SNAPPI BANK S.A.

Annual Financial Report

2024

The attached Annual Financial Report has been approved by SNAPPI BANK S.A Board of Directors on 17th of July 2025 and is available on the web site of the company ***www.snappibank.com/en/***

The information contained in this Annual Financial Report has been translated from the original Annual Financial Report that has been prepared in the Greek language. In the event that differences exist between this translation and the original Greek language Annual Financial Report, the Greek language Annual Financial Report will prevail over this document.

snappi

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT| 31 December 2024

PURPOSE OF THE COMPANY

The Société Anonyme under the corporate name SNAPPI Bank Société Anonyme and the distinctive title "SNAPPI" S.A. was established in June 2022, with its registered office in Ioannina at 7A Krystalli Street, Ioannina, Postal Code 45444. The Bank also maintains offices at 49 Stadiou Street, Athens.

On June 28, 2024, following a proposal by the Bank of Greece, the European Central Bank (ECB) granted the Company a Credit Institution Operating License, in accordance with both European Union and national regulatory frameworks. The new legal form and corporate name of the Company were registered with the General Commercial Registry (G.E.MI.) under number 164679129000.

As a newly established digital banking institution, SNAPPI's mission is to provide innovative, accessible, and secure banking services by leveraging advanced technologies, digital tools, and customer-centric practices. By embracing principles of responsible banking, digital transformation, and social empowerment, SNAPPI aims to actively contribute to the creation of a modern and sustainable financial ecosystem.

The purpose of the Bank, as registered with the General Commercial Registry (G.E.MI.), is:

- to carry out any work or activity that credit institutions are authorised to carry out, under the legislation in force at the time, with particular emphasis on the provision of innovative services and products, using emerging cutting-edge technologies, as well as providing access to digital banking services; and products through the Banking-as-a-Service (BaaS) model based on Bank's integrated technology platform.

- the development, production, distribution, licensing, use, and support of software, software applications, multimedia, and electronic applications and systems in general for financial institutions.

- the alignment of its business directions with those of social progress and solidarity, high and stable economic growth, the use of best labour practices, the responsible use of natural resources and the promotion of culture and sciences, as well as the dissemination and promotion of the application of technology in the financial sector (fintech).

To this end, the Bank may develop research, educational and community benefit activities through corporate social responsibility programs.

o COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank's Board of Directors consisted of ten members, following a resolution adopted by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on August 16, 2024. This meeting took place subsequent to the granting of the Bank's operating license by the European Central Bank on June 28, 2024.

The aforementioned General Meeting resolved to increase the number of Board members from seven to ten and elected three new members.

The Bank's Board of Directors consists of the following members:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	
Christos Megalou	Chairman of the Board, Non-Executive Member
Athanasios Navrozoglou	Vice-Chairman of the Board, Non-Executive Member
Dr. Gabriella Kindert	Chief Executive Officer, Executive BoD Member
Chiou Niki	Deputy Executive Officer, Executive BoD Member
Charalampos Antoniou	BoD Member, Non-Executive Member
Georgios Liakopoulos	BoD Member, Non-Executive Member
Alexander Blades	BoD Member, Non-Executive Member
Vasileios Koutentakis	BoD Member, Non-Executive Member
Solomon Mperachas	Independent Non-Executive Board Member
Elpiniki Fotiou	Independent Non-Executive Board Member

The members Solomon Berahas and Elpiniki Fotiou meet the independence criteria in accordance with the applicable legislative and regulatory framework for credit institutions, as set out in Law 4706/2020 and the Guidelines of the European Banking Authority (EBA).

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

The term of office of the new members aligns with the existing term of the Board of Directors, i.e., until July 14, 2025, with the possibility of extension until the next Annual General Meeting is convened and a resolution is adopted for the election of a new Board of Directors.

- FINANCIAL POSITION

As of 31 December 2024, the Bank's financial position reflects the preparatory phase and technological setup for the start of its operations in 2025 under a thorough strategic and regulatory framework. As of 31 December 2024, total assets amounted to €45.1 million, marking a significant increase compared to €31.9 million as of 31 December 2023. This increase is primarily attributable to the acquisition of the Core Banking System from Natech S.A. at its Fair Value of €16.5 million, recognised as an intangible asset.

Similarly, the increase in total liabilities as of the same date reflects the amount payable to Natech S.A. for the aforementioned intangible asset

As of 31 December 2024, the bank's total Equity amounted to € 22.1 million, compared to € 30.1 million as of 31 December 2023. The decrease in total Equity is attributable to the incurred expenditure for the operational readiness of the Bank and the granting of its banking licence.

Selected Balance Sheet Figures (€ million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 as restated	YoY change%
Due from banks	18.8	27.5	(31.6%)
Intangible assets	17.2	0.1	17,100%
Total assets	45.1	31.8	41.8%
Total liabilities	23	1.7	1,247%
Total equity	22.1	30.1	(26.9%)

- INCOME STATEMENT

The Bank has not initiated any banking activity in 2024. Consequently, its revenues derive exclusively from interest income, which amounted to approximately €0.8 million and originated from the placement of excess liquidity in a deposit product with Piraeus Bank.

The losses before taxes for the year amounted to c. € 10.3 million compared to losses before taxes of c. € 7.2 million for the comparative year and mainly consisted of general and administrative expenses, which are related to the preparations for the commencement of full operations as a credit institution.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

Selected Profit &Loss Figures (€ million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 as restated	YoY change%
Total net income	0.7	0.2	223.5 %
Total operating expenses	(11.0)	(7.4)	48.9 %
Losses before tax	(10.3)	(7.2)	43.4%
Losses after tax	(8)	(5.6)	43.5%

GOING CONCERN

Management of the Bank has prepared the financial statements of the Bank as at and for the year ended 31/12/2024 on a going concern basis. Within this framework, Management has assessed the Bank's ability as a going concern, considering the Bank's principal business risks deriving mainly from the macroeconomic environment in combination with its strategy, its liquidity and capital position, and the forecasts of its business plan. Following the evaluation, the Management has concluded that there are no material uncertainties that may raise significant doubt on the Bank's ability to operate in the foreseeable future.

The following were taken into consideration:

- the granting on 28 June 2024 of its Banking License from the European Central Bank, following a proposal by the Bank of Greece marked the official entry of the Bank into the banking sector under full supervision.
- the Bank's robust liquidity position as enhanced by the share capital increase approved by the Extraordinary General Assembly carried out on 27/12/2024 and fully paid in cash in January 2025;
- the Bank's strong capital adequacy CET1% which is 41.95% at the end of 2024;
- the expectation, based on the business plan's projections, that the liquidity ratios LCR and NSFR and the capital adequacy ratio CET1% are expected to remain above the regulatory limits over the next 12 months;
- the Bank's strong Leverage ratio as at 31/12/2024 of 46.42%, indicating a strong capital position and a low risk of insolvency; and
- The Bank's well-documented three-year strategy includes clear objectives, gradual commercial growth, compliance with regulatory frameworks, as well as the adoption of the Bank's approved risk management policies.

- Despite the macroeconomic environment, which is characterized by uncertainty, mainly caused by the geopolitical developments and in particular the continuation and outcome of the war in Ukraine, the tensions in the Middle East, the conflict between Israel and Iran that could trigger a new energy crisis, and consequently inflationary pressures, the Greek economy is expected to remain resilient and on a growth trajectory. In 2024, Greek GDP increased by 2.2% on an annual basis, a rate that remains significantly higher than the Eurozone average (0.9%). The main components of growth were private consumption, gross fixed capital formation, and exports of services. In the first quarter of 2025, GDP increased by 2.1%, on an annual basis, higher than the Eurozone average (1.5%). The Greek economy is projected to maintain its robust momentum. According to the forecasts of the European Commission, economic activity in Greece is expected to increase by 2.3% in 2025 and 2.2% in 2026, continuing to outperform the Euro area average, supported by private consumption, exports and investments.

The Basis for Preparation is presented in Note 2 of the Annual Financial Statements.

o HUMAN RESOURCES

People & Culture

2024 was a pivotal transition year for Snappi. As the foundations were laid for its operation as a licensed credit institution, the people strategy evolved to support organizational growth, sustainable performance, and the targeted shaping of corporate culture, in full alignment with its banking role and regulatory requirements.

Building foundations

The number of staff nearly doubled in 2024, rising from 40 employees at the end of 2023 to 76 by the end of 2024. This increase occurred mainly in the fourth quarter, as a result of the momentum generated following the Bank's licensing by the ECB. Most of the hires were in critical functions such as Technology and Operations, to ensure operational readiness for launch. Recruitment processes remained targeted, with a high proportion of positions filled through direct approaches and employee referrals, which enhanced cost efficiency and highlighted internal trust.

Culture by design

2024 marked the transition from a default culture to a culture by design. In April 2024, the first anonymous internal feedback survey served as the starting point for a structured program of reflection and co-creation of culture, involving employees and management. This process led to the renewal of the mission, vision, and purpose, the formalization of roles, and the establishment of Snappi's corporate values — TRICC: Trustworthy, Results-Oriented, Innovative, Continuously Improving, and Compassionate. These values are actively embedded in recruitment, performance evaluation, collaboration, and daily operations. A follow-up satisfaction survey in December 2024 demonstrated improved alignment with the purpose, increased clarity of expectations, stronger engagement, and a mindset shift — from defining Snappi's identity to enhancing how it operates.

Dive

Gender equality and inclusion are not merely goals for Snappi — they are embedded in its culture. In 2024, women represented approximately one-third of the Executive Committee and over 40% of the total workforce. Attracting individuals with international profiles and multicultural experiences remains an ongoing priority.

Investing in development

Learning and development became fully integrated into daily operations. Beyond the formal training sessions held in 2024, over 25 internal learning sessions were initiated by employees. All staff members set annual goals and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), with direction flowing from leadership throughout the organization, ensuring alignment with business objectives, clarity of expectations, and the establishment of a goal-oriented performance culture.

Evolution of the reward system

In 2024, the foundations were laid for Snappi's remuneration and rewards system, based on a philosophy focused on linking performance with sustainability and long-term value. The objective is to:

- Motivate performance across operational, financial, and strategic outcomes
- Reinforce prudent risk-taking aligned with regulatory expectations
- Balance fixed and variable components in line with both individual and Bank performance

- Bank's Committees

During 2024, the Bank proceeded with the establishment and activation of a series of corporate governance committees, aimed at supporting the work of the Board of Directors and Senior Management. These committees operate under clearly defined responsibilities and include the participation of specialized executives. In 2024, committee meetings were limited, as the Bank's operational activity had not yet commenced, except for those mandated by the legislative and supervisory framework.

The Bank's Committees are composed of members of the Board of Directors and senior management executives, depending on the nature and scope of each committee. Participation is structured to ensure alignment of expertise and responsibilities with the specific purpose of each committee. In all cases, the establishment and operation of the committees adhere to the applicable regulatory framework and the Bank's internal policies.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Committee was established in accordance with Bank of Greece Governor's Act 2577/2006 and supports the Board of Directors in overseeing all significant risks undertaken by the Bank. It consists of three non-executive members of the Board of Directors, two of whom are independent. Its responsibilities include the monitoring of the Bank's risk strategy and risk appetite framework, the review of ICAAP and ILAAP reports along with stress test scenarios, the integration of risk management into operational decisions, and the oversight of regulatory compliance.

Executive Committee (EXCO)

The purpose of the Executive Committee is to support Management and the Board of Directors in the implementation of the Bank's business strategy and in ensuring the effective operation of the Bank. The Committee coordinates the execution of the business plan and the approved budget, and oversees critical areas such as organizational structure, balance sheet management, the risk appetite framework, and compliance with internal policies and regulatory requirements.

At the same time, it monitors operational performance, assesses the external environment, and contributes to the timely decision-making necessary for the adjustment of the Bank's strategy and resource allocation. The Committee is composed of senior management executives.

Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO)

The Committee supports Management in the strategic planning and oversight of liquidity management, interest rate and other financial risks, capital structure, and the Bank's pricing policy. It ensures compliance with the risk appetite framework and promotes the optimal allocation of resources under both normal and stressed conditions. The Committee is composed of senior executives of the Bank who represent key functions related to financial management and risk.

Product and Credit Committee

The Committee is composed of members of Management and heads of relevant Units. Its purpose is to define the Bank's product strategy and oversee the design, development, promotion, and lifecycle of products, while ensuring regulatory compliance and alignment with the Bank's overall strategy and credit objectives. In addition, the Committee supervises the identification and management of related risks and collaborates with key functions such as Marketing, Technology, and Regulatory Compliance.

IT, Data & Cyber Committee

The purpose of the IT, Data & Cyber Committee is to provide strategic guidance and oversight of the Bank's information and communication technologies (ICT), data governance, and cyber resilience. The Committee ensures the alignment of technology initiatives with the Bank's business objectives, the adequacy of resources and skills, the effective management of related risks, and compliance with applicable regulatory frameworks.

In addition, it oversees data quality, information system security, and the implementation of technology and cybersecurity projects. The Committee is composed of members of Management and specialized staff from the Technology, Information Security, and Regulatory Compliance Units.

Audit Committee

Following the granting of the banking license, the Audit Committee of Snappi Bank S.A. was elected by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on August 16, 2024, in accordance with the provisions of Law 4449/2017 and the Banking Law 4261/2014. Pursuant to the decision of the General Meeting, the Audit Committee is independent and composed of non-executive members of the Board of Directors and external members. Its composition includes two independent Board members and one external member.

The Committee meets on a regular basis, at least six times per year, as well as on an extraordinary basis if required. The Chair of the Committee is an independent non-executive member.

The purpose of the Committee is to assist the (BoD) of the Bank in carrying out its supervisory responsibilities, related to:

- The effectiveness of the Internal Control System,
- The compilation process of the published annual and interim financial statements,
- The external audit process,
- The performance of the Internal Audit Function,
- The performance of the Compliance Function,
- The adherence to the Code of Conduct.

The main responsibilities of the Audit Committee are:

Financial Statements and related notifications

The Committee supervises and evaluates the processes for the preparation of the annual and interim financial statements of the Bank, prior to their submission to the BoD for approval, to verify the accuracy and completeness of these financial statements, the information contained therein, and expresses its views, paying particular attention to the following:

- the supervision of the audit of the annual and interim financial statements carried out by the statutory auditors.
- any significant or unusual transaction that has a material effect on the financial statements and the manner of their disclosure.
- the adequacy and clarity of the disclosures in the financial statements and their compliance with the applicable accounting framework.

External Audit

The Committee:

- Is responsible for the selection process of the statutory auditors or external audit firms, and to propose to the BoD the statutory auditors or external audit firms that will be appointed. The Committee must ensure that an open and transparent process is followed for the selection of external auditors, in accordance with Article 16 of the Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 (unless paragraph 8 of Article 16 applies). The Committee is responsible to ensure that the maximum appointment periods envisaged in art. 17 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 and Art. 48 of Law 4449/2017 are being observed at all times.
- Reviews and pre-approves all audit and non-audit services before they are assigned to the external auditor to ensure the independence of the external auditors of the Bank and, in particular, the appropriateness of the provision of non-audit services to the Bank, taking into account the Article 5 of the Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, the Article 12 of Greek Law 3148/2003 and the Greek Law 4449/2017 on the objectivity and independence of external audit.

Internal Audit

The Committee:

- Evaluates the work of the Bank's Internal Audit Unit focusing on the issues related to the degree of its independence, the quality and the scope of the audits conducted, its impartiality, the priorities determined by the changes in the financial environment, the systems, the risk level, and the overall effectiveness of its operation.
- Monitors and reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of Internal Audit Unit in line with Greek and European law and Regulations, as well as the Global Internal Audit Standards of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA). The Committee shall ensure that the Internal Audit Unit:

  (a) operates independently within the Bank.

  (b) has unobstructed access to all activities, units and premises, and to all types and forms of data and information (books, documents, archives, bank accounts, etc.) of the Bank.

  (c) has the ability to communicate with any collective body and employee of the Bank.

(d) has the ability to request and receive from any employee all information and clarifications necessary for the discharge of its responsibilities within the framework of the conducted audits.

- Reviews and approves the Annual Audit Plan, including required resources and budget, the Internal Audit Charter as well as any revisions, and submits them to the BoD for final approval.

Internal Control System – Risk Management

The Committee:

- Monitors and evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of the ICS, based on relevant data and information from Internal Audit Unit and the findings and observations of any external auditors and supervisory or regulatory authorities. The Committee evaluates the ICS based on relevant data and information contained in the Internal Audit quarterly reports, follow-up reports, the annual report and the audit report of the statutory auditors or external auditing firms. The Committee can also take into consideration the SREP (Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process) assessment of the supervisory authorities, and any reviews conducted by the Compliance Unit.
- Submits to the BoD for approval, the Internal Audit Annual Report on the assessment of the ICS of the Bank. The Annual Report is communicated within the first semester of each calendar year to the Bank of Greece (Department for the Supervision of Credit and Financial Institutions).
- Reviews and approves the annual "IT Systems Audit and Operations Report" based on Bank of Greece Governor's Act 2651/2012.

Compliance Function

The Committee:

- Proposes, in cooperation with the Nomination Committee, to the BoD the appointment of the Chief Compliance Officer of the Bank, and periodically assesses his/her performance and ongoing suitability.
- Monitors and evaluates on an annual basis the work of the Compliance Unit considering:

(a) the quarterly and the annual report of Chief Compliance Officer

(b) the Internal Audit annual report on the ICS

(c) The annual report on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Finance (AML/CFT).

(d) any findings and recommendations from reports issued by the supervisory or regulatory authorities.

- Confirms that the Bank has in place an expedient mechanism for whistleblowing, and that the adequate protection of whistleblowers is ensured, and that appropriate procedures exist through which a whistleblower can inform the Committee or the BoD for any major irregularities, omissions, or criminal offences which they become aware of.

Reporting

- In general, the Committee should acknowledge any shareholder views on audit and controls issues and respond to any shareholder concerns.
- The Committee shall report to the BoD on a regular basis in relation to its activities, including any reporting required by applicable legislation or regulations.
- The Chair of the Committee, or an alternate chosen by the Committee members, should be present at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to answer questions about the report on the Committee's activities, and on matters relating to the Committee's responsibilities.

Internal Audit Function

According to Internal Audit Charter, which has been approved by Snappi Board of Directors at 7/2/2025, Internal Audit Function represents the "Internal Audit Unit" referred in Chapter V. par. a. of the Bank of Greece Governor's Act 2577/2006 and operates in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the European Banking Authority respective Guidelines (EBA/GL/2021/05 - "Guidelines on Internal Governance") as well as the related legislative and regulatory framework in force.

The Internal Audit Function is administratively independent from other Snappi's units and abstains from any executive and operational responsibilities.

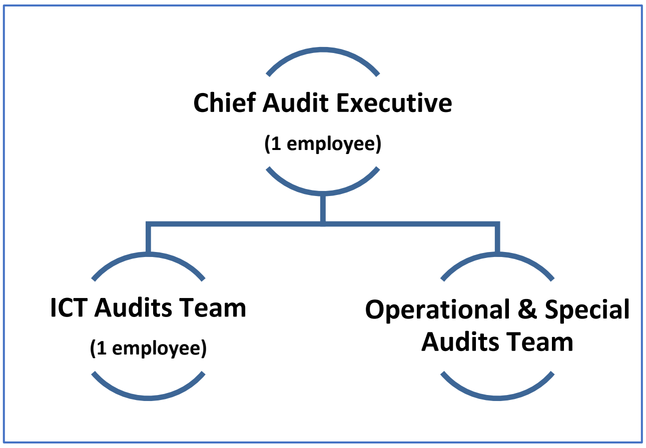
The purpose of the Internal Audit Function is to strengthen Bank's ability to create, protect, and sustain value by providing the Board and Management with independent, risk-based, and objective assurance, advice, insight, and foresight.

The Board authorizes the Internal Audit Function to:

- Have full and unrestricted access to all activities, units and sites, as well as to any kind of data and information (documents, records, business emails, accounts, portfolios, systems, applications, minutes of meetings of all type of Committees and Bodies, etc.) of the Bank. In case of highly confidential or sensitive information, only the Chief Audit Executive is notified and has full access. The Auditors are accountable for confidentiality and safeguarding records and information.
- Communicate unimpededly with any executive, body or staff of the Bank using all available means (such as meeting, email, video conference and conference call etc.).
- Request and receive from any source (such as staff, system, physical archive etc.) all information and data required for carrying out the audit mission using all available means.
- Request and receive the written position/ opinion/ statement from any Bank's audited executive or staff within the scope of the audit.
- Allocate resources, set frequencies, select subjects, determine scopes of work, apply techniques, and issue communications to accomplish the function's objectives.
- Obtain assistance from the necessary personnel of the Bank and other specialized services from within or outside the Bank to complete the internal audit services.

The Chief Audit Executive is appointed by the Board of Directors, following relevant proposal by the Audit Committee and has the overall responsibility for setting the strategy and the proper functioning of Internal Audit within Snappi. For the proper execution of these duties, he will be assisted by Head Auditors and Audit staff. The Auditors will be allocated to Audit Teams taking into consideration the specifications / requirements of every audit project and the time needed.

The Organizational Structure of Internal Audit Function and the number of employees is shown in the following diagram (as of 31/12/2024):



The ICT Audits Team has been entrusted to a Head in charge, who is responsible for managing the team and reports directly to the Chief Audit Executive. The scope of the ICT Audits Team covers the areas defined in BoG ECA 190/16.06.2021 (and relevant amendments) and the Digital Operational Resilience Act. 2022/2554. During 2024, the Head of the ICT Audit Team was appointed, whereas the addition of one IT Auditor and the Head of Operational & Special Audits is planned for 2025.

During 2024, Internal Audit Function did not conduct audit per se activities, since Snappi had not yet commenced its commercial operations. However, a yearly Audit Plan was developed for 2025 taking into consideration the results of a Risk Assessment. The first stage was the review and update of Snappi's process model to ensure that all activities have been registered and included within the Audit Universe. The next stage was to perform the Risk Assessment process, in which the risks, as defined in Snappi's Risk Taxonomy, are assessed against their likelihood and their probability of occurring. At this point it should be mentioned that due to the volatile nature of Snappi's operations and control environment, Internal Audit has assumed that no controls are in place. Therefore, the relevant Risk Assessment considered only inherent risk, whereas no residual risk was taken into account.

The outcome of the Risk Assessment exercise was the identification and prioritization of the processes that should be audited during 2025 and the efficient allocation of the audit resources.

The yearly Audit Plan for 2025 was approved by the Audit Committee on 27/01/2025 and by the Board of Directors on 06/02/2025.

At the request of the Bank's Management, the Auditors may participate at various stages in the development and review of Policies and Procedures, information systems, and generally provide recommendations on the ongoing improvement and development of an adequate Internal Control System. The participation and the respective results are not considered audit engagements.

o PROSPECTS OF THE BANK - RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The macroeconomic and financial environment in Greece is heavily influenced by geopolitical and economic developments, both in Greece and abroad, which are beyond the control of the Bank and of its parent company, Piraeus Financial Holdings Group. The Bank continuously monitors developments such as global macro environment changes (i.e. higher cost of debt, strong ESG focus, war risks, political tensions) and competitive landscape; and their possible consequences and takes appropriate measures to prevent and minimize negative effects on its financial position and prospects.

Management's main strategic objectives for 2025 are:

- the participation in the Greek's government initiative "Youth Pass" providing the opportunity to the Youth Pass beneficiaries to get from Snappi their digital prepaid card which can be used for transportation, tourism, and cultural services within Greece; an objective that has been successfully achieved,
- the launch of banking operations having fully developed the "Mobile App" functionalities as well as the achievement of the objectives set under the Bank's Business Plan,
- the provision of innovative, accessible, and secure banking services by leveraging advanced technologies, digital tools, and customer-centric practices,
- the active contribution to the creation of a modern and sustainable financial ecosystem by embracing principles of responsible banking, digital transformation, and social empowerment. The Bank is dedicated to empowering the next generation of consumers and underserved populations through the provision of innovative banking solutions, the advancement of financial literacy, and education in sound financial management. By entering into Memorandums of Understanding with the Hellenic Financial Literacy Institute and the University of Ioannina, the Bank reinforces its commitment to financial inclusion, transparency, and empowerment—embedding these values at the core of its mission to support the long-term prosperity of its clients and the future generations,

- the embedding of the ESG considerations throughout the Bank's operations, processes, and services, actively promoting sustainability and fostering long-term positive impact. As a fully cloud-based digital bank, Snappi will operate without reliance on physical servers or hardware beyond employee work terminals, prioritizing enhanced cybersecurity standards at every level. The Bank will maintain a branchless, following paperless model, delivering all services, processes, and customer interactions digitally to streamline the customer journey and enhance user experience. Additionally, the Bank advocates for the adoption of virtual debit cards and will enable seamless remote payments and banking transactions via mobile devices. As the Bank continues to grow, it remains firmly committed to expanding its ESG initiatives, aiming to make a meaningful contribution toward achieving the European Union's climate goals and mitigating the impacts of climate change, and
- the growth of the customer base by the end of the year.

Snappi's B2C strategy is based on the Financial Empowerment of the consumer. Through a combination of financial literacy, personalized customer experiences, and fully digital processes, it aims to offer low-cost banking transactions, leverage modern technologies for saving and guidance, and strengthen customer trust.

Snappi is expected to be particularly attractive to specific target groups with an increased need for recognition (through loyalty and rewards) and guidance (through educational tools and financial advice).

The product portfolio of the Bank will blend intuitive and feature-rich everyday banking (e.g., flexible management of everyday spending through BNPL, salary-in-advance) with innovative savings tools (e.g., pay yourself first via automated savings on pay-day), real-time insights, and guidance to meet financial goals (e.g., investing with an educational angle, insurance).

At the same time, Snappi is developing a strategy with an emphasis on B2C activities focusing on embedded checkout solutions and co-branded cards and it will strengthen synergies with the retail banking franchise.

Snappi aims to build a European brand. The business plan lays out a clear path for sustainable growth, leveraging technology, strategic partnerships, and customer-centric innovations.

Financial risk management

The Management of Snappi has set its key objectives for the year 2024, focusing on the comprehensive development, implementation and continuous improvement of an effective Risk Management Framework to minimize the potential negative impact on its financial results. The governance framework of the risk management unit aligns with the requirements set out by the applicable institutional and supervisory framework governing banking institutions.

The responsibility for the approval and oversight of the risk management framework rests with the Board of Directors of the Bank. The Board of Directors ensures that an appropriate risk management framework is developed, setting acceptable risk tolerance limits and creating an appropriate internal environment to ensure that every employee of the bank is aware of the nature of the risks associated with his/her tasks. In particular, the Board of Directors has proceeded with the establishment of a Risk Management Committee, under the requirements of the Governor of the Bank of Greece's Act 2577/9.3.2006.

Risk Management Committee

The mission of the Risk Management Committee is to assist Snappi's Board of Directors in the effective management and oversight of all risks related to its business (Credit, Capital, Operational, Liquidity, Interest rate, etc.) and to ensure that:

- The bank has a clearly defined risk management strategy in alignment with its business objectives.
- The Risk Management Framework in place complies with the relevant legal and regulatory framework.
- The risk undertaking strategy is in line with Snappi's strategic objectives and is appropriately supervised.
- The policies and the corresponding risk management frameworks are integrated into the decision-making processes.

The Risk Management Committee shall also ensure the independence, adequacy and effectiveness of the Risk Management Unit (hereinafter referred to as the RMU) per the applicable institutional framework and best practices.

The Committee's meetings take place, at the invitation of its Chairman, as often as deemed necessary for the fulfillment of its mandate, but in any case, at least once every three months.

Risk Management Unit (RMU)

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is appointed by the Board of Directors upon the proposal and approval of the Risk Management Committee. The Board of Directors and the supervisory authorities shall be informed of the appointment or replacement of the CRO. The CRO sits on all main Committees (including the Executive Committee) and has a dual reporting line to the Risk Management Committee and Snappi's CEO. In addition, CRO has direct access to the chairman of the Risk Management Committee whenever necessary, ensuring his independence, in line with the applicable institutional framework and best practices.

The main responsibilities of the RMU are as follows:

- Developing the risk management framework, in line with international best practices, which is reviewed at least annually or as appropriate in case of changes:
    - (a) in Snappi's strategy or business model,
    - (b) the regulatory framework, the business environment and/or macroeconomic conditions.
- Monitoring the implementation of the risk management framework, as well as regulatory requirements and management instructions.
- Monitoring adherence to the approved Risk Appetite Framework (RAF).
- Monitoring capital adequacy, so that the organization can effectively address "unexpected" risks.
- Independent assessment of the effectiveness of the automated lending process.
- Provide detailed specifications for developing supervisory reports and monitor the evolution of the results over time.
- Promote risk management culture and provide risk support to all business units of the organization.
- Evaluation of all new products before they are made available to the public.
- Perform the Risk and Control Self-Assessment of Snappi and monitor its Operational Risk levels.

- Monitoring Snappi's short and long-term liquidity levels, contributing to the effective management of the balance sheet structure.
- Monitoring the development of interest rate risk and the impact of any change in interest rate risk on the organization's interest income and balance sheet value.

Taking into account Snappi's business plan, its size and the degree of complexity of its current operations, a structure of two organizational pillars (credit risk management team, operational risk management team) has been set up, with distinct responsibilities, within the RMU.

Credit Risk

The credit risk management unit is responsible for developing the respective Risk Management Framework. To this end, the unit shall use appropriate methodologies for the identification and monitoring of credit risk while producing relevant reports for management, the Risk Management Committee, any other committee deemed necessary and for the supervisory authorities.

The unit has, as a key objective, the development and effective management of credit risk through a comprehensive framework of policies and monitoring procedures that will enable the development of a profitable loan portfolio.

Since Snappi has not currently launched any loan products, the credit risk management unit is actively assisting in the implementation of the necessary infrastructure to achieve effective quantification of the credit risk assumed.

Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk arising from Snappi's current business is effectively managed through:

- The establishment of an organizational chart with clearly defined responsibilities and lines of reference.
- Mapping out the set of procedures required for Snappi to be able to serve all its activities effectively.
- Using a common risk taxonomy between the second and third line of defense departments (Risk Management, Compliance and Internal Audit). This is a classification system that defines the full perimeter of the organization's operational risk categories.

- CRO participation in the internal audit management committee.

Since Snappi is a digital bank, special emphasis is placed on issues related to cyber security. For this purpose:

- The CRO is also a member of the Information Systems, Data Management and Cyber Security Committee (IT, Data and Cybersecurity Committee), while the Head of the Operational Risk Management Unit has a standing invitation to participate in this committee.
- Snappi's Risk Appetite Framework has captured specific indicators focusing on information systems security issues, accompanied by early warning thresholds, as well as maximum acceptable thresholds.
- The Risk Management Committee is informed by the CRO on the progress of the malicious penetration tests carried out on the systems, the significance of the findings and finally the timetable for implementing the necessary corrective measures.

Financial risk factors

The main categories of financial risks generally found in the banking industry are analyzed below.

Market risk

Market risk in the bank's portfolio refers to the probability of financial loss due to fluctuations in the market value of balance sheet items from financial products in the trading portfolio. This risk may arise from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and the prices of financial instruments held by the bank in the trading portfolio.

Snappi does not hold any financial products in the trading portfolio, therefore, it has no exposure to market risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the potential impact on the Bank's capital and earnings resulting from adverse changes in interest rates and affecting the Bank's balance sheet positions. When interest rates change, the present value and timing of future cash flows change, which directly affects the value of balance sheet items. At the same time, any change in interest rates has a direct impact on the profitability of the institution as reflected in net interest income.

Snappi has assets (liquid assets) on its balance sheet whose performance is affected by changes in market interest rates. For this purpose, the risk management unit proceeded to the calculation of the indicators:

- ΔNII (Net Interest Income delta)
- ΔEVE (Economic Value of Equity delta),

in accordance with the provisions of the supervisory framework, the main objective of which is to quantify the impact of changes in interest rates on:

- the expected profitability of the organization in the short term.
- the net present value of the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet.

The final level of the ratios shall be closely monitored and kept within the supervisory limits in relation to the level of the organization's capital. In more detail:

- $\Delta EVE_{12/2024}$: -0,2% (<-15% of Tier 1 Capital)
- $\Delta NII_{12/2024}$: -1,8% (<-5% of Tier 1 Capital)

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk refers to the potential financial loss that a bank may incur due to fluctuations in exchange rates between different currencies. This risk arises when a bank has exposure to foreign currency transactions, including loans, deposits and investments, where changes in exchange rates may affect the value of balance sheet items.

At this stage, all balance sheet items are denominated in euro (transactions exclusively in euro), leading to no foreign exchange risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk, also known as default risk, concerns the default of contractual obligations by a counterparty/borrower with the bank. Credit risk involves the potential loss that a banking organization may incur due to the inability of a borrower or counterparty to repay a loan or meet other types of financial commitments.

Since Snappi has not started granting loan products to retail customers, no credit risk exists. Potential credit risk, arising from placements of assets (liquid assets) in demand and term accounts within the group, is quantified by the risk management unit and assessed as extremely limited.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a banking organization may face in attempting to meet its short or long-term financial obligations, due to an ineffective matching of assets and liabilities. It includes the uncertainty associated with an institution's ability to finance its operations, manage cash flows and meet payment obligations, especially during periods of adverse market conditions.

Snappi recognizes that effective management of liquidity risk contributes significantly to the ability to meet financial obligations and maintain the financial solvency of the institution. Liquidity is monitored on an ongoing basis by both Snappi's financial services and the risk management unit, through the calculation of the relevant supervisory indicators.

Evolution of main Risk Indicators

Even though Snappi was not operational in 2024, the main regulatory ratios were calculated to assess the risks undertaken and to ensure regulatory compliance.

	Dec 2024*	Sep 2024	Jun 2024
CET 1 (%)	105%	86%	94%
Leverage (%)	69%	94%	95%
NSFR (%)	172%	293%	383%
ΔEVE (%)	-0,2%	0,0%	-
ΔNII (%)	-1,8%	-1,7%	-

*On December 2024 CET1%, Leverage % and NSFR % are on a pro forma basis, taking into account the share capital increase approved on 27.12.2024 and fully paid in cash on 10.01.2025.

All the ratios presented above are well above the regulatory limits, confirming the robustness of Snappi's financial position. Please note that due to the lack of deposits, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is not currently calculated.

- ### Related party transaction

The Bank has not started operations in 2024. Any transactions with related parties are conducted on an arm's length basis and within the normal course of business.

Detailed information is included in the Annual Financial Statements in Additional Information, which is incorporated here by reference.

- ### Disclosures of law 4374/2016

According to article 6 of Law 4374/2016 "Transparency among credit institutions, media companies and subsidized persons", all credit institutions established in Greece must publish annually:

a) All payments made within the year, directly or indirectly, to media companies and their related parties, according to IAS 24, or communication and advertising companies.

b) All payments made within the year due to donations, sponsorships and grants, to individuals and legal entities.

Refer to section "Payments to media companies for promotion and advertising expenses (Article 6 Par 1 of L.4374/2016)" of the Annual Financial Report for further information.

- ### Exemption Statement – Non-preparation of Sustainability Reporting

The Bank, as a subsidiary undertaking within the meaning of Article 19a(3) of Directive (EU) 2022/2464, does not prepare a separate sustainability report, as it is included in the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated sustainability report of its parent Piraeus Financial Holdings registered in Greece which prepares such consolidated reports in accordance with the requirements of Directive (EU) 2022/2464 and the applicable European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The consolidated sustainability report is publicly available at the following website: https://www.piraeusholdings.gr/el/enhmerwsh-ependytwn/oikonomikes-katastaseis.

- ### Events after the reporting date

The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bank's Shareholders on 27.12.2024 approved the increase of the share capital of the Bank in cash by the amount of €28.407.764,00 through the issue of 284,077,640 new ordinary registered shares with a nominal value of €0.10 each, at an issue price of €0.10 each.

The share capital increase was paid fully in cash on 10.01.2025 by the shareholder "PIRAEUS FINANCIAL HOLDINGS S.A." for the amount of €11.909.000,00 and by the shareholder " NATECH S.A" for the amount of €16.498.764,00.

Following the certification of the full payment in cash of the said share capital increase, the share capital of the Bank amounted to €54,437,629.00, divided into 544,376,290 registered shares, each with a nominal value of €0.10. Following the completion and certification of the said share capital increase, the percentage shareholdings of "PIRAEUS FINANCIAL HOLDINGS S.A." and NATECH S.A. were 55% and 45% respectively.

On April 10th, 2025, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders approved the increase of the Bank's share capital in cash by the amount of €10,000,000.00 through the issuance of new shares at a price above par value.

Taking into consideration the Bank's estimated future capital needs, the shareholders unanimously decided to increase the share capital by the amount of €2,163,763.10 through the issuance of 21,637,631 new common registered shares, each with a nominal value of ten Euro cents €0.10, at an issue price of €0.4621578028 per share. As a result, the amount of €7,836,236.90 has been credited to the "Share Premium Reserve" account.

Following the successive corporate actions, the Bank's share capital amounts to €56,601,392.10, divided into 566,013,921 common registered voting shares, each with a nominal value of €0.10. The said share capital increase did not alter the percentage shareholdings of the Bank's shareholders.

In May 2025, the Bank joined the government-sponsored Youth Pass program, which aims to provide financial support to individuals aged 18–19. As part of its participation, the Bank issued a digital debit card via the Snappi platform, enhancing its brand recognition and strategic presence within the youth segment. This initiative aligns with the Bank's objective to establish itself as the preferred banking choice for younger generations, by offering services natively designed for digital use.

During the first half of 2025, the Bank undertook a series of preparatory actions to ensure both its operational and regulatory readiness ahead of the full launch of its activities and to facilitate a smooth operational transition. These actions included system testing, evaluation of internal processes, and alignment with applicable supervisory and regulatory requirements. The full commercial launch of the Bank's digital platform is scheduled for the second half of the year.

Athens, 17July 2025

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DR. GABRIELA KINDERT

Passport No.

NND 592 FB5

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TRUE TRANSLATION FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE GREEK LANGUAGE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Snappi Bank S.A.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Snappi Bank S.A. (the Bank), which comprise of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of income, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Snappi Bank S.A. as at 31 December 2024, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), as endorsed by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as they have been incorporated into the Greek legislation. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We have been independent of the Bank and the Group during the whole period of our appointment, in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), as incorporated into the Greek legislation and the ethical requirements in Greece, relevant to the audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our ethical requirements in accordance with the applicable legislation and the abovementioned Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters and the assessed risks of material misstatements were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Deloitte.

Key Audit Matters	How Our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matters
Recoverability of Deferred Tax Asset (DTA)	
As at 31 December 2024 the Bank has recognised deferred tax assets related to losses carried forward of Euro 4.387 thousands (31 December 2023: 2.051 thousands). The recoverability of deferred tax asset is considered a key audit matter because estimating future taxable profits requires a significant degree of judgement. Management has provided further information about the deferred tax asset in Notes 3, 4, and 10 to the financial statements.	Our audit procedures included the following: - Assessing the design and implementation of certain key controls linked to the process of recognising and measuring deferred tax assets. - Assessing the reasonableness of the criteria and the main assumptions considered by the Bank in estimating the future taxable profits necessary for offset. - Assessing the reasonableness of the amounts to be offset in the estimated period of time, in accordance with applicable tax legislation. – Analysing the consistency of forecast results which served as a basis for analysing the recoverability of the deferred tax assets with the business plan approved by the Company's management. - Assessing the appropriateness of relevant disclosures in the financial statements

Deloitte.

Other matter

The financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2023 were audited by another audit firm. For that year, the Certified Public Accountant issued an unmodified audit opinion on 22 July 2024.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information, included in the Annual Report, comprises the Board of Directors' Report, referred to in the section "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" , but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, as endorsed by the European Union, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee (article 44 of Law 4449/2017) of the Bank is responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs, as these have been incorporated into Greek legislation, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and 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 these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, as these have been incorporated into Greek legislation, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to impair our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. **Board of Directors' Report**

   Taking into account that management is responsible for the preparation of the Board of Directors' Report in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 5, Article 2 of Law 4336/2015 (Part B), we note the following:

   a) In our opinion, the Board of Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements of article 150 of Law 4548/2018, and its content is consistent with the accompanying financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

   b) Based on the knowledge we obtained during our audit of the Bank and its environment, we have not identified any material inconsistencies in the Board of Directors' Report.

2. **Additional Report to the Audit Committee**

   Our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee of the Bank referred to in Article 11 of the European Union (EU) Regulation 537/2014.

3. **Non-audit Services**

   We have not provided to the Bank any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5 of EU Regulation 537/2014.

4. **Appointment**

   We were first appointed as statutory auditors of the Bank pursuant to the decision of its Annual General Assembly of shareholders held on 17 September 2024.

Athens, 17 July 2025

The Certified Public Accountant

Alexandra V. Kostara
Reg. No. SOEL:19981
Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A.
3a Fragoklissias & Granikou Str.
151 25 Maroussi
Reg. No. SOEL: E120

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

Statement of Profit and Loss

	Note	Year ended 31.12.2024	Year ended 31.12.2023 (restated)
Interest income and similar income	19	802	237
Interest expenses and similar charges	19	(40)	(14)
Net interest income		**762**	**223**
Fee and commission income		-	-
Fee and commission expense		(30)	(1)
Net fee and commission income		**(30)**	**(1)**
Total Net income		**732**	**222**
Staff costs	20	(4,450)	(2,637)
Administrative expenses	21	(5,990)	(3,881)
Depreciation and amortization	23	(412)	(951)
Other income /(expense)		(3)	58
Total operating expenses		**(10,855)**	**(7,412)**
Losses before provision, impairment, and other credit risk charges		**(10,123)**	**(7,189)**
Impairment losses on loans and advances to Credit institutions	24	2	(3)
Impairment losses on other assets	22	(174)	-
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**(10,295)**	**(7,193)**
Income tax expense	25	2,335	1,548
Profit/(loss) after income tax (A)		**(7.960)**	**(5,645)**

Statement of comprehensive income			
Items that may not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial (losses)/gains for post-retirement benefits	17	(7)	(10)
Deferred tax		2	2
Other comprehensive income recognized directly to equity (B)		**(5)**	**(8)**
Total comprehensive income after tax (A)+(B)		**(7,966)**	**(5,653)**

Certain figures of the previous period have been restated as described in note 26.
The attached notes (pages 35-75) form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

Statement of Financial Position

ASSETS	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 as restated
Due from banks	7	18,811	27,568
Property plant and equipment	8	1,296	1,204
Intangible assets	9	17,199	113
Deferred tax assets	10	4,387	2,051
Other assets	11	3,442	836
Total Assets		45,135	31,772
LIABILITIES			
Retirement and termination benefit obligations	12	68	45
Lease liabilities	13	650	700
Trade payables	14	2,105	578
Current tax and insurance liabilities	14	448	279
Other liabilities	14	19,716	57
Total Liabilities		22,987	1,659
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	15	26,030	26,030
Share premium	16	11,556	11,556
Other reserves	17	(13)	(8)
Retained earnings	18	(15,425)	(7,464)
Total shareholders' equity		22,148	30,114
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		45,135	31,772

Certain figures of the previous year have been restated as described in note 26.
The attached notes (pages 35-75) form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Opening balance as of 1 January 2023	13,330	11,632		(1,819)	23,142
Actuarial (losses)/gains for post-retirement benefits			(8)		(8)
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year	-	-		(5,645)	(5,645)
Total profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	(8)	(5,645)	(5,653)
Capital increase	12,700	-	-	-	12,700
Capital increase expenses	-	(76)	-	-	(76)
Balance as of 31 December 2023	26,030	11,556	(8)	(7,464)	30,114

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Opening balance as of 1 January 2024	26,030	11,556	(8)	(7,464)	30,114
Actuarial (losses)/gains for post-retirement benefits	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year	-	-	-	(7,960)	(7,960)
Total profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	(5)	(7,960)	(7,966)
Balance as of 31 December 2024	26,030	11,556	(13)	(15,425)	22,148

The attached notes (pages 35-75) form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 restated
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/ (Loss) before taxes		(10,295)	(7,193)
Total profits/(losses) before tax		**(10,295)**	**(7,193)**
Adjustments to profit (losses) before taxes			
Plus: Depreciation and amortization charge		412	951
Plus: Retirement and termination benefit obligations	12	16	18
Plus/(Minus): Impairment /(Reversal)		(2)	3
Minus: Net Finance cost		(732)	(222)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**(10,601)**	**(6,443)**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Net (increase)/decrease in other assets		(2,623)	(586)
Net increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		21,355	(200)
Interest received		825	174
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		**8,957**	**(7,055)**
Cash flows from investments			
Purchase of tangible and intangible fixed assets		(17,474)	(532)
Proceeds from the disposal of tangible and intangible assets		-	3.738
Net cash flows from investments		**(17,474)**	**3,206**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of Share Capital		-	12.624
Payment of principal and interest on lease liabilities		(240)	(96)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(240)**	**12,528**
Net increase of cash available and cash equivalents		**(8,757)**	**8,678**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**27,568**	**18,890**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	**18,811**	**27,568**

Certain figures of the previous period have been restated as described in note 26.
The attached notes (pages 35-75) form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

1. General information about the company

The Company named "SNAPPI S.A." was established on 17 June 2022 and is a subsidiary of Piraeus Financial Holdings with a 69.3% stake. The Company's financial statements are included in the consolidated financial statements of the "Piraeus Financial Holdings" Group using the full consolidation method. The Company operates in Greece and its headquarters are located in Ioannina, at 7A Krystalli Street.

On 05.04.2023 the new name "SNAPPI S.A." with the new distinctive title "SNAPPI" (previous name "SHNAPPI SA") was registered in the General Commercial Register (G.E.M.I.), according to the decision of the General Meeting of the company's shareholders on 08.03.2023.

The Company was granted on 28 June 2024 its banking license from the European Central Bank (ECB), following a proposal by the Bank of Greece. The new name is "SNAPPI BANK Societe Anonyme" (hereinafter the "Company") and the distinctive title "SNAPPI" and the G.E.M.I. number 164679129000.

The term of the Company is open-ended.

The purpose of the Company includes the following:

a) to operate as a credit institution by the competent supervisory authorities, with particular emphasis on the provision of innovative digital banking products and services to individuals and businesses and the use of emerging cutting-edge technologies, as well as the provision of access to digital banking services and products through the Banking-as-a-service (Baas) model.

b) the development, production, distribution, licensing, use, and support in any way of software, software applications, multimedia, and electronic applications and systems in general for financial institutions.

c) the alignment of its business directions with those of social progress and solidarity, high and stable economic growth, the use of best labour practices, the responsible use of natural resources and the promotion of culture and sciences, as well as the dissemination and promotion of the application of technology in the financial sector (fintech). To this end, the Company may develop research, educational, and community benefit activities through corporate social responsibility programs.

As of 02.01.2024, the Company has offices at 49 Stadiou Street, Athens.

On 22.07.2024, Dr. Gabriella Kindert was appointed as Snappi's CEO.

The present Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on 17of July 2025, under the approval of the General Meeting of the Company shareholders. As at the date of approval of the Company's Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31.12.2024, the Board of Directors consists of the following members:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	
Christos Megalou	Chairman of the Board, Non-Executive Member
Athanasios Navrozoglou	Vice-Chairman of the Board, Non-Executive Member
Dr. Gabriella Kindert	Chief Executive Officer, Executive BoD Member
Chiou Niki	Deputy Executive Officer, Executive BoD Member
Charalampos Antoniou	BoD Member, Non-Executive Member
Georgios Liakopoulos	BoD Member, Non-Executive Member
Alexander Blades	BoD Member, Non-Executive Member
Vasileios Koutentakis	BoD Member, Non-Executive Member
Solomon Mperachas	Independent Non-Executive Board Member
Elpiniki Fotiou	Independent Non-Executive Board Member

According to the Company's Articles of Association, the members of the Board of Directors are elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders, which determines their term of office in accordance with the provisions in force, which cannot exceed the maximum allowed by law.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting principles

Basis for preparation

The Annual Financial statements have been prepared by Management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (''IFRSs''), as endorsed by the EU at the time of preparing these financial statements.

The Annual Financial statements are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group of companies "Piraeus Financial Holdings S.A." using the full consolidation method.

The Annual Financial statements for the year 2024 have been prepared in thousands of Euro and on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention. The Bank's ability to continue as a going concern has been assessed taking into consideration the following:

- the granting on 28 June 2024 of its Banking License from the European Central Bank, following a proposal by the Bank of Greece marked the official entry of the Bank into the banking sector under full supervision.
- the Bank's robust liquidity position as enhanced by the share capital increase approved by the Extraordinary General Assembly carried out on 27/12/2024 and fully paid in cash in January 2025;
- the Bank's strong capital adequacy CET1% which is 41.95% at the end of 2024;
- the expectation, based on the business plan's projections, that the liquidity ratios LCR and NSFR and the capital adequacy ratio CET1% are expected to remain above the regulatory limits over the next 12 months;
- the Bank's strong Leverage ratio as at 31/12/2024 of 46.42%, indicating a strong capital position and a low risk of insolvency; and
- The Bank's well-documented three-year strategy includes clear objectives, gradual commercial growth, compliance with regulatory frameworks, as well as the adoption of the Bank's approved risk management policies.
- Despite the macroeconomic environment, which is characterized by uncertainty, mainly caused by the geopolitical developments and in particular the continuation and outcome of the war in Ukraine, the tensions in the Middle East, the conflict between Israel and Iran that could trigger a new energy crisis, and consequently inflationary pressures, the Greek economy is expected to remain resilient and on a growth trajectory. In 2024, Greek GDP

increased by 2.2% on an annual basis a rate that remains significantly higher than the Eurozone average (0.9%). The main components of growth were private consumption, gross fixed capital formation and exports of services. In the first quarter of 2025, GDP increased by 2.1%, on an annual basis, higher than the Eurozone average (1.5%). The Greek economy is projected to maintain its robust momentum. According to the forecasts of the European Commission, economic activity in Greece is expected to increase by 2.3% in 2025 and 2.2% in 2026 5, continuing to outperform the Euro area average, supported by private consumption, exports and investments.

Restatement of Financial Statements

Since Snappi was granted the banking license 28.6.2024 the presentation of its financial statements was revised to better reflect the nature of its business sector.

Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (''IFRSs'')

The following amendments and annual improvements to existing IFRSs, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), have been endorsed by the EU as of the date the Annual Financial Statements were issued and are effective from 1 January 2024 and have no effect on the present financial statements.

Amendments to Accounting Standards

IAS 1 (Amendment) "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current". The amendment aims to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. Moreover, the amendment addresses issues regarding the presentation and disclosures of liabilities for which an entity's right to defer settlement for at least 12 months is subject to the entity complying with specified conditions (covenants) after the reporting period.

IAS 7, IFRS 7 (Amendment) "Supplier Finance Arrangements". The amendment aims to add disclosure information about supplier finance arrangements, such as terms and conditions, carrying amount of financial liabilities that are part of such arrangements, ranges of payment due dates and liquidity risk information.

New standards issued by the IASB but not yet adopted by the EU and therefore not applied by the Bank

IFRS 18 (New IFRS) "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements". The new Standard aims to improve the transparency and comparability of the entities' performance reporting. It has retrospective application and will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

It sets out general and specific requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses.

3. Material accounting policies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Bank are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Bank (the functional currency). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. The Financial statements are presented in thousands of Euros which is the functional currency of the Bank.

Property, Plant and equipment

The Bank holds property and equipment for use in the supply of services or for administrative purposes. Property and equipment includes: furniture and other equipment, right of use of leased assets.

Property and equipment are initially measured at cost, which includes all costs necessary to bring an asset into operating condition.

Property and equipment are subsequently measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. At the end of each reporting period, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of property and equipment to determine whether there is any indication of impairment, i.e., whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, the recoverable amount is estimated as the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use , in accordance with IAS 36.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they incur. An asset is derecognised when it is disposed of or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Depreciation on property and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives and taking into account their residual values. The Bank conducts an assessment of the estimate for the useful lives and the residual values of the property and equipment on an annual basis.

Depreciation of property and equipment begins when it is available for use and ceases when it is derecognised. In the case where the asset is idle or retired from active use, it continues to be depreciated until it has been fully depreciated. The useful lives per fixed asset category is as follows:

Computer hardware	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	At the shorter of the useful life and lease term
Furniture and other equipment	5-10 years

Intangible assets

Costs associated with the acquisition of software programs, which are expected to generate economic benefits to the Bank for more than one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Expenditure that enhances or extends the performance of computer software programmes beyond their original specifications or software upgrade expenses are added to the original cost of the software, as long as they can be measured reliably.

Subsequent to initial recognition, software is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss. Software is amortised on a straight line basis and based on its useful life, which is from 5 to 10 years.

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of computer software to determine whether there is any indication of impairment, i.e. whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Whenever the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, software is impaired to its recoverable amount.

Costs associated with maintaining the performance of the computer software programmes are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss as incurred.

Software is derecognised when it is disposed; or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal of the software.

Income tax

Income tax represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax

Taxable profit differs from “profit/ (loss) before tax” as reported in the income statement because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Bank’s current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, to the extent that is probable that taxable profits in the foreseeable future will be available against which such temporarily differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months maturity from the date of acquisition such as: cash, and due from banks.

Leases

The Bank following the provisions of IFRS 16 at the inception of a contract, assess whether the contract is or contains a lease based on whether the Bank has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset.

At the commencement of the lease, the Bank recognise a right-of-use asset ("RoU") representing their right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing their obligation to make lease payments.

According to IFRS 16, the Bank recognises right of use assets and lease liabilities for all their lease contracts that fulfil the definition of a lease.

The Bank applying IFRS 16 for all leases:

a) recognises lease liabilities in the statement of financial position;

b) recognises right-of-use assets in the statement of financial position;

c) recognises amortisation of right-of-use assets and impairment based on IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" in the income statement;

d) recognises finance cost on lease liabilities

The initial measurement at cost of the RoU assets comprises of:

a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;

b) any lease payments made less any lease incentives received;

c) any initial direct costs; and

d) an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

Regarding the subsequent measurement and derecognition, the Bank follows the accounting policies and accounting treatment applied for the other assets accounted for in the same asset category as the RoU.

The lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments using the incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for interest and lease payments, as well as the impact of lease modifications (which does not constitute a different lease contract). The Bank derecognises the lease liability from the statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished—i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

For short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets (below EUR 5,000), the Bank recognises a lease expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term as permitted by IFRS 16.

Recognition of revenue and expenses

The revenue and the expenses of the Bank are recognized on an accrual basis. The Bank did not generate any service revenue in year 2024.

i) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised in "interest and similar income" in the income statement using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. The EIR is the rate that discounts any estimated future payment or proceeds throughout the life of a financial instrument or until the next date of interest reset, in order for the present value of all future cash flows to be equal to the carrying amount of the financial instrument, including any fees or transaction costs incurred. Fees and direct costs relating to financial instruments measured at amortised cost are deferred and amortised to interest income or expense over the life of the instrument using the EIR method.

ii) Commission Fees

The Bank applies the following five (5) step model to all contracts with customers, except for lease arrangements and financial instruments:

- Identification of the contract(s) with the customer;
- Identification of the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determination of the transaction price;
- Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- Recognition of revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied.

As such, The Bank recognizes revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied, that is when control of the services or goods is transferred to the customer.

Fee and commission income/expense is recognised over time when the relevant services are provided.

Share capital and Treasury shares

Costs directly attributable to the issue of share capital decrease equity. As of 31 December 2024, the Bank does not hold treasury shares.

Employee benefits

The funded pension schemes operated by the Bank are financed through payments to grouped insurance contracts or social security funds. The Bank's pension obligations relate both to defined contribution plans as well as defined benefit plans. The Bank pays fixed contributions to Social Security Funds (state-owned administered pension funds), grouped insurance contracts, and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay additional contributions if the Funds or the insurance companies do not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the related benefits. The regular employee contributions constitute net periodic costs for the year in which they are due and as such, they are recognised in the income statement under "staff costs." The defined benefit obligation from the retirement benefits of law 2112 as amended by law 4093/12 is calculated annually by independent qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method

Actuarial gains and losses

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised directly to the equity of the Bank when they arise. These actuarial gains and losses are not recycled to the income statement.

Past service costs

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from a plan amendment or curtailment. This cost is recognised directly to the income statement when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable, that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation, using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as expense in the income statement.

If it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognised in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation as of the balance sheet date. Provisions are reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provisions are reversed.

Provisions are used only for the purpose for which they were originally created. No provision for future losses is recognized. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

Related party transactions

Related party transactions of the Company include: a) parent company Piraeus Financial Holdings and its Group subsidiaries, b) Natech S.A., c) the members of the Board of Directors and their family members and d) entities having transactions with the Company, that are controlled or having significant influence by the members of the Board of Directors and their close family members.

The terms of the transactions with related parties are conducted on an arm's length basis.

Financial assets

Classification

The classification depends on the Bank's business model for managing financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of financial assets. Management determines the classification at initial recognition.

The Bank classifies its financial assets at amortised cost. Financial assets at amortised cost are held to collect contractual cash flows and their cash flows represent only principal and interest payments. These are included in current assets, except those maturing more than twelve months after the reporting date. These are classified as non-current assets.

The Bank's financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits with an original maturity of more than 3 months and other receivables.

Measurement

On initial recognition, the Bank measures a financial asset at amortised cost at its fair value plus any transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Subsequently, these are measured at amortized cost.

Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is recognised only if there is a difference between the fair value and the transaction price that can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by valuation techniques whose inputs used include only observable market data.

Provision for expected credit loss

At each reporting date, the Bank measures the expected credit loss based on the provisions of IFRS 9 and recognises a provision for credit loss for all financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Under IFRS 9, expected credit losses are calculated as a probability-weighted average of credit losses, incorporating historical data and macroeconomic forecasts.

According to the business plan, Bank's initial product offering will include loans with maximum duration of three months and an early write-off policy. However, collection efforts will persist beyond the write-off, with legal claims remaining in effect. As a result, Bank's lending portfolio is expected to be classified as follows:

- Stage 1
- Non-default status

The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced using a provision account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. Subsequent recoveries of amounts for which a credit loss was previously recognised shall be credited to the same line item in the income statement. Debt financial assets at amortised cost are presented in the balance sheet after provision for expected credit losses.

Derecognition and Modification of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or
- the Bank transfer the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Bank transfer a financial asset if, and only if, either:

- transfer the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset; or

- retain the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assume a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows on to one or more recipients.

If substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, the financial asset must be derecognised and any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer must be recognised separately as assets or liabilities.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between:

- the carrying amount of the asset as at the date of the derecognition; and
- the consideration received

is recognised in the income statement as a “derecognition gain or loss”

If a financial asset’s contractual terms change significantly, the asset is derecognized and a new one is recognized. If the change is not significant, the asset’s carrying amount is adjusted to reflect the new modified terms, with any gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

Inventories

Inventories shall be measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of inventories shall comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and net realizable value. The acquisition cost is determined using the FIFO (first-in first-out) method.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

4. Significant accounting assumptions and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of accounting assumptions and estimates in the application of the Bank's accounting policies. Accounting assumptions and estimates are evaluated on an ongoing basis and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Such assumptions and estimates are as follows:

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to offset those tax losses. In determining the amount of deferred tax asset that can be recognized, significant judgments and estimates are required by the Bank's Management based on future taxable income.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairments of financial assets are based on assumptions about the risks of default and expected losses. The Bank uses judgment to make these assumptions and determine the cash flows for the impairment calculation based on the Bank's history, existing market conditions and future estimates at the end of each reporting period.

5. Financial Risk Management

The Management of the Bank has set its key objectives for the year 2024, focusing on the development, implementation and continuous evolution of an effective Risk Management Framework to minimize the potential negative impact on its financial results. The governance framework of the risk management unit aligns with the requirements set out by the applicable institutional and supervisory framework governing banking institutions.

The responsibility for the development and oversight of the risk management unit rests with the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors ensures that an appropriate risk management framework is developed, setting acceptable risk tolerance limits and creating an appropriate internal environment to ensure that every employee of the bank is aware of the nature of the risks associated with his/her tasks. In particular, the Board of Directors has proceeded with the establishment of a Risk Management Committee, under the requirements of the Governor of the Bank of Greece's Act 2577/9.3.2006.

Risk Management Committee

The mission of the Risk Management Committee is to assist Bank's Board of Directors in the effective management of all types of risks related to its business (Credit, Capital, Operational, Liquidity, Interest rate, etc.) and to ensure that:

- The Bank has a clearly defined risk management strategy in alignment with its business objectives.
- The Risk Management Framework in place complies with the relevant legal and regulatory framework.
- The risk undertaking strategy is in line with Bank's strategic objectives and is appropriately supervised.
- The policies and the corresponding risk management frameworks are integrated into the decision-making processes.

The Risk Management Committee shall also ensure the independence, adequacy and effectiveness of the Risk Management Unit (hereinafter referred to as the RMU) per the applicable institutional framework and best practices.

The Committee's meetings take place, at the invitation of its Chairman, as often as deemed necessary for the fulfillment of its mandate, but in any case, at least once every three months.

Risk Management Unit (RMU)

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is appointed by the Board of Directors upon the proposal and approval of the Risk Management Committee. The Board of Directors and the supervisory authorities shall be informed of the appointment or replacement of the CRO. The CRO sits on all main Committees (including the Executive Committee) and has a dual reporting line to the Risk Management Committee and Bank's CEO. In addition, CRO has direct access to the chairman of the Risk Management Committee whenever necessary, ensuring his independence, in line with the applicable institutional framework and best practices.

The main responsibilities of the RMU are as follows:

- Developing the risk management framework, in line with international best practices, which is reviewed at least annually or as appropriate in case of changes:
    (a) in Bank's strategy or business model,
    (b) the regulatory framework, the business environment and/or macroeconomic conditions.

- Monitoring the implementation of the risk management framework, as well as regulatory requirements and management instructions.
- Monitoring adherence to the approved Risk Appetite Framework (RAF).
- Monitoring capital adequacy, so that the organization can effectively address "unexpected" risks.
- Independent assessment of the effectiveness of the automated lending process.
- Provide detailed specifications for developing supervisory reports and monitor the evolution of the results over time.
- Promote risk management culture and provide risk support to all business units of the organization.
- Evaluation of all new products before they are made available to the public.
- Perform the Risk and Control Self-Assessment of Bank and monitor its Operational Risk levels.
- Monitoring Bank's short and long-term liquidity levels, contributing to the effective management of the balance sheet structure.
- Monitoring the development of interest rate risk and the impact of any change in interest rate risk on the organization's interest income and balance sheet value.

Taking into consideration Bank's business plan, its size and the degree of complexity of its current operations, a structure of two organizational pillars (credit risk management team, operational risk management team) has been set up, with distinct responsibilities, within the RMU.

Credit Risk

The credit risk management unit is responsible for developing the respective Risk Management Framework. To this end, the unit shall use appropriate methodologies for the identification and monitoring of credit risk while producing relevant reports for management, the Risk Management Committee, any other committee deemed necessary and for the supervisory authorities.

The unit has, as a key objective, the development and effective management of credit risk through a comprehensive framework of policies and monitoring procedures that will enable the development of a profitable loan portfolio.

Since Bank has not currently launched any loan products, the credit risk management unit is actively assisting in the implementation of the necessary infrastructure to achieve effective quantification of the credit risk assumed.

During 2024, the credit risk management unit was involved in several important projects, in close cooperation with other units within the Bank, which are expected to contribute to the achievement of the organization's strategic objectives:

- Providing detailed specifications to the Bank's data management unit:
  - relating to supervisory reports, so that they are produced quickly, efficiently and with reduced operational risk.
  - for the implementation of a mechanism to quantify the Expected Credit Losses Engine for the loan portfolio.
  - to evaluate the key risk parameters of the loan portfolio
- Implementation of Bank's Risk Appetite Framework.
- Preparation and submission, in collaboration with the Financial Services Unit, of the relevant supervisory reports.
- Participation in the preparation of the organization's Business Plan.
- Collaboration with the Regulatory & Resolution Affairs unit of Piraeus Group for the coordinated recording and monitoring of all Bank's supervisory reports in the Group's Regulatory Reporting Registry.

Within 2025, the credit risk management unit is expected to be involved in the following activities:

- Direct participation in the process of verifying the correctness of automated supervisory reports (User Acceptance Testing).
- Preparation of the specifications of the set of 'non-supervisory' reports required for the comprehensive and timely monitoring of the quality of the loan portfolio. Active participation in the process of verifying the correctness of the 'non-supervisory' reports (User Acceptance Testing).
- Monitoring the limits of Bank's Risk Appetite Framework (RAF).
- Monitoring the quality of new loan production and the proper functioning of the approval process (Credit Engine).

- Active participation in the evaluation of new products and services to take into account features that may cause credit risk.
- Preparation of all internal risk management processes.

Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk arising from Bank's current business is effectively managed through:

- The establishment of an organizational chart with clearly defined responsibilities and lines of reference.
- Mapping out the set of procedures required for the Bank to be able to serve all its activities effectively.
- Using a common risk taxonomy between the second and third line of defense departments (Risk Management, Compliance and Internal Audit). This is a classification system that defines the full perimeter of the organization's operational risk categories.
- CRO participation in the internal audit management committee.

Since Snappi is a digital bank, special emphasis is placed on issues related to cyber security. For this purpose:

- The CRO is also a member of the Information Systems, Data Management and Cyber Security Committee (ICT Committee), while the Head of the Operational Risk Management Unit has a standing invitation to participate in this committee.
- Bank's Risk Appetite Framework has captured specific indicators focusing on information systems security issues, accompanied by early warning thresholds, as well as maximum acceptable thresholds.
- The Risk Management Committee is informed by the CRO on the progress of the malicious penetration tests carried out on the systems, the significance of the findings and finally the timetable for implementing the necessary corrective measures.

Specifically, during 2024, the Operational Risk Management unit took a number of actions, in collaboration with other units within the Bank, which are expected to contribute to the achievement of the strategic objectives of the organization:

- Documentation of the operational risk management framework and Bank's self-assessment methodology for the risks assumed (RCSA process).
- Configuration of the self-assessment methodology (RCSA process) in the software used to monitor risks, by the second and third line of defense.
- Active contribution to the organization's risk identification process.
- Active collaboration with PFH and the group's operational risk unit, for the preparation and submission of the Bank's project risk assessment process (Operational Risk Assessment Process of the project).
- Review the processes of the organization's business units, in collaboration with the other lines of defense.
- Preparation of an analytical list of scenarios and active participation in the testing (User Acceptance Testing) of the proper functioning of the approval process (Credit Engine).
- Active participation in the preparation of all internal processes of the RMU.

Within 2025, the operational risk management unit is expected to be involved in the following activities:

- Active participation in the monitoring of the operational readiness of the Bank.
- Conducting the Risk and Control Self-Assessment process of the risks arising from the activities of Bank's units. Evaluating the results and monitoring the implementation of corrective actions (where deemed necessary).
- Cooperating with all Bank's units to calculate and send their key performance and risk indicators to the operational risk management unit.

Financial risk factors

The main categories of financial risks generally found in the banking industry are analyzed below.

Market risk

Market risk in the bank's portfolio refers to the probability of financial loss due to fluctuations in the market value of balance sheet items from financial products in the trading portfolio. This risk may arise from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and the prices of financial instruments held by the bank in the trading portfolio.

The Bank does not hold any financial products in the trading portfolio, therefore, it has no exposure to market risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the potential impact on the Bank's capital and earnings resulting from adverse changes in interest rates and affecting the Bank's balance sheet positions. When interest rates change, the present value and timing of future cash flows change, which directly affects the value of balance sheet items. At the same time, any change in interest rates has a direct impact on the profitability of the institution as reflected in net interest income.

The Bank has assets (liquid assets) on its balance sheet whose performance is affected by changes in market interest rates. For this purpose, the risk management unit proceeded to the calculation of the indicators:

- ΔNII (Net Interest Income delta)
- ΔEVE (Economic Value of Equity delta),

in accordance with the provisions of the supervisory framework, the main objective of which is to quantify the impact of changes in interest rates on:

- the expected profitability of the organization in the short term.
- the net present value of the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet.

The final level of the ratios shall be closely monitored and kept within the supervisory limits in relation to the level of the organization's capital. In more detail:

- $\Delta EVE_{12/2024}$: -0,2% (<-15% of Tier 1 Capital)
- $\Delta NII_{12/2024}$: -1,8% (<-5% of Tier 1 Capital)

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk refers to the potential financial loss that a bank may incur due to fluctuations in exchange rates between different currencies. This risk arises when a bank has exposure to foreign currency transactions, including loans, deposits and investments, where changes in exchange rates may affect the value of balance sheet items.

At this stage, all balance sheet items are denominated in euro (transactions exclusively in euro), leading to no foreign exchange risk.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

Credit risk

Credit risk, also known as default risk, concerns the default of contractual obligations by a counterparty/borrower with the bank. Credit risk involves the potential loss that a banking organization may incur due to the inability of a borrower or counterparty to repay a loan or meet other types of financial commitments.

Since the Bank has not started granting loan products to retail customers, no credit risk exists. Potential credit risk, arising from placements of assets (liquid assets) in demand and term accounts within the group, is quantified by the risk management unit and assessed as extremely limited.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a banking organization may face in attempting to meet its short or long-term financial obligations, due to an ineffective matching of assets and liabilities. It includes the uncertainty associated with an institution's ability to finance its operations, manage cash flows, and meet payment obligations, especially during periods of adverse market conditions.

The contractual nominal cash flows are presented in the table below:

31.12.2024	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Total
Assets					
Due from banks	18,811				18,811
Other Assets	210	796	2,124	313	3,442
Liabilities					
Trade payables	2,105				2,105
Current tax and insurance liabilities	222	226			448
Other liabilities	16,722	72	2,922		19,716
31.12.2023	**Up to 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Total**
Assets					
Due from banks	27,568				27,568
Other Assets		52	460	324	836
Liabilities					
Trade payables	578				578
Current tax and insurance liabilities	156	122			278
Other liabilities	57				57

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

The Bank recognizes that effective management of liquidity risk contributes significantly to the ability to meet financial obligations and maintain the financial solvency of the institution. Liquidity is monitored on an ongoing basis by both Bank's financial services and the risk management unit, through the calculation of the relevant supervisory indicators.

Evolution of main Risk Indicators

Even though the Bank was not operational in 2024, the main regulatory ratios were calculated to assess the risks undertaken and to ensure regulatory compliance.

	Dec 2024*	Sep 2024	Jun 2024
CET 1 (%)	105%	86%	94%
Leverage (%)	69%	94%	95%
NSFR (%)	172%	293%	383%
ΔEVE (%)	-0,2%	0,0%	-
ΔNII (%)	-1,8%	-1,7%	-

*On December 2024, CET1%, Leverage % and NSFR % are on a pro forma basis, taking into account the share capital increase approved on 27.12.2024 and fully paid in cash on 10.01.2025.

All the ratios presented above are well above the regulatory limits, confirming the robustness of Bank's financial position. Please note that due to the lack of deposits, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is not currently calculated.

6. Capital Adequacy

Management's primary objectives concerning capital adequacy are the following:

· To comply with the capital requirements against risks undertaken, according to the regulatory framework.

· To preserve the Bank's ability to continue its operations unhindered, thus, to continue providing returns and benefits to its shareholders and ensure the confidence of its customers;

· To retain a sound and stable capital base in order to support the Bank's Business Plan; and

· To maintain and enhance existing infrastructures, policies, procedures and methodologies for the adequate coverage of supervisory needs.

The Bank currently complies with the CRD IV regulatory framework (Basel III implementation under EU rules), which came into force with Directive 2013/36/EU as transposed into Greek Law

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

4261/2014 (amended by Law 4799/2021) and Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 as it is currently in force.

The regulatory framework requires financial institutions to maintain a minimum level of regulatory capital related to the undertaken risks. The minimum thresholds for the capital adequacy ratios, as per article 92 of the CRR2, are as follows:

	Ratio
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Ratio	4.5%
Tier 1 (T1) Ratio	6.0%
Total Capital Ratio (TCR)	8.0%

In accordance with the Capital Requirement Regulation (CRR) and Greek Law 4261/2014, as amended by Law 4799/2021, which includes:

a) the minimum Pillar I total capital requirements of 8.00% as per article 92(1) of the CRR;

b) the Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) of 2.50%.

The capital adequacy ratios as at 31 December 2024 for the Bank, as calculated under the existing regulatory framework, are as follows:

Ordinary Shares	€26.0M
Share premium	€11.5M
Other Reserves & Retained Earnings	(€15.4)M
Less:	
Deductible DTAs	(€2.2)M
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	€19.9M
Tier 1 Capital	€19.9M
Total Capital	€19.9M
Total RWAs	€47.5M
CET1 Capital Ratio	42%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	42%
Total Capital Ratio	42%

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

Assets

7. Due from Banks

	2024	2023 (restated)
Current Account	4,816	271
Term Deposit	13,996	27,300
Expected Credit Loss Provision	(1)	(3)
Total:	**18,811**	**27,568**

As of 31/12/2024, the Bank's due from banks consist of a current account deposit amounting to €4,816 thousand (31/12/2023: €271 thousand) and a term deposit account amounting to €13,996 thousand (31/12/2023: €27,300 thousand) both with Piraeus Bank.

Based on the Company's internal credit risk assessment and external ratings (Moody's: Baa3), the deposit is classified in Stage 1. The Bank measured the expected credit loss under the provisions of IFRS 9 and recognized a provision for credit loss as at 31/12/2024 in the amount of € 1 thousand (31/12/2023: €3 thousand).

As part of improving the presentation of the financial statements, the Bank has reclassified certain line items. These specific items were included in Cash and Cash Equivalents in the previously published financial statements as of 31.12.2023. Please refer to Note 26 "Restatement of Financial Statements".

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and other equipment	Right of Use Assets	Total
Cost				
1st January 2023	**20**	**62**	**62**	**143**
Additions	415	114	723	1,251
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**435**	**176**	**784**	**1,395**
Accumulated depreciation				
1st January 2023	**-**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Depreciation charge	61	14	112	187
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**61**	**15**	**114**	**190**
Net Book value as of 31 December 2023	**374**	**160**	**670**	**1,204**

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and other equipment	Right of Use Assets	Total
Cost				
1st January 2024	435	176	784	1,395
Additions	223	128	147	499
Disposals / Derecognitions / Terminations / Reassessments			(8)	(8)
Balance as of 31 December 2024	658	304	923	1,886
Accumulated depreciation				
1st January 2024	61	15	114	190
Depreciation charge	157	31	188	376
Disposals / Derecognitions / Terminations / Reassessments			23	23
Balance as of 31 December 2024	218	47	325	589
Net Book value as of 31 December 2024	440	257	598	1,296

There are no liens registered against the Bank's real property. The right of use of fixed assets relates to offices and car rentals. The line item "Disposals/Derecognitions/Terminations Reassessments" reflects adjustments to right-of-use assets arising from CPI-based lease remeasurements and the derecognition of assets due to lease termination.

9. Intangible Assets

	Software	Other intangible	Total
Cost			
1st January 2023	5,057		5,057
Additions	28	30	58
Disposals	(4,998)		(4,998)
Balance as of 31 December 2023	87	30	117
Accumulated depreciation			
1st January 2023	500		500
Depreciation charge	763	2	765
Disposals	(1,261)		(1,261)
Balance as of 31 December 2023	2	2	4
Net Book value as of 31 December 2023	85	28	113

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

	Software	Other intangible	Total
Cost			
1st January 2024	**87**	**30**	**117**
Additions	16,553	569	17,122
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**16,641**	**599**	**17,240**
Accumulated depreciation			
1st January 2024	**2**	**2**	**4**
Depreciation charge	14	22	36
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**17**	**23**	**40**
Net Book value as of 31 December 2024	**16,624**	**575**	**17,199**

Following the unanimous decision of the Board of Directors dated 31 December 2024, Snappi proceeded with the acquisition of the central banking system from NATECH, for a consideration of € 16,499 thousand (excluding VAT).

10. Deferred tax assets

In the fiscal year 2024, a deferred tax asset amounting to €2,335 thousand (2023: €1,550 thousand) was recognized on tax losses for the year, using a tax rate of 22%. The balance of the deferred tax asset as of 31/12/2024 amounts to €4,387 thousand (2023: €2,051 thousand). The Bank reasonably estimates that there will be sufficient taxable profits to offset these tax losses. The amount of €2 thousand (2023: €2 thousand) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for 2024 corresponds to the deferred tax related to the remeasurement component of the Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) liability.

11. Other assets

	2024	2023 as restated
Receivables from Tax Authorities and the Greek State	1,223	320
Prepaid Expenses	1,834	259
Inventories	-	174
Other	385	82
Total:	**3,442**	**836**

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

As of 31/12/2024, “Prepaid expenses” include expenses for future periods to the Hellenic Deposit and Investment Guarantee Fund amounting to €1,432 thousand, while receivables from “Tax authorities and the Greek State” include Value Added Tax (VAT) amounting to €1,071 thousand (31/12/2023: €294 thousand). As of 31/12/2023, "Inventories" amounting to €174 thousand relate to the plastic of debit cards that have been written off.

Other Assets comprise financial assets amounting to €3,057 thousand (2023: €580 thousand) and non-financial assets of €385 thousand (2023: €257 thousand). There is no indication of impairment in Other Assets as at 31.12.2024. For the ageing analysis of Other Assets please refer to Note 5.

Liabilities

12. Retirement and Termination Benefit

The Bank, following the IAS 19 requirements, performed an actuarial study for its personnel to calculate the liability as at 31/12/2024 arising from the pension benefits under Law 2112 as amended by Law 4093/12. The Bank formulated a provision of € 68 thousand (2023: € 45 thousand) in the statement of financial position and recognised a corresponding total expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

The following table shows the accounting presentation of the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Opening balance 1/1	**45**	**17**
Total expense	16	18
Actuarial (gains)/losses of defined benefits obligation	7	10
Total liability 31/12	**68**	**45**

The movement of the defined benefits obligation for 2024 and 2023 is analyzed as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Opening balance 1/1	**45**	**17**
Service cost	14	10
Interest expense	2	-
Recognition of past service cost	-	8
Actuarial (gains)/losses of defined benefits obligation	7	10
Total liability 31/12	**68**	**45**

The amounts recorded in the statement of profit or loss for the financial years 2024 and 2023 are as follows.

	2024	2023
Service cost	14	10
Interest expense	2	-
Recognition of past service cost	-	8
Total (included in Staff expenses)	**16**	**18**

The amounts recorded in the statement of other comprehensive income for the financial years 2024 and 2023 are as follows.

	2024	2023
Change in the obligation due to financial and demographic assumptions – Gain/(loss)	(7)	(10)
(Loss)/Gain recognized directly in Other Comprehensive Income during the year	**(7)**	**(10)**

The main actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	3.3%	3.23%
Price Inflation	2.00%	2.00%
Rate of compensation increase	2.80%	2.50%

The sensitivity analysis, as a percentage of change in liability, is presented in the table below:

	Discount rate	Discount rate	Salary increase	Salary increase
Change % in the parameter	0,5%	-0,5%	0,5%	-0,5%
Change % of liability	-4,8%	5,1%	5,1%	-4,8%

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

13. Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities relate to liabilities for offices and car rentals and are broken down as follows:

	01.01.2024	Payments	New leases	Interest	Other	31.12.2024
Lease Liability:	700	(240)	147	40	3	650

	01.01.2023	Payments	New leases	Interest	Other	31.12.2023
Lease Liability:	59	(96)	723	14	-	700

As of 31 December 2024, the present value of the lease liability amounts to € 650 thousand (31.12.2023: € 700 thousand). The interest expense recognized in Profit or Loss amount to € 40 thousand (31.12.2023: € 14 thousand).

The following table presents an analysis of the Bank's lease liabilities by maturity, showing both the nominal contractual cash flows and the carrying amounts (discounted values) as recognized in the statement of financial position.

	Within 1 year	1–3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Nominal Value:	236	339	158	733
Present value of liabilities:	205	294	151	650

The undiscounted cash flows represent the gross contractual payments due under the lease agreements, including both principal and interest. The carrying amount corresponds to the present value of these future lease payments. The average discount rate amounts to 6,71%. Lease payments for low-value or short term leases recognized as an expense amounted to €43 thousand in 2024 (2023: €11 thousand).

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

14. Other Liabilities

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Suppliers	2,105	578
Tax liabilities	207	134
Insurance organizations	241	144
Other liabilities	19,716	57
Total:	22,269	913

Other Liabilities mainly relate to the following:

a) On December 31, 2024, the Bank entered into a contract with Natech S.A. to acquire the Core Banking System, along with additional software functionalities and peripherals, at its fair value of €16,499 thousand, The consideration was paid in full in January 2025.

b) A liability to the Hellenic Deposit and Investment Guarantee Fund totaling €1,432 thousand reflecting the total initial contribution for the Deposit Guarantee Scheme. These obligations are reported under "Other Liabilities,".

For the Ageing analysis of Other Liabilities please refer to Note 5.

Equity

15. Share capital

The Banks' share capital on 31.12.2024 remained unchanged compared to 31.12.2023 and amounts to € 26,029 thousand divided into 260,298,650 ordinary registered shares with a nominal value of € 0.10 each. Please refer to the table below for details (amounts in euros):

2023	Natech S.A.	Piraeus Financial Holdings	Total
Total value of share capital 1.1	5,998,439	7,331,426	13,329,865
Share capital increase	2,000,000	10,700,000	12,700,000
Total value of share capital 31.12	7,998,439	18,031,426	26,029,865
Total number of shares (of € 0.10 each) 1.1	59,984,390	73,314,260	133,298,650
Issue of new shares (of € 0.10 each)	20,000,000	107,000,000	127,000,000
Total number of shares (of € 0.10 each) 31.12	79,984,390	180,314,260	260,298,650
Percentage of ownership (%)	30,70%	69,30%	

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

2024	Natech S.A.	Piraeus Financial Holdings	Total
Total value of share capital 1.1	7,998,439	18,031,426	26,029,865
Total value of share capital 31.12	7,998,439	18,031,426	26,029,865
Total number of shares (of € 0.10 each) 1.1	79,984,390	180,314,260	260,298,650
Total number of shares (of € 0.10 each) 31.12	79,984,390	180,314,260	260,298,650
Percentage of ownership (%)	**30,70%**	**69,30%**	

**Amounts in note" Share Capital" are presented in euro (€)*

The Bank does not own any treasury shares as of 31 December 2024.

16. Share premium

Share premium of 11,555 as at 31.12.2024 remained unchanged compared to 31.12.2023 Share premium includes directly linked expenses to the share capital increases.

17. Other reserves

Reserves have only been affected by the actuarial losses amounting to € 13 thousand.

18. Retained Earnings

Retained earnings amounting to € (15,425) thousand. The change compared to year 2023 relates solely to the loss for the year.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

Income Statement

19. Net interest income

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 as restated
Interest income and similar income	802	237
Interest expenses and similar charges	(40)	(14)
Net interest income:	762	223

Net interest income includes interest income from short term placements of the excess cash reserves with Piraeus Bank and interest expense on lease liabilities. In the previous year, these amounts were presented under "Finance income/(expenses) – net" totalling € 223 thousand.

20. Staff costs

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 as restated
Wages and salaries	3,675	2,075
Social security contributions	658	437
Other staff benefits and charges	95	107
Redundancy costs	6	-
Employee indemnity provision due to retirement	16	18
Total:	4,450	2,637

Staff costs relate to 76 employees as at 31.12.2024 and 40 employees as at 31.12.2023.

For the amounts restated in year 2023 please refer to Note 26 "Restatement of Financial Statements".

21. Administrative expenses

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Tax and duties	1,147	37
Fees and third-party expenses	2,244	3,156
IT expenses and maintenance	1,001	244
Building expenses	76	70
Promotion and advertising expenses	100	118
Subscription fees	653	143
Contribution to Deposit Guarantee fund	400	-
Other administrative expenses	369	114
Total:	5,990	3,881

Fees and third-party expenses mainly include consultancy fees carried out to support the preparation of the Bank's operational readiness for launch. Tax and duties mainly include provision for prorata value-added tax (VAT) of € 1,054 thousand.

The contribution to the DGF is the first of the three annual installments representing the total initial contribution for the DGF. Please refer to Note 13.

22. Impairment losses on other assets

Impairment losses on other assets include the write-down of inventories amounted € 174 thousand.

23. Depreciation and amortization of intangible assets

Total depreciation and amortization expenses for the year amounted to €412 thousand, comprising depreciation of tangible assets of €376 thousand (2023: €187 thousand) and amortization of intangible assets of €36 thousand (2023: €765 thousand).

For more information about the depreciation of fixed assets and the amortization of intangible assets, see notes 8 and 9.

24. Impairment losses on loans and advances to Credit institutions

As of December 31, 2024, the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on the sight account and time deposits held at Piraeus Bank was estimated at € 1 thousand, compared to € 3 thousand as of December 31, 2023. This assessment resulted in a reversal of the impairment loss amounting to € 2 thousand.

25. Income tax

The income tax is associated with a deferred tax asset amounting to €2,335 thousand, compared to €1,547 thousand for the year 2023.

26. Restatement of financial statements

The Bank has restated the presentation of its financial statements following the granting of its banking license.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

Statement of Financial Position

Assets	Note	31.12.2023 as restated	Restatement	31.12.2023 (published)
Due from banks	7	27,568	27,568	-
Property and equipment	8	1,204	-	1,204
Intangible assets	9	113	-	113
Deferred tax assets	10	2,051	-	2,051
Other assets	11	836	836	-
Other long-term receivables		-	(24)	24
Inventories		-	(174)	174
Other receivables		-	(442)	442
Prepaid expenses		-	(275)	275
Cash and cash equivalents		-	(27,568)	27,568
Total assets		31,772	(81)	31,853
Liabilities				
Retirement and termination benefit obligations	12	45	-	45
Leases liabilities	13	700	-	700
Trade payables	14	578	-	578
Current tax and insurance liabilities	14	279	-	279
Other liabilities	14	57	(81)	138
Total liabilities		1,659	(81)	1,739
Equity				
Share capital	15	26,030	-	26,030
Share premium	16	11,556	-	11,556
Other reserves	17	(13)	-	(13)
Retained earnings	18	(15,563)	-	(15,563)
Total equity		30,114	-	30,114
Total equity and liabilities		31,772	(81)	31,853

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

Income statement	Note	Year ended 31.12.2023 (restated)	Restatement	Year ended 31.12.2023 (published)
Interest income and similar income	19	237	237	-
Interest expenses and similar charges	19	(14)	(14)	-
Net interest income		**223**	**223**	-
Fee and commission income		-	-	-
Fee and commission expense		(1)	(1)	
Net fee and commission income		**(1)**	**(1)**	-
Total Net income		**222**	**222**	-
Staff costs	20	(2,637)	(2,637)	
Administrative expenses	21	(3,881)	3.513	(7,394)
Depreciation and amortization	23	(951)	(951)	-
Other income /(expense) operating net		58	79	(21)
Total operating expenses		(7,412)	3	(7,415)
Losses before provision, impairment, and other credit risk expenses		(7,189)	226	(7,415)
Impairment losses on advances to Credit institutions	24	(3)	(3)	-
Finance income/(expenses) net		-	(222)	222
Profit/(loss) before tax		(7,193)	-	(7,193)
Income tax expense	25	1,548	-	1,548
Profit/(loss) after tax (A)		(5,645)	-	(5,645)

Statement of comprehensive income

Items that may not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Actuarial (losses)/gains for post-retirement benefits	12	(10)	-	(10)
Deferred tax		2	-	2
Other comprehensive income recognised directly to equity (B)		(8)	-	(8)
Total comprehensive income after tax (A)+(B)		(5,653)	-	(5,653)

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

Statement of Cash Flows in the comparative period

	Note	31.12.2023 as restated	Restatement	31.12.2023 published
Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit/ (Loss) before taxes		(7,193)	-	(7,193)
Total profits/(losses) before tax		**(7,193)**	-	**(7,193)**
Adjustments to profit (losses) before taxes				
Plus: Depreciation and amortization charge		951	-	951
Plus: Retirement and termination benefit obligations	12	18	-	18
Plus/(Minus): Impairment /Reversal of impairment		3	3	-
Plus: Other provisions			(3)	3
Minus: Finance cost		(222)	15	(237)
Plus: Interest income and similar income			(15)	15
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**(6,443)**	-	**(6,443)**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Net (increase)/decrease in other assets		(586)	(586)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		(200)	(200)	-
Interest received		174	174	-
Decrease / (increase) of inventories		-	174	(174)
Decrease / (increase) of receivables		-	412	(412)
(Decrease) / increase of payables (excluding banks)		-	200	(200)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		**(7,055)**	**174**	**(7,229)**
Cash flows from investments				
Purchase of tangible and intangible fixed assets		(532)	-	(532)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible and intangible fixed assets		3,738	-	3,738
Interest received		-	(174)	174
Net cash flows from investments		**3,206**	**(174)**	**3,380**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Payment of Share Capital		12,624	-	12,624
Payment of principal and interest on lease liabilities		(96)	-	(96)
Net cash flows from financing activities		12,528	-	12,528
Net increase of cash available and cash equivalents		**8,678**	-	**8,678**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**18,890**	-	**18,890**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	**27,568**	-	**27,568**

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

Statement of Changes in Equity

As these adjustments do not affect the Bank's equity, no restated Statement of Changes in Equity is presented.

Additional information

Contingent liabilities and commitments

The Bank has no contingent liabilities and commitments in relation to banks, other guarantees, and other matters arising in the context of its activities to date. No action has been brought against the Bank.

For the fiscal year 2024, a tax audit is already being carried out by "Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A" in accordance with article 65A of Law 4174/2013.

Related party transactions

Related party transactions of the Bank include a) parent company Piraeus Financial Holdings and its Group subsidiaries, b) Natech S.A., c) the members of the Board of Directors and their family members and d) entities having transactions with the Bank, that are controlled or having significant influence by the members of the Board of Directors and their close family members.

The terms of the transactions with related parties are conducted on an arm's length basis.

Transactions with related parties are presented below:

2024	Receivables	Liabilities	Income	Expenses/ Purchases
Natech S.A.	-	16,499	-	16,644
Piraeus Bank	18,810	-	802	120
Totals:	18,810	16,499	802	16,764

2023	Receivables	Liabilities	Income	Expenses/ Purchases
Natech S.A.	-	-	3,738	90
Piraeus Bank	27,571	-	237	56
Totals:	27,571	-	3,975	146

The balance of receivables as at 31/12/2024 and 31/12/2023 from Piraeus Bank relates to sight and term deposits (see note 7). The income from Piraeus Bank relates to interest on placements of excess cash reserves to Piraeus Bank. The expenses/purchases and liabilities from Natech relate to the purchase of the software licence. Expenses and purchases to Piraeus Bank mainly relate to office rental in Ioannina and various banking expenses.

Remuneration to the independent members of the Board of Directors of the Bank for the year 2024 (from the date of their appointment 16.8.2024) amounts to €77 thousand.

Disclosures of law 4374/2016

The information applied to Snappi bank is presented below, in thousands of euros.

Payments to media companies for promotion and advertising expenses (Article 6 Par.1 of L.4374/2016)

	Amounts before taxes
Relevance Digital Agency	31.8
Meta Platforms Ireland Limited	26.1
LinkedIn Ireland Unlimited Company	10.2
Boussias	0.5
Papalios Media Group IKE	0.5
Total:	**69.2**

Auditor’s fees

The total fees of Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A.”, a member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited ("DTTL"), for the statutory and tax audit of the financial statements of Snappi Bank S.A for the financial year ended 31.12.2024 amounts to €27,500 Euro plus VAT and expenses (2023: statutory audit €18,500 Euro).

**Amounts in note" Auditor's fees" are presented in euro (€)*

Events after the reporting period

The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bank's Shareholders on 27.12.2024 approved the increase of the share capital of the Bank in cash by the amount of €28.407.764,00 through the issue of 284,077,640 new ordinary registered shares with a nominal value of €0.10 each, at an issue price of €0.10 each.

The share capital increase was paid fully in cash on 10.01.2025 by the shareholder "PIRAEUS FINANCIAL HOLDINGS S.A." for the amount of €11.909.000 and by the shareholder " NATECH S.A" " for the amount of €16.498.764.

Following the certification of the full payment in cash of the said share capital increase, the share capital of the Bank amounted to €54,437,629, divided into 544,376,290 registered shares, each with a nominal value of €0.10. Following the completion and certification of the said share capital increase, the percentage shareholdings of "PIRAEUS FINANCIAL HOLDINGS S.A." and NATECH S.A. were 55% and 45% respectively.

On April 10th, 2025, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders approved the increase of the Bank's share capital in cash by the amount of €10,000,000 through the issuance of new shares at a price above par value.

Taking into consideration the Bank's estimated future capital needs, the shareholders unanimously decided to increase the share capital by the amount of €2,163,763.10 through the issuance of 21,637,631 new common registered shares, each with a nominal value of ten Euro cents €0.10, at an issue price of €0.4621578028 per share. As a result, the amount of €7,836,236.90 has been credited to the "Share Premium Reserve" account.

Following the successive corporate actions, the Bank's share capital amounts to €56,601,392.10, divided into 566,013,921 common registered voting shares, each with a nominal value of €0.10. The said share capital increase did not alter the percentage shareholdings of the Bank's shareholders.

In May 2025, the Bank joined the government-sponsored Youth Pass program, which aims to provide financial support to individuals aged 18–19. As part of its participation, the Bank issued a digital debit card via the Snappi platform, enhancing its brand recognition and strategic presence within the youth segment. This initiative aligns with the Bank's objective to establish itself as the preferred banking choice for younger generations, by offering services natively designed for digital use.

During the first half of 2025, the Bank undertook a series of preparatory actions to ensure both its operational and regulatory readiness ahead of the full launch of its activities and to facilitate a smooth operational transition. These actions included system testing, evaluation of internal processes, and alignment with applicable supervisory and regulatory requirements. The full commercial launch of the Bank's digital platform is scheduled for the second half of the year.

Athens, 17July 2025

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	THE ACCOUNTANT
MEGALOU I. CHRISTOS	DR. GABRIELA KINDERT	VLACHOPOULOS D. ATHANASIOS	KESTSOGLOU CH. NIKOLAOS
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			License No Class A 2794