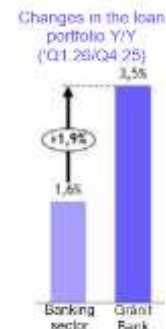
Net commission income, including transaction fees, was HUF 0.5 billion in Q1 2026, an increase of HUF 0.14 billion (44.1%) compared to the previous three months. Within the net commission income, net fee revenue increased by 8.1% compared to the previous quarter, while the transaction levy cost charged against it decreased by 1.8%.

### 3.3 Corporate and institutional division

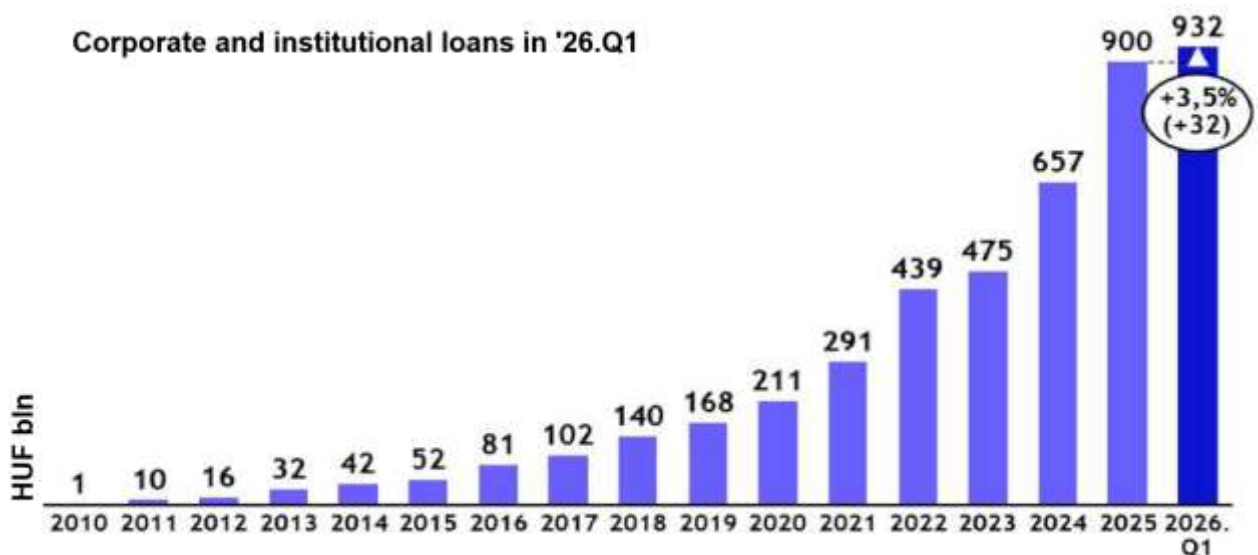
At the end of Q1 2026, the number of payment accounts stood at 12,629, representing a 1.2% quarterly increase compared to the end of the previous year.



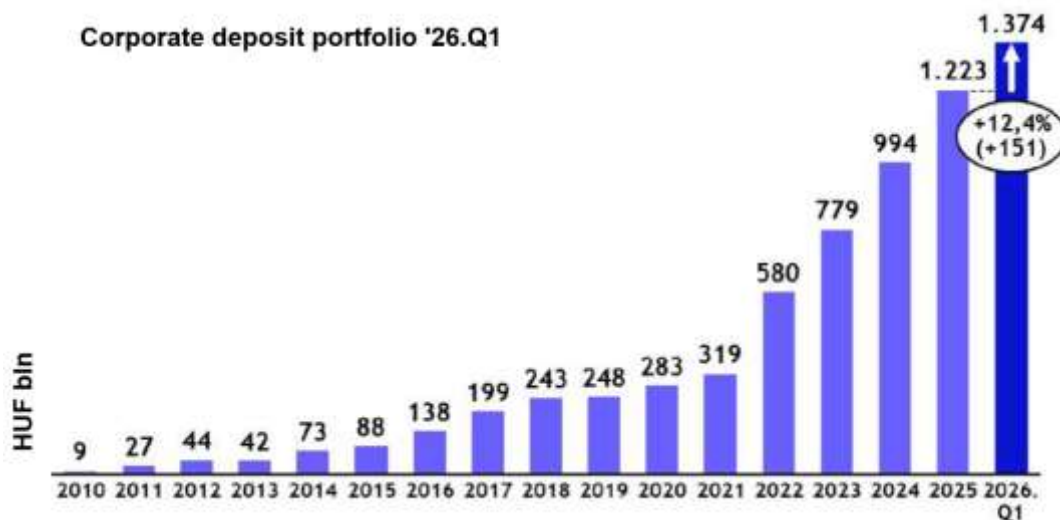
In the corporate and institutional business segment, lending grew at a pace significantly exceeding the market average. At the end of March 2026, the gross portfolio of loans and bonds was HUF 931.9 billion, excluding accrued interest, representing a 3.5% increase against the previous nine months, compared to the banking sector's 1.6% growth.



In Q1 2026, loans totalling HUF 49.3 billion were disbursed to companies, corporate bonds worth HUF 10.0 billion were purchased, and bonds worth HUF 33 billion were purchased for institutions.



Gránit Bank's corporate deposit portfolio stood at HUF 1,374 billion at end of March 2026, exceeding the level of the previous quarter by 12.4%, which surpasses the 9.4% growth recorded in the banking sector by another 3.0%.



Gránit Bank has been offering the FairPay service as a sub-aggregator since Q2 2025. FairPay is Gránit Bank's comprehensive payment solution, which enables both bank card and qvik acceptance within a single system. Starting in the first quarter of 2026, bank card acceptance became available in VPOS/SoftPOS environments as well. It is easy to integrate and supports online, physical, and mobile payment scenarios. Of all Hungarian banks, Gránit Bank is the first and currently the only one to offer contactless qvik payments at physical terminals (POS), as well as qvik-based payment solutions (qvik-QR, qvik-link) tailored for bulk billing processes. Target groups include Hungarian utility providers, telecommunications companies and corporations that issue a large number of bills to customers.

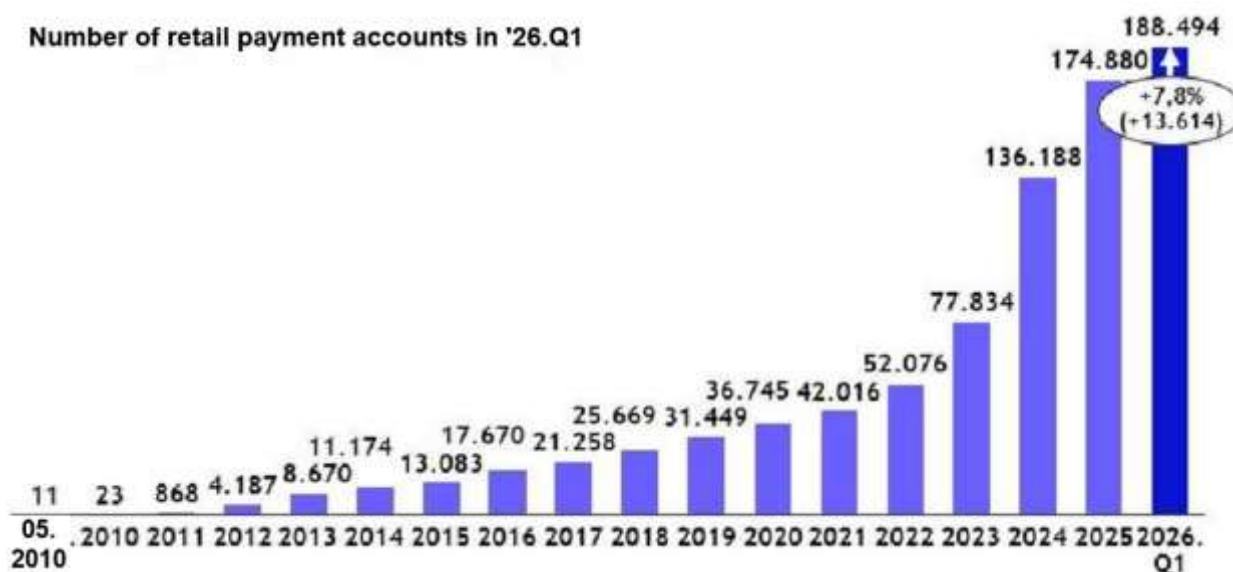
The FairPay system is currently used by 6 universities and their nearly 70,000 students, as well as 4 additional institutions. In Q1 2026, transactions totalling more than HUF 1.2 billion were processed through the system. Including last year, the total transaction volume now exceeds 3.5 billion forints.

### 3.4 Retail Banking Division

At the end of Q1 2026, the total number of retail customer accounts at Gránit Bank exceeded 291,000, representing a 8.86% increase compared to the end of the previous quarter. The number of payment accounts was 188,494, representing a 7.8% increase compared to the equivalent period of the previous quarter.

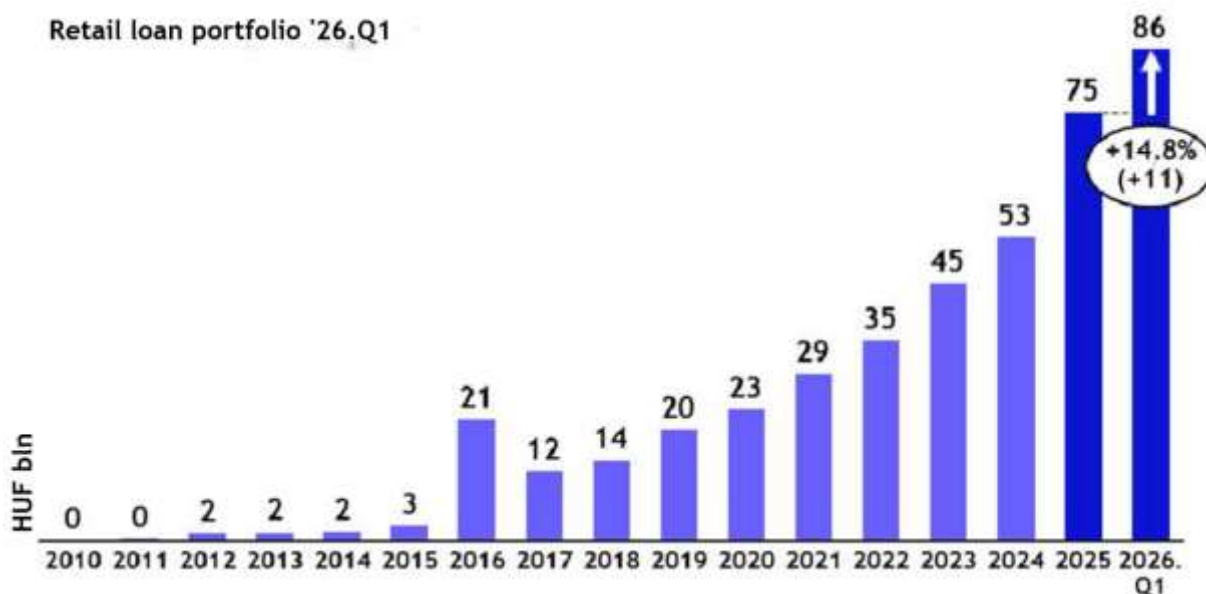
In the banking sector, one in six of the net new retail payment accounts opened in 2025 were opened with Gránit Bank. Market data for the first quarter of 2026 will be published in June.

**Number of retail payment accounts in '26.Q1**



The retail loan portfolio increased by 14.8% year-on-year, compared to the banking sector's 4.8% growth.

**Retail loan portfolio '26.Q1**



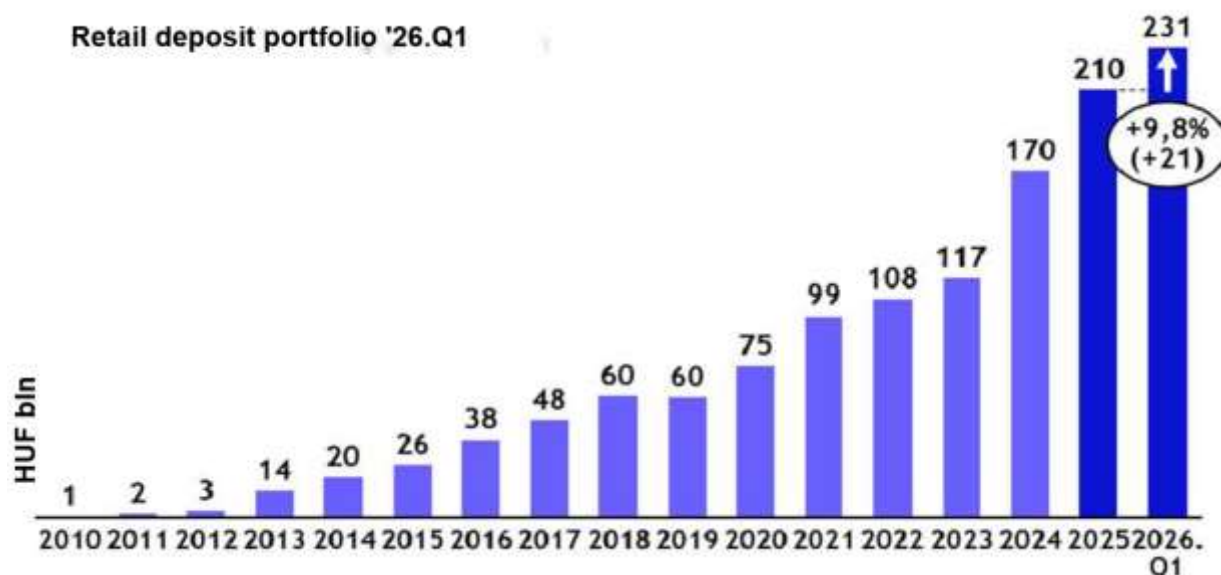
In 2025, the Bank introduced the Gránit Gold Mastercard Credit Card, which can be applied for end-to-end digitally via the eBank app, initially available to our existing customers. The credit

application can be submitted by just a few clicks, and the credit card can be used as early as the next day.

From 1 September 2025, the Otthon Start home loan can be applied for online through a Digital Customer Account. The Bank also uses artificial intelligence solutions in the processing workflow, while contract signing is done in person as required by law.

Throughout the year, the Bank updated its mobile banking app 18 times - partly to introduce new products (credit card, single-use card, Hozampáros twin-yield deposit, Worker Loan, Otthon Start, Gránit Prémium savings account, etc.) and partly to enhance the customer experience. The use of artificial intelligence has been integrated into daily operations: in addition to designing optimal housing financing solutions for customers, the Bank has expanded Gránit Guru's capabilities to answer questions regarding bank accounts, bank cards, deposits, digital banking, and cybersecurity. The Bank has continued to develop and fine-tune its Agentic and Generative AI solutions and investment services. Through a single mobile application, the Bank enables customers to access both daily banking and investment services within a fully end-to-end framework. New products have been added to the Gránit Guru chatbot (in addition to mortgage loans, it now handles Worker Loans, the CSOK and CSOK Plus family housing loans, the "babaváró" loan and deposits), while Agentic AI is now beginning to be used in the processing of mortgage loan applications. Supported by its digital CRM system, the Bank is able to deliver personalised sales and engagement messages to its customers across multiple communication channels (eBank message board, iSMS/SMS, emails, push notifications), also tracking their effectiveness.

In the retail banking segment, the deposit portfolio grew by 9.8% (HUF 20.6 billion) in the past quarter, outpacing the banking sector's growth of 6.9% by 3 percentage points.



The Gránit Gold Mastercard credit card, available via the mobile app, was introduced, along with the Single-Use Bank Card, which is, uniquely, available in both HUF and foreign currency, can also be linked to a credit card, and is secure against recurring-charge fraud during online purchases. In addition to the Gránit Hozampáros (Twin Yield) deposit product, the Gránit Premium Savings Account was launched in mid-December 2025, offering customers high deposit interest

rates with daily interest capitalisation and no fixed term, accessible via the mobile app as well as through video banking. The Worker Loan can also be applied for digitally, while a wide range of savings products are conveniently available in the Gránit eBank application from home. For enhanced customer security, the eBank app allows users to verify whether a given message indeed originates from the Bank. In the fourth quarter of 2025, we introduced wearable payment devices (rings, bracelets) into our product lineup, with which we were first to market.

As a result of cross-border expansion, 10,981 new accounts were opened in the Romanian market by the end of December.

As part of its international expansion, the Bank began preparations to enter the Spanish market, targeting retail customers through its digital platform in the form of cross-border service provision. The market entry will take place in 2026 with the offering of savings products.

In December 2024, Gránit Bank expanded its customer services by launching the Investment Services Division within the Retail segment. Integrated into the mobile application alongside daily banking services, this business line provides a fully end-to-end digital solution for the management of personal finances. By the end of March 2026, the managed assets portfolio rose to HUF 199.7 billion, while the number of securities accounts increased by 8.1% to 10,964 in the first quarter of this year.

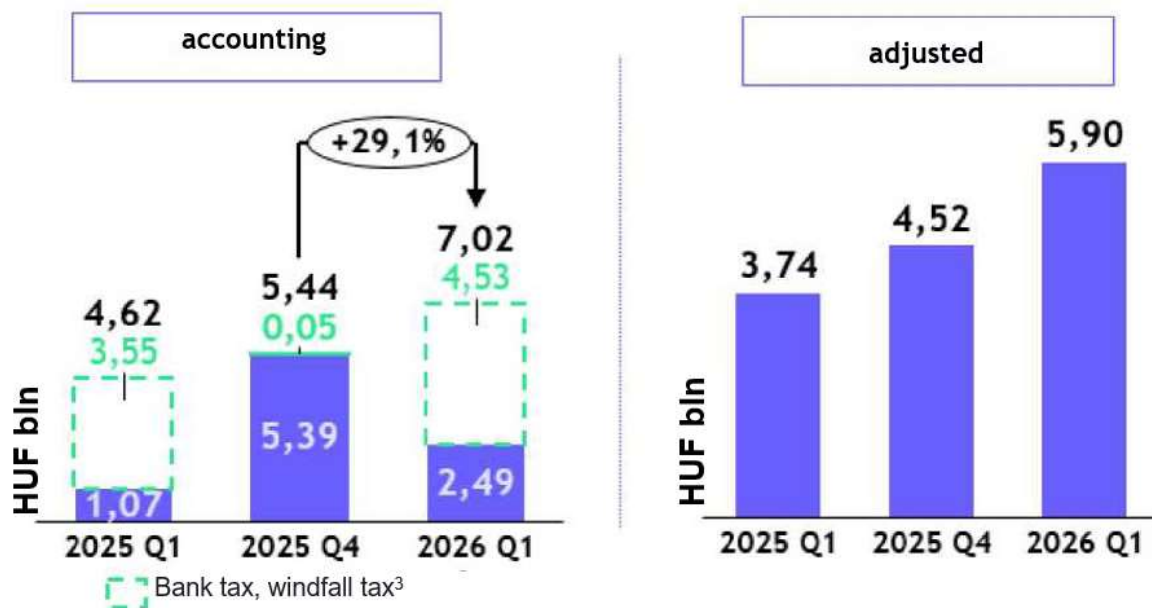
Over the previous year, the Digital Citizenship Program (DCP) was integrated into the Bank's electronic channels. Thanks to this development, customers can link their DCP identifier to their bank account, enabling them to authenticate themselves using the DCP application when logging into NetBank or when registering for the Gránit eBank mobile application. Gránit Bank was the first in the banking sector to integrate DCP authentication into its mobile banking application. Moreover, DCP e-Identification is already available in the selfie-based account opening process, allowing customers who use DCP to identify themselves via DCP from the start of the account opening process, without using their banking username or password.

## 4. Consolidated profit of Gránit Bank Nyrt.

### 4.1 The Banking Group's profit

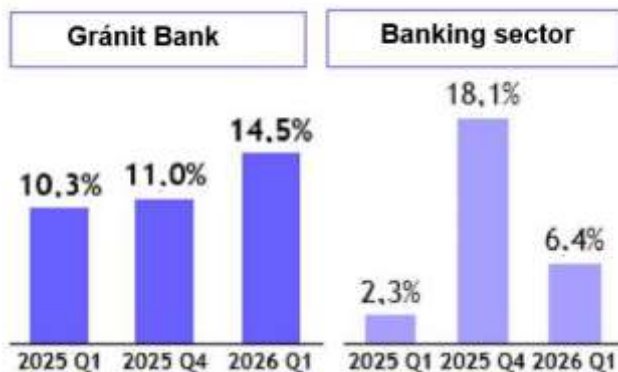
At the end of March 2026, the **consolidated profit before tax of the Gránit Banking Group** amounted to HUF 3.0 billion (HUF 6.4 billion after adjusting for lump-sum sectoral taxes), while its consolidated after-tax profit was HUF 2.4 billion. Consolidated profit after tax adjusted for lump-sum sector-specific taxes amounted to HUF 5.9 billion.

**Profit after tax**

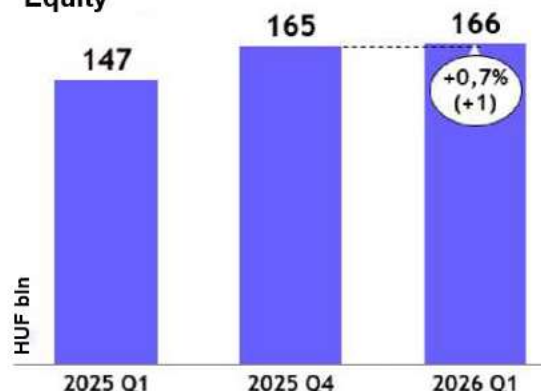


Based on accounting profit after tax, the return on average equity (ROAE) was 14.5%. Net of lump-sum sector-specific taxes, ROAE was 17.19%. The Bank’s equity stood at HUF 166 billion at the end of Q1 2026, up 0.7% from the end of Q4 2025.

**Return on equity after taxes (ROAE%)**

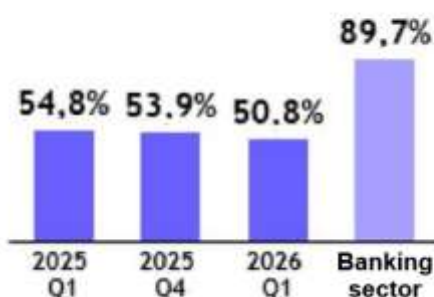


**Equity**

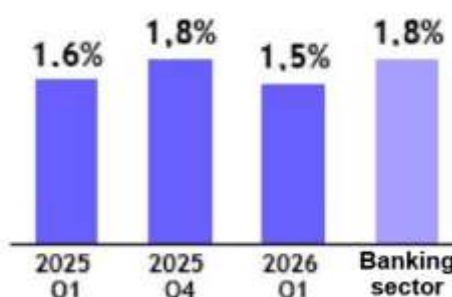


The adjusted operating expense-to-total assets ratio at group level (1.52%), and the adjusted operating expense-to-net revenue ratio (50.82%), are higher than the standalone figures of Gránit Bank, primarily due to the different business models of the operating companies.

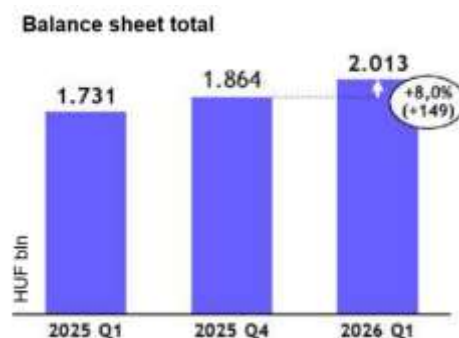
**Operating cost / Income (CIR %)**



**Operating costs Balance sheet total(%)<sup>2</sup>**



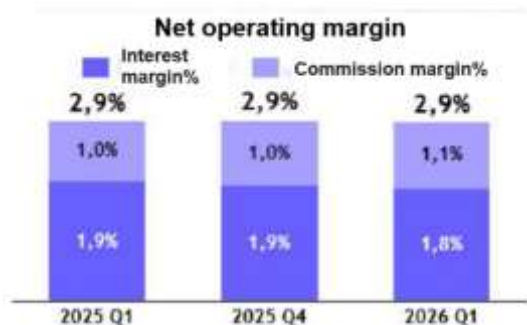
The consolidated total assets of the Gránit Banking Group amounted to HUF 2,013 billion at the end of March 2026, which is 8.0% higher than the year-end figure of the previous year. Portfolio quality remains excellent, with the ratio of non-performing gross loans (NPL ratio) at 0.48%, compared to the 2.11% market average.



Lending and deposit growth accelerated significantly. The consolidated net loan portfolio of Gránit Bank (retail and corporate loans, corporate and institutional bonds), amounted to HUF 1,084 billion, which represents an increase of 3.8% compared to the end of the previous year. In particular, the corporate loans and bonds gross portfolio grew by 3.3% since year-end. The gross portfolio of retail loans stood at HUF 86.3 billion at the end of Q1 2026, representing a 14.8% increase over the previous quarter,

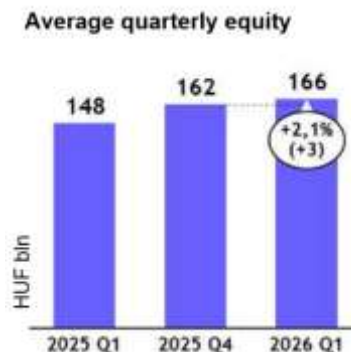
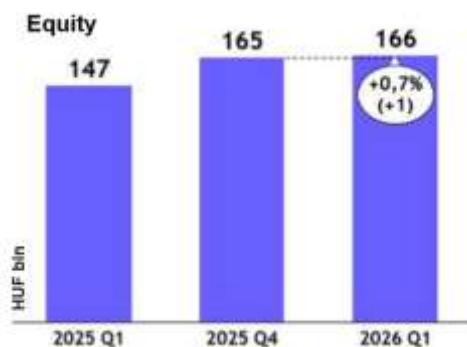
Deposits from customers in the balance sheet stood at HUF 1,614 billion at the end of Q1 2026, which is 11.4% higher than at the end of the previous year. This exceeds the banking sector's annual growth rate of 8.6% by 2.8%.

The Banking Group's consolidated net interest income was HUF 8.4 billion at the end of March 2026, which is a 1.8% increase over the previous quarter. The adjusted net commission income amounted to HUF 4.9 billion, representing a 5.1% increase compared to the previous quarter, driven by the growing customer base. Transaction levy costs amounted to HUF 1.2 billion of the commission income, which is 4.5% less than in the previous quarter.



The net business margin was 2.9% in Q1 2026, which is virtually unchanged from the previous quarter and the figure from a year earlier.

At the end of March 2026, the Bank's consolidated total equity was HUF 166.1 billion, up 0.7% compared to the end of the previous quarter after retained earnings. Shareholders' equity increased by 1.8% over the previous quarter.



The Banking Group's liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 165.6% and its net stable funding ratio (NSFR) was 163.1% at the end of Q1 2026.

Liquidity Ratios	2025 Q1	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	Q/Q	Y/Y
				('26.Q1/'25.Q4)	('26.Q1/'25.Q1)
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	162.1%	166.5%	165.6%	-0.8%	3.6%
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	181.4%	150.7%	163.1%	12.4%	-18.3%

## 4.2 Subsidiaries

The Banking Group continues to expand its synergies. In addition to loan and investment products, it now also offers customers various leasing solutions. This year, Gránit Bank has introduced a new digital distribution channel for funds managed by Gránit Fund Manager, and various forward-looking solutions are being developed in cooperation with Equilor.

**At Equilor**, the consolidated net income of the two companies (Equilor Befektetési Zrt. and Equilor Corporate Advisory) fell by 16.7% in the first quarter of 2026 compared to the first quarter of 2025. The two companies' combined return on equity was 111.9%, which is 20.1% lower than the figure from a year earlier.

Assets under management by Equilor Befektetési Zrt. stood at HUF 705.4 billion at the end of March 2026, up 4.1% from the same period a year earlier, thanks to the activity of our new and existing customers.

Based on spot market turnover on the Budapest Stock Exchange, Equilor has retained its position compared to the equivalent period of the previous year.

**Gránit Fund Management's** net profit stood at HUF 1.3 billion at the end of Q1 2026, which was 34% above the performance for the same period of the previous year. The annual return on equity rose by 29.9 percentage points to 133.8% over the previous year. Assets under management reached HUF 1,596 billion at the end of Q1 2026, representing a 41% increase compared to the same period of the previous year.

The Fund Management's funds are available in the Gránit Bank mobile application, and a deposit-paired savings product is also offered to customers.

In December 2025, Gránit Fund Management was selected as the winner of the asset management tender for the MBH Gondoskodás Health and Mutual Aid Fund and the MBH Gondoskodás Pension Fund, while Gránit Bank Nyrt. won the tender for account management services for the Funds. Asset management activities commenced on 1 January 2026.

The Gránit Harmónia Mixed Fund exceeded the HUF 125 billion level by the end of the first quarter of 2026.

**Gránit Leasing's** after-tax profit for Q1 2026 was HUF 1.9 million, which is 104.2%, i.e. HUF 47.2 million higher than the result for the same period of the previous year. The leasing portfolio reached 84 billion forints by the end of March 2026, representing a 2.3% increase compared to the end of the previous year and significantly outperforming the leasing market, which saw a 3% decline. According to statistics from the Leasing Association, Gránit Lízing ranked ninth in both new placements and portfolio size in Q1 2026.

In 2026, the Company further expanded its business activities in the areas of passenger vehicle and agricultural financing, and played an active role in subsidised financing programmes, including the Széchenyi Card Program and the EXIM Demjén Sándor Programme.

## 5. Post balance sheet events

- On 13 April 2026, the Company received authorisation from the National Bank of Hungary to repurchase its primary Tier 1 capital instruments (treasury shares), pursuant to which it is authorised to purchase treasury shares in an amount equivalent to 1 billion forints. The total amount specified in the authorisation was deducted from the regulatory capital in accordance with the law.
- On 28 April 2026, the General Meeting elected K-E-S AUDIT Kft. (001587, 1054 Budapest, Báthori utca 20. III/1.) to perform the audit aimed at providing assurance regarding the consolidated sustainability report of the Company for the 2026 and 2027 business years.
- On 22 May 2026, credit rating agency Moody's Ratings published its latest credit rating for Hungary, in which it affirmed the country's existing Baa2 rating, which remains an investment grade rating with a negative outlook.

## 6. Strategy

Gránit Bank, a Hungarian-owned bank that is committed to improving the competitiveness of the Hungarian economy, aims to serve household customers and companies as a strategic partner, and to provide innovative and integrated financial services as a result of which finances can be managed simply, conveniently and quickly, as well as flexibly in terms of time and space.

A key element of Gránit Bank's strategy is to provide corporate and retail customers with clearly understandable, yet high-quality and value-added financial services through customised solutions in the context of a cost-effective operating model. Gránit Bank wishes to leverage all current technological advances to provide a fast and convenient customer service, while at the same time considering the environmental and sustainability ramifications of its business, and for this reason it ascribes a key role to the provision of services through digital channels.

The basis of the Bank's strategy is to develop its services for retail and corporate customers in line with the latest advances in digital banking, and at the same time to optimise its internal processes for this purpose. The changes in the available means of using banking services, in parallel with the spread of the internet and mobile devices (laptops, smart phones, tablets), have generally resulted in the vast majority of transactions already being conducted digitally, while a considerable proportion of sales are no longer generated by the traditional branch networks, and sales of financial services - including the opening of first accounts - over the internet are also growing.

Gránit Bank's business model has resulted in lower costs compared with the average for the banking sector, which allows the Bank to provide customers with favourable terms on the long term while also achieving a high rate of return and profitability. This strategy is in line with the changes in customer habits, as numerous international and domestic research studies show that the proportion of people who bank online, and more specifically, on their mobile phones, is growing.

Innovation is the driving force behind Gránit Bank's growth and the cornerstone of its strategy, with which the Bank aims to simplify and facilitate for its customers what are traditionally considered complex financial transactions. Gránit Bank regards the continuous expansion of its range of convenience services provided to customers as a fundamental business objective. Gránit Bank has always been at the forefront of digital banking.

This award-winning mobile application not only makes day-to-day financial transactions faster and easier, but also more cost-effective and environmentally friendly, and helps the Bank to reduce costs for its customers. The application includes a number of innovative, security and convenience features.

The Bank intends to further enhance customer experience and process efficiency through the application of the most advanced forms of artificial intelligence (generative and agentic AI).

## 7. ESG

Since its inception, the Bank has followed a sustainable business model and has progressively expanded its CSR activities. Since its establishment in 2010, Gránit Bank's strategic goal has been to make financial transactions simpler, faster and more convenient through innovative digital solutions. In implementing the strategy, the Bank considers its mission to be strengthening environmental awareness among its counterparties and customers, in addition to developing financial awareness. The radically innovative digital operating model applied by the Bank focuses on customer needs and aims to enhance the customer experience, while operating in a cost-effective manner and promoting environmentally conscious and sustainable economic operations through the full digitalisation of financial management. We are convinced that Gránit Bank's digital operating model contributes to the social realisation of responsible and sustainable development.

The basis of Gránit Bank's sustainability strategy is the development of services based on digital banking solutions. As a result of the rapid development of information technology, society is becoming more and more digitally oriented, creating new needs in the financial sector and enabling banks to increasingly contribute to the provision of environmentally conscious, resource-efficient financial services through digital technology. Gránit Bank is committed to minimising the environmental impact of retail customer acquisition and financial transactions through digital channels (as opposed to the branch banking model, which leaves a significantly larger ecological footprint), thus enhancing customer experience and reducing harmful environmental impacts.

Due to the fact that the Bank operates with virtually no branch network, its carbon footprint is significantly smaller than that of traditional banks. Since 2020, the Bank has been carbon-neutral in terms of its own operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2), a status it maintains by supporting reforestation and other Gold Standard-certified environmental projects on an annual basis.