

Triodos Bank UK Limited Annual Report 2025

Join the good side



Contents

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

4 Triodos Bank UK Limited

3

Strategic Report

9 Chair's Statement
11 Chief Executive Officer Review
13 Business Performance
18 Our Impact
28 Climate Related
Financial Disclosures
37 Risk Overview
46 Section 172 Statement

8

Directors' Report

49 Directors' Report

48

Financial Statements 2025

54 Statement of comprehensive
income for the year ended
31 December 2025
55 Statement of financial position as
at 31 December 2025
56 Statement of changes in
equity for the year ended
31 December 2025
57 Statement of cash flows for the
year ended 31 December 2025
59 Material accounting
policy information
68 Notes to the financial statements

53

Auditors' Report

103 Independent auditors' report to
the members of Triodos Bank
UK Limited

102

> **About Triodos Bank UK Limited**

Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Triodos Bank UK Limited

Triodos Bank UK Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England & Wales with company number: 11379025. Triodos Bank UK Limited is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the PRA. Financial Services Registration Number: 817008.

Registered office

Triodos Bank, Deanery Road, Bristol BS1 5AS
Telephone: 0330 355 0355
Website: www.triodos.co.uk

About our organisation and ownership

Triodos Bank UK Limited (hereafter 'Triodos Bank UK' or 'the Bank') was established in 2019 to ensure the continued operation of Triodos Bank in the UK having previously operated as an overseas branch of Triodos Bank N.V. since 1995. Triodos Bank UK is a wholly owned subsidiary of Triodos Bank N.V. and is closely aligned to the mission and business strategy of Triodos Bank N.V (hereafter 'Triodos Bank Group').

Founded in 1980, Triodos Bank Group is a European bank with banking activities in The Netherlands, Belgium, the UK, Spain and Germany, and Investment Management activities based in the Netherlands and active globally. Triodos Bank is established in the Netherlands according to Dutch law and listed on Euronext Amsterdam. The organisation is structured

and managed in a way that aims to safeguard our principles, values and objectives. The Articles of Association and further details of the ownership and governance of Triodos Bank can be found at www.triodos.com or in the Triodos Bank Group Integrated Annual Report.

Triodos Bank UK Board

The Triodos Bank UK Board is responsible for the general course of business, policy and the strategy specifically for Triodos Bank UK. The Triodos Bank UK Board and their relevant experiences can be seen below.

Company secretary

Tanya Philip	Head of Legal and Company Secretary	Until 30 April 2025
Andrew Whitchurch	Company Secretary	From 28 August 2025

Changes in Board Membership

Richard Burrett resigned as a Director of the Bank on 24 January 2025 and Bevis Watts resigned as CEO and as a Director of the Bank on 1 May 2025. Mark Clayton was appointed as CEO and a Director of the Bank on 1 May 2025.

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
2 Glass Wharf
Temple Quay
Bristol BS2 0FR

Triodos Bank Group International Head Office

Landgoed De Reehorst, Hoofdstraat 10a
Driebergen-Rijsenburg, PO Box 55
3700 AB Zeist, The Netherlands



Gary Page
Chair, Independent Non-Executive Director

Gary was appointed Chair of Triodos Bank UK in January 2019, having previously served as a Member of the Supervisory Board of Triodos Bank Group and on its Audit and Risk Committee. His career spans senior roles in banking, including CEO of Global Markets and Global Head of Commercial Banking at ABN AMRO, following 8 years at Barclays. Gary has also held leadership roles in the charity and public sectors, including Chair of Trustees for the Hoffmann Foundation for Autism and Chair of Norfolk and Suffolk NHS Foundation Trust. He is currently a Non Executive Director at Student Loans Company and the Scottish National Investment Bank.



Karen Furlong
Senior Independent Non-Executive Director

Karen was appointed Independent Non-Executive Director of Triodos Bank UK in August 2020. She has over 30 years' experience in digital transformation, strategy, and change management, holding senior roles in financial services across Ireland and the UK with organisations including Standard Life, Friends First, and Allianz Partners. Karen is a board member of Progressive Building Society, Chair of AirPOS, and an Independent Non-Executive Director at The Personal Injuries Assessment Board in Dublin. She has previously served on the boards of NCAD, Dublin City University, Capital Credit Union, and Dublin's Education and Training Board.



Keith Bevan
Independent Non-Executive Director

Keith was appointed Independent Non-Executive Director of Triodos Bank UK in July 2022. He is Vice Chair of South Lakes Housing Association and chairs its Audit and Risk Committee. Keith retired as Chief Risk Officer for Furness Building Society in 2021 and has over 25 years' experience in the life insurance sector, specialising in risk management. Over the last decade, he has supported boards with financial, risk, and capital management transitions in response to regulatory change.



Alessandra Mongiardino
Independent Non-Executive Director

Alessandra was appointed Independent Non-Executive Director of Triodos Bank UK in January 2023. She has nearly 30 years of international risk management experience, having held senior roles at major financial institutions including NatWest, Nordea, and HSBC. Alessandra holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Warwick and the GARP FRM qualification. She is a board member of First Garden Cities Homes, serves on the Financial Services Faculty Board of the ICAEW, and is the former Managing Director of Financial and Strategic Risk at NatWest.



Nigel Morrison
Independent Non-Executive Director

Nigel was appointed Independent Non-Executive Director of Triodos Bank UK in August 2024. He is a qualified accountant and retired as a Partner from Grant Thornton UK LLP at the end of 2023. He brings strategic business experience gained as a Partner, as well as a period as Grant Thornton's Chief Financial Officer. Nigel is a former trustee of Avon Wildlife Trust and currently a Non-Executive Director of Dogs Trust.



Wibout de Klijne
Non-Executive Director

Wibout de Klijne was appointed as Non-Executive Director on the Triodos Bank UK Board in April 2022. Wibout is currently Director of KYC and Financial Crime for Triodos Bank Group. He joined in September 2019 after a long career at Rabobank. During his career Wibout has held positions in a number of different areas ranging from risk management and security to compliance in both first and second line. He is a very open and positive person and results driven with a focus on the development of people.



Mark Clayton
Executive Director, CEO

Mark was appointed CEO and Executive Director of Triodos Bank UK in May 2025, having joined as Chief Operating Officer in January 2024. He brings 30 years' experience in the banking sector, including Chief Operating Officer at Unity Trust and 23 years with HSBC's retail banking division. Mark is committed to ethical and sustainable banking and believes in banking as a force for positive change. He holds a degree in Banking, Insurance and Finance.



Sian Williams
Executive Director, CRO

Sian joined Triodos Bank UK in January 2021 as the Chief Risk Officer. Prior to this, Sian had spent 16 years at Lloyds Bank in various senior risk and compliance roles, including four years as Risk Director of the bank's International Wealth business unit. Sian brings over 30 years' financial risk and regulatory experience, gained working in the private and public sectors, both in the UK and internationally. She holds a Masters in Finance and an Economics degree.



Sarah Morse
Executive Director, CFO

Sarah was appointed Chief Financial Officer of Triodos Bank UK in December 2022, having initially joined the bank in May 2021 as a consultant and serving as Interim CFO since July 2022. Prior to this, Sarah spent 12 years at Nationwide Building Society in a variety of senior finance and risk roles. Sarah qualified as an accountant in 2003. Sarah brings more than 20 years of experience in accounting, finance and prudential risk, gained from across financial services and travel and tourism sectors.

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Strategic Report

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Chair's Statement

I am pleased to present the Triodos Bank UK Annual Report and Results for 2025. Our parent company Triodos Bank N.V. has published a full Integrated Annual Report that can be used as a point of reference (annual-report-triodos.com) alongside this report and is referred to as a source for further information. The reporting of financial and non-financial information in one integrated annual report reflects a commitment to transparency and our mission and values.

The Board welcomed Mark Clayton into the role of CEO in May. He was previously Chief Operating Officer, after joining the Bank in early 2024. He has brought with him a wealth of experience, having served as COO at Unity Trust Bank, a fellow member of the Global Alliance for Banking on Values. Mark also had a 23-year career at HSBC, where he held various senior roles and led large teams within the retail banking division. After over almost 10 years as CEO we said farewell to Bevis Watts, with thanks for his tremendous contribution and for his commitment in supporting a smooth transition.

In 2025, Triodos Bank UK delivered on plans to optimise operations and focused on activities that enabled us to achieve growth and resilience, both in terms of positive impact and financially. Gross new lending origination was £157 million (2024: £165million), an important measure of our impact as we finance more pioneers and sustainable organisations. The overall loan book grew slightly by £10 million and the pipeline is strong with approved loans not yet paid out rising from £83m at the end of 2024 to £127m at the end of 2025. The Bank's capital and liquidity

positions continue to be healthy and well above the regulatory minimum requirements.

In a competitive UK retail banking landscape, we also achieved growth in our customer numbers and funds entrusted and were voted 'Best Ethical Financial Provider' for the fourth consecutive year at the British Bank Awards. We were again named a Which? Eco Provider, now one of only two banks accredited with this label in the UK. Alongside this recognition, it was great to attend events in the year where we acknowledged the 30th anniversary of the Bank in the UK.

The Board is well informed on strategic, regulatory and change initiatives. The Bank continues to steadily grow, with the support of the wider Triodos Bank Group as we pursue joint plans to improve efficiency and scalability.

Triodos Bank Group moved into a new phase in 2025 with a clear strategy to deliver meaningful impact. This focuses on increasing our relevance by growing

"We continue to have complete clarity in our focus and purpose in delivering values-based banking, with a solid financial performance, good risk management and most importantly a positive impact on people and planet."



> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

the customer base, strengthening our customer focus, further innovating and digitalising and becoming a more cost-efficient organisation. Triodos Bank UK will be a key part of that.

It was good to see Triodos Bank Group issue a package of measures to strengthen the relationship with the Bank's Depository Receipts (DR) Holders. A settlement offer of €10 per DR to eligible DR Holders in exchange for full and final discharge had a high acceptance rate and was finalised in October. During the year the financial and reputational risks to Triodos Bank Group related to litigation decreased markedly thanks to this high acceptance rate. Please refer to the to the Risk Overview section of this report for further detail regarding the risks that the Bank currently faces.

Nevertheless, as we enter 2026, we see reasons to be optimistic. There will undoubtedly be more uncertainty related to geopolitical factors that will impact the macroeconomic environment. However, we continue to have complete clarity in our focus and purpose in delivering values-based banking, with a solid financial performance, good risk management and most importantly a positive impact on people and planet.

We have set ourselves ambitious lending targets for 2026 based on a healthy lending pipeline and an increased investment in our Business Banking teams which will enable us to drive greater impact in society and further strengthen our financial resilience.

Through our activities as a financial institution, we make money work for positive change and promote the conscious use of money. This approach is supported by our business principles, minimum standards, and transparency. And, as a frontrunner, we will continue to also advocate for change across the banking sector to be more in line with these standards.

Thank you to all our customers, co-workers, and supporters for helping us to deliver our mission over the past 12 months and into the future.

Gary Page, Chair of the Board

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Chief Executive Officer Review

It has been an enormous privilege to step into the CEO role this year. It was always going to be a big year for Triodos Bank UK as we celebrated our 30th anniversary. In that time, we have lent over £2.5 billion to projects and organisations delivering transformative social and environmental impact in the UK.

Celebrating 30 years provided a unique moment to both acknowledge our heritage and look ahead to the next 30 years. It was also timed well with the news that the Bank was to receive its fourth King's Award for Enterprise in the Sustainable Development category - the only UK bank to have achieved the accolade this many times.

We aim to combine positive impact with steady financial results, alongside a modest risk profile. In 2025, multiple global and sectoral trends continued to shape our operating environment. The UK economy overall showed some growth amid ongoing inflationary pressures, cautious consumer spending, and persistent challenges from both global uncertainty and domestic policy adjustments. In response, we remained focused on our customers, conscious in our decision making and of course always driven by our mission.

The Bank continued to work on a sustainable financial return while maintaining a solid equity base, capital ratios and a substantial liquidity surplus. The return on equity (RoE) for Triodos Bank UK this year was 6.9% against a target of 5-7% in the mid-term.

Triodos Bank UK achieved a profit after tax of £13.9million (2024: £5.5million). The improvement was based on better net interest margin, lower impairment charges and optimising our local costs. Every Pound of profit helps us to finance more positive change. We managed a series of reductions in the Bank of England base rate through the year whilst maintaining fair outcomes for our customers. Our cost to income ratio was 70.0%, against a target of 70-75%. The focus on cost management across all levels of the Bank in 2025 has been key to this outcome. Our capital position remains strong with CET1 at 21.3%(2024: 22.1%).

Our loan portfolio grew year-on-year from £1,088 million to £1,098 million. Net interest income was £3.3 million higher compared to 2024. The 6% increase came mainly from liquidity balances and careful management of our net interest margin.

The specialist financing we undertake at the Bank spans many areas such as education, nature-based solutions, healthcare, clean energy, organic farms, charities and social housing - all focused around five transition themes of energy, food, resource, society and wellbeing. One of my first priorities as CEO has

"Banking with Triodos means money can shape a brighter future. Through every transaction, our customers make that bright future a reality."



> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

been to get to know our business lending customers and to visit the organisations we lend to and partner with, as this is where we have our biggest impact.

Meanwhile, improving co-worker and customer experience and evolving our products is still a top priority. Customers increasingly expect banking services to be seamless, digital and integrated into their daily lives. In 2025, we delivered on some significant projects and continued to work hard to deliver improvements to our processes and add new features. Many customers told us they wanted to see the personal current account offer mobile digital payments and this year we rolled out Apple Pay and Google Pay, as well as VISA click-to-pay. The mobile banking app now includes Insights, our new money management tool.

New digital tools and platforms are being implemented Bank-wide to increase efficiency. We are consciously and responsibly applying artificial intelligence (AI) to support co-worker productivity and enable better service delivery, with careful attention to ethical considerations and human oversight. Together, these developments have delivered considerable time savings.

Yet, even in this digital age, customers value authentic human connection, especially when making meaningful financial decisions aligned with their values. This confirms the strength of our approach; we continue to enhance our digital capabilities while preserving personal connection where it adds value for our customers. Our work on customer experience improvements drove a further increase of our Trustpilot score up to 4.3 (out of 5).

Customer numbers in the UK continue to grow, increasing by 1% and funds entrusted deposits saw growth year-on-year (£1,736 million to £1,818 million) demonstrating that customers are choosing us

to hold their funds and there is demand for sustainable banking.

We were pleased to start offering a range of business and charity savings deposit accounts again at the start of the year for new customers. While new accounts for children, including Junior ISAs, were not reintroduced as planned, I'm pleased to say that we plan to introduce them in 2026. However, offering a new business current account proposition is still something that is hard for us to deliver anytime soon given the challenges of getting the right product into the market and our focus for now being more on positive impact with our lending.

We have been optimising the organisation through improved governance, simplification and conscious choices to reduce operating expenses where possible. Our Springboard Programme (2023 – 2025) delivered multiple workstreams to ensure that the Bank remains compliant and in-control in an adaptive, robust and cost-effective way.

A strong and transparent relationship with our UK regulators has been maintained, with ongoing dialogue through the year. In line with the rest of the industry, we are continuing to work hard to embed key regulatory programmes such as Consumer Duty and Operational Resilience. We are evolving as an impact-led bank and also focused on our people strategy to enable an inclusive culture where every co-worker can thrive.

Finally, Triodos Bank continued to lead the way in terms of our ambition to change the financial sector, striving for more sustainability, transparency and diversity in business models. In 2025 it was hard to see conflict dividing so many of us and increasing levels of misinformation promoting climate denial in the face of ever more catastrophic evidence. Against this

external backdrop, it was disappointing to see many banks pull back from sustainability commitments.

It is no longer enough for banks simply to avoid funding harmful practices. Banking with Triodos means money can shape a brighter future. Through every transaction, our customers make that bright future a reality.

Our most significant strategic focus over the next three years is growth of the lending book. This is how we create positive impact for people and planet. We will also continue to enhance customer experience and focus on operational optimisation to strengthen our financial sustainability and to support continuous investment back into the business that will meet the current and future needs of our customers. Recognising the importance of staying connected and relevant to our customers, Triodos Bank Group has undertaken a significant refresh of our visual identity in 2025, which we are rolling out in 2026, for instance with this Annual Report.

As we look to continue growing the Bank sustainably in the years ahead, thank you for sharing in what we stand for and for your support.

Mark Clayton, Chief Executive Officer

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Fair review of the business

Key performance indicators

Business Highlights

Customers

Co-workers

Suppliers

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Business Performance

Fair review of the business

Triodos Bank UK is a deposits funded lending operation, supporting organisations whose objectives are aligned with those of the Bank, which is to make money work for positive social, environmental and cultural change. Through our activities as a financial institution, including providing sustainable impact investment funds, we make money work for positive change and promote the conscious use of money.

The purpose of Triodos Bank UK is reflected through the strategy, policies and procedures which embed a positive corporate and risk management culture. These values also support the Bank's commitment to ensuring the fair treatment of its customers and ensuring that the products and services provided continue to meet customer demands and needs.

The companies, institutions and projects to which Triodos Bank UK lends benefit people and planet. This is supported by depositors and investors who want to encourage socially responsible business and a sustainable society.

Triodos Bank UK offers the following products and services:

- Savings products and current accounts for customers;
- Lending to mission-aligned organisations;
- Investment products in the form of impact investment funds; and
- Corporate finance advice to organisations to structure appropriate capital and fund raising (including via an online crowdfunding platform).

The current size of Triodos Bank UK relative to the size of the UK economy is small, but we believe there is considerable demand for a more conscious and sustainable form of banking in the UK, which delivers benefit for Triodos Bank UK customers, society, the environment and the financial system. Triodos Bank UK's balance sheet is funded by customer deposits and equity. Our business model uses the 'real' money provided by our savers and investors to create positive impact through investments and loans in the 'real' economy.

To make sure that Triodos Bank UK only finances sustainable enterprises, potential borrowers are first assessed on the added value they create, ensuring selected projects meet our positive screening criteria and are above our Minimum Standards. These clearly set out what we will and won't fund through our direct investment activities and are captured under the headings of Human Dignity, Planetary Health and Responsible Business Practices. After that, the risk and return of a prospective loan are then assessed, and a decision made about whether it is a responsible banking option.

Balance sheet information is set out below in the Business Performance section. Triodos Bank UK does not engage in the 'money markets' or in wholesale lending to other banks as part of our core strategy. However our UK banking licence requires us to demonstrate the financial resilience of our business model and stress-test our ability to manage variances in liquidity, should this be necessary at any point in the future. It is for this reason that we make small scale money market transactions to test the validity of our recovery plan assumptions. Triodos Bank Group

also use money market transactions where appropriate given the scale and complexity of the business.

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Fair review of the business

Key performance indicators

Business Highlights

Customers

Co-workers

Suppliers

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Key performance indicators

Key performance indicator	2025	2024
Loans and advances to customers	£1,098 million	£1,088 million
Customer account balances	£1,818 million	£1,736 million
Common equity tier 1 ratio	21.3%	22.1%
Total capital ratio	21.3%	22.7%
Leverage ratio	10.5%	11.3%
Liquidity coverage ratio	446%	471%
Operating expenses / total income	70.0%	81.5%
Return on equity	6.9%	2.8%
Number of co-workers ¹	344	352

¹ Aligned with average co-workers disclosed in note 5 of the Notes to the financial statements

The key metrics used by the Board and senior management to measure 2025 performance are shown above, along with their comparative values at year end 31 December 2024.

Business Highlights

During the year Triodos Bank UK made a profit after tax of £13.9 million, which equates to a return on equity of 6.9%. This compares to profit after tax for 2024 of £5.5 million (2.8% return on equity). The key events in the year and the primary drivers of the financial performance are described in more detail below.

Loans and advances to customers

The ongoing economic uncertainty has continued to create challenges for origination activity. Total loans and advances to customers grew 1% in the year; from £1,088 million to £1,098 million. In addition, the

improvement in the quality of our loan book is set out in the Impairments section below.

Gross new lending during the year was £157 million (2024: £165 million) which is an important indicator of the contribution Triodos Bank UK makes towards a more sustainable economy. The classification of our loans by our Transition Themes is set out in the Our Impact section.

Customer accounts

Overall customer numbers in the UK grew by 1% from 91,602 to 92,948 as at 31 December 2024.

Customer accounts include current accounts and variable and fixed term savings accounts for individuals or businesses, the majority of which are small or medium sized. Triodos Bank UK's customer account balances grew 5% in the year from £1,736 million to £1,818 million.

Further information on the enhancements to customer services and products can be found in the Customers section below.

Net interest income

Net interest income for the year was £58.6 million (2024: £55.2 million). Net interest margin has been managed carefully to ensure a fair balance between the sustainability of the Bank and fair outcomes to our customers.

From 2024 to 2025, there has also been an increase in income from bond investments from £16m to £20m. The Bank's strategy for High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) investment has been focused on interest rate risk mitigation through investment in fixed rate assets to reduce the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk.

Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income for the year totalled £3.1 million (2024: £2.0million). This is derived from lending, payment transactions, corporate finance, and investment management activities.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses for the year were £43.1 million (2024: £46.7 million), of which £21.5 million were co-worker costs (2024: £21.3 million). Operating expenses reduced year over year due to a relentless focus on cost optimisation in tandem with efficiency improvements from across the Bank. This was managed, reported and celebrated as part of our Springboard programme.

In 2025, intercompany recharges from Triodos Bank inclusive of irrecoverable VAT were £14.6 million (2024: £16.0 million). These recharges cover the costs of general overheads and IT services and development of new systems, product functionality and digitalisation of the operating model. The reduction reflects the equivalent improvements in cost management at Triodos Bank Group and the review of the allocation methodology to business units.

Triodos Bank UK's cost-to-income ratio year of 70.0% versus 81.5% for the previous financial year is an improvement and within the Bank's target of 70-75%. The change in cost to income ratio is driven by the multiple factors set out on both income and costs.

Impairments

For the year ended 31 December 2025, impairment charges for financial assets and off-balance sheet liabilities of £0.3 million were recognised under the expected credit loss (ECL) method required by International Financial Reporting Standard 9 (IFRS 9). This is compared to £3.7 million in 2024.

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Fair review of the business

Key performance indicators

Business Highlights

Customers

Co-workers

Suppliers

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

In 2025 we've seen a continued improvement in the credit quality of the loan book through a reduction in non-performing loans. The non-performing loans percentage returned to within internal risk appetite by year-end.

The total ECL provision across loans, bonds and off balance sheet commitments as at 31 December 2025 was £5.0 million versus £6.2 million as at 31 December 2024.

Tax

Triodos Bank UK's tax charge for the year was £4.2 million (2024: £1.5 million) which translates into an effective tax rate of 23.4% (2024: 21.0%). The effective tax rate is lower than would be implied by the current headline tax rate due to lending that qualifies for Community Investment Tax Relief (CITR). Triodos Bank UK's effective tax rate excluding CITR was 25.0% (2024: 25.1%).

CITR is an incentive that provides tax relief when investing in Community Development Finance Institutions (CDFIs), designed to encourage investment in disadvantaged communities. The impact of CITR on developing communities is substantial as it stimulates economic growth, creates job opportunities, and enhances the overall wellbeing of residents. By providing tax incentives, CITR attracts much needed capital to areas facing economic challenges, fostering sustainable development and addressing social inequalities all of which contribute to Triodos Bank UK's mission mainly across the societal and wellbeing impact themes. This not only aids in revitalising local economies but also strengthens social cohesion, empowering communities to thrive in the long run.

Profitability

As a result of the factors set out above, Triodos Bank UK's return on equity for 2025 was 6.9% (2024: 2.8%). This is within the Bank's target of 5-7%.

Capital

Triodos Bank UK's regulatory capital consists of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, which includes ordinary share capital, retained earnings and reserves after adjustment for intangible assets. Tier 2 Bonds issued in December 2020 were repaid in 2025. All ordinary share capital is held by Triodos Bank Group.

Triodos Bank UK's policy is to maintain a sound capital base to provide an adequate buffer in a severe stress scenario and thereby to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business. The Bank's approach to the measurement of capital adequacy is primarily based on monitoring the relationship of the capital resources requirement to available capital resources. Triodos Bank UK had a Total Capital Ratio (TCR) requirement from the regulator of 16.3% (2024: 16.3%) at the end of the financial year.

Triodos Bank UK manages its activities to comply with all externally imposed capital requirements and ended the year with a CET1 ratio of 21.3% (2024: 22.1%) and a total capital ratio of 21.3% (2024: 22.7%). In 2025, total capital ratio and CET1 ratio are equal because of the Tier 2 bond repayment which took place in the year.

Liquidity

Triodos Bank UK's lending is funded entirely by customer deposits. At year end, and at all times throughout the year, Triodos Bank UK was in excess of all liquidity targets and requirements; its Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) at year end was 446% (2024: 471%). See Note 26 for more information.

Customers

Delivering good customer outcomes to retail customers who partner in our mission remains central to products, service provision and decision-making. We're continually working on developments to secure payments and make everyday banking tasks quicker, easier, and more secure. Keeping customers safe online is of utmost importance and this is achieved by making the best use of technology to improve and adapt faster to security and regulatory requirements. Guided by our commitment to human dignity, we continue to design our products and services to provide fair value and our aim is to ensure that all customers - including those experiencing vulnerability - receive the level of care and support to which they are entitled. These cultural expectations are embedded across the Bank, supported by the integration of Consumer Duty and conduct requirements into our business-as-usual activities. This section refers to our current and savings account customers. Our borrowing customers are covered in the Our Impact section below.

In 2025, we strengthened our digital services to improve convenience and customer empowerment of account servicing. We expanded our payment options (Apple Pay, Google Pay and VISA Click to Pay) and introduced a personalised financial insights tool to help customers manage their money. Secure online chat was added to our existing customer contact channels as a digital support channel and has quickly become one of our most used points of contact.

The Business Current Account remains available on an exception-only basis for Lending customers, and balances have remained stable throughout 2025. Business Savings Accounts were re-launched at the start of 2025 for customers who were new to the bank and targeted promotion has been undertaken to increase awareness of the product offering. Activity

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Fair review of the business

Key performance indicators

Business Highlights

Customers

Co-workers

Suppliers

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

has been closely monitored and there are ongoing improvements being made to the onboarding process to streamline and remove friction points. This has resulted in an increase in new account applications in the latter part of 2025. Having business savings accounts open to new customers has reversed the declining deposit balances seen in recent years and we will be looking to see these continue to grow in coming years. Work to improve our online functionality in internet banking is ongoing and these improvements enable business customers to self-serve for administration and day-to-day tasks.

Our outcomes monitoring and related assurance activities continue to highlight opportunities for improvement, although key indicators are trending positively. Complaints reduced by approximately 42% year-on-year, while our external awards and accreditations, already referenced, continue a positive trend.

Co-workers

The Bank's mission has human dignity and quality of life central to all that we do, and this is integral to how we support our co-workers to succeed. Our people and culture strategy is designed to activate our mission, by creating a highly engaged, inclusive and adaptive community of co-workers. We enable each other to be at our best, fostering personal leadership and accountability in all, with a commitment to learning and growth.

The redesign of our operating model across Triodos Bank which began in 2022, with the aim of improving ways of working as One Bank and increasing operational effectiveness, concluded in the UK in 2025. This was accompanied by a number of UK-only team restructures focused on improving ways of

working, matching skills to business need and working towards cost reduction objectives.

In 2025, we continued to focus on further developing the capability of our people leaders with more people leaders undertaking LEAD - Triodos Bank's flagship leadership programme. We also highlighted the connection between each co-worker's personal values and Triodos Bank's core values during an Identity Week, and educated co-workers and managers in effective performance management dialogues.

We invested in a Continuous Improvement programme to encourage co-workers to identify, prioritise and implement changes that will improve ways of working. During 2025, 17 teams at Triodos Bank UK participated in the programme saving more than 20,000 hours across the organisation.

We continue to embrace flexible and hybrid working, balancing business need with individual preference to enable all co-workers to maintain their wellbeing and be their best at work.

Average number of co-workers during the year was 344 (2024: 352), with voluntary attrition at 8.6% (2024: 13.7%). Overall, the gender ratio is 45% male and 55% female (2024: 46% and 54%). At a senior management level, which includes the Board of Directors and the Senior Management Team (SMT), the gender ratio is 60% male and 40% female (2024: 61% and 39%).

Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) remains a core part of our mission and we continue to work towards creating a co-worker population representative of the customers and communities we serve, as well as building an inclusive community where co-workers feel they belong. In 2024 and 2025 we asked co-workers to record their data as related to "protected characteristics" in our HR system to help us better understand the make up of our co-worker population

and allow us to analyse the impact of our actions to increase representation, remove structural barriers to equity and strengthen inclusion. In 2025 the co-worker response rate significantly increased. We believe this demonstrates trust in our handling of this data and the positive purpose for which it is collected. The high response rate also gave us confidence that our focus on women at our higher grades, minoritised ethnic groups and those from a lower socio-economic background remain relevant and appropriate.

We have identified potential organisational actions that could be taken across the three stages of a co-worker's journey with Triodos Bank UK, namely recruitment, progression and retention. Addressing under representation is a long-term journey and one that requires sustained focus and targeted actions to address systemic barriers. We have seen progress in 2025 with 28% of new hires being from a minoritised ethnic group compared to 22% in 2024.

Additionally, Triodos Bank UK measures and monitors its gender pay gap. Our 2024 data, published in March 2025, showed a reduction in both our mean and median pay gaps. Our mean pay gap was 14.1% (down from 15.9% in 2023 and 16.9% in 2022) and our median pay gap was 12.8% (down from 18.6% in 2023 and 22.5% in 2022). Our ambition is to achieve a 0% gender pay gap but we still do not have an even distribution of men and women across our pay grades. This imbalance at the higher grades is the primary driver of our gender pay gap and we continue to work on changing this through targeted actions aimed at both increasing the number of women recruited into Triodos and supporting our current female co-workers to be able to progress.

Pay ratios (highest to median salaries) for Triodos Bank UK are published as part of the Triodos Bank Group Integrated Annual Report and in line with an International Remuneration Policy where the 2025 pay

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Fair review of the business

Key performance indicators

Business Highlights

Customers

Co-workers

Suppliers

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

ratio (highest to median salary) for Triodos Bank UK was 5.4:1. Triodos Bank does not pay individual bonuses as we do not consider financial incentives an appropriate way to motivate and reward co-workers in a values-based bank.

In 2025, we continued our signatory status with the Women in Finance and Bristol Women in Business Charters and continued our membership of Women in Banking & Finance (WIBF), actively encouraging our female co-workers to take advantage of the support and development opportunities provided by WIBF. We continued to support the Bristol Women in Business and University of West of England projects on intersectionality and on how to promote flexible working opportunities to encourage more women to participate in the workforce.

In support of the inclusive culture we strive for, we introduced our Prevention of Harassment policy this year and launched training for all co-workers on understanding and preventing sexual harassment in the workplace.

Suppliers

During 2025, we restructured the procurement function and supplier-facing teams to adopt a Business Partnering model in a strategic shift to enable a more cohesive and efficient approach to supplier relationship management, ensuring that procurement activities remain aligned with Triodos Bank's broader objectives and values. A key development has been the embedding of the Procurement and Outsourcing Policy, which has significantly enhanced risk management and mitigation across our supply chain. By standardising processes and controls we are able to identify, assess and manage supplier risk more consistently, while supporting business continuity and compliance with ethical and legal standards.

Importantly, the Procurement team now exercises oversight and monitoring control over all third party relationships, beyond those classified as critical to the delivery of our services to customers. This expanded remit allows for a more comprehensive approach to supplier governance, ensuring that all relationships are subject to appropriate scrutiny and that emerging risks are addressed proactively.

In 2025, we also reviewed our responsibilities under the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and implemented a Bank-wide project to review existing arrangements, benchmark good practice and ensure that our policies, processes and reporting are aligned with the requirements and intent of the legislation. A key outcome was the introduction of the Supplier Code of Conduct as a collaborative tool to strengthen our engagement with our supply chain. The Code sets out clear expectations regarding labour practices, health and safety, environmental responsibility, ethics and data security. It is designed not only to mitigate environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks but to also encourage our suppliers - particularly those who may fall outside the scope of specific legislation - to improve their working practices. Through regular engagement and feedback mechanisms we work with suppliers to foster continuous improvement and uphold the highest standards of integrity and sustainability.

We recognise that strong supplier relationships are integral to the delivery of our strategy and the achievement of our sustainability goals. Decisions relating to procurement and supplier management are made with careful consideration of stakeholder feedback, risk factors, and the long-term impact on the business and wider society.

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Our Impact

We are a values-based bank, enabling people to use money consciously to contribute towards creating a healthy society with human dignity at its core. We believe in a world where people can thrive within planetary boundaries. To achieve this vision, a shift in mindset is needed from an extractive, profit-focused approach to regenerative and inclusive practices that prioritise long-term ecological and social wellbeing.

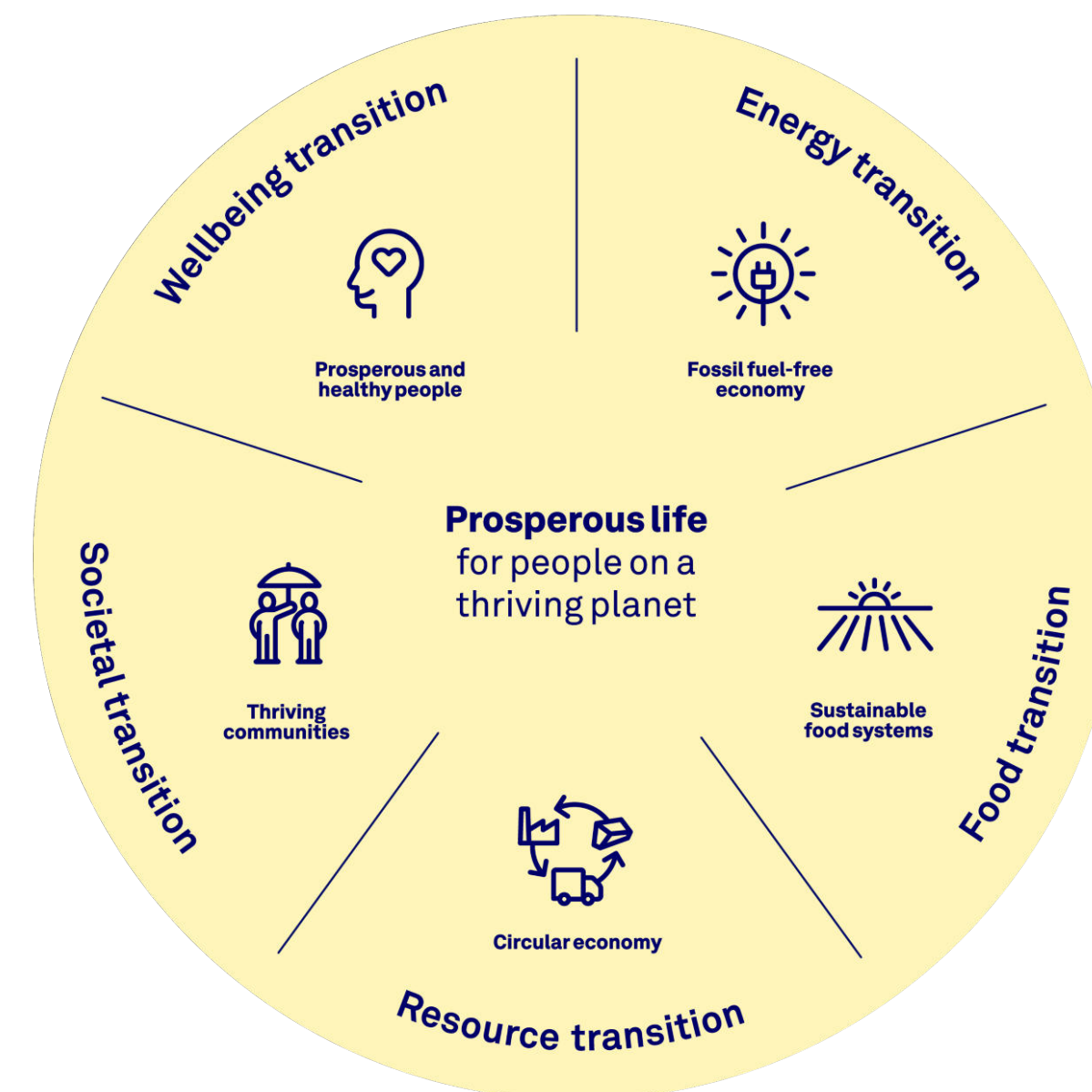
Our Triodos Bank impact vision and financial system vision provide a clear direction for achieving deep, systemic transformation. Our goal is to contribute to a more sustainable and inclusive society through financing change and changing finance. We aim to use both our financing and our role as a financial institution to accelerate transformative change in five interlinked transition themes: energy, food, resource, societal and wellbeing. In the Triodos Bank Integrated Annual Report we map how these transition themes contribute to the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Our approach in financing transitions is first and foremost based on values-based expert judgement, enabling us to select financing options that generate positive impact. We recognise that all financing and investments carry the risk of causing negative social and environmental impacts. Therefore, we apply our minimum standards to mitigate these risks and minimise any adverse impact as much as possible. This approach is supported by our business principles.

Below we outline how we advanced our mission in 2025 through our ongoing advocacy for a more sustainable, diverse and transparent financial sector with the aim of 'changing finance', and through our loans and investments 'financing change'. We provide insight into our financed portfolio using quantitative

results and impact stories that illustrate how our customers and investees contributed to the five transition themes.

The transition themes are closely connected to our climate and nature ambitions and form the foundation of our impact strategy. Each theme drives systemic change that reduces environmental pressures while fostering social resilience. For example, the energy transition accelerates fossil-free solutions to meet our climate targets, while the food and resource transitions promote regenerative agriculture and circular economies that protect biodiversity. The societal and wellbeing transitions ensure these shifts deliver inclusive prosperity and healthy living conditions.



> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Change Finance

We believe advocacy is essential for accelerating the transition towards a more sustainable and inclusive society. Our advocacy efforts towards systemic change are focused on influencing public policy, raising awareness and mobilising collective action together with mission-aligned allies.

In 2025, we refined our advocacy strategy to strengthen our role as a mission-driven bank, thought leader and a credible partner to policymakers and societal stakeholders. Grounded in practical experience as a financial institution, our approach combines direct engagement, strategic partnerships and bold ideas. We mobilise our stakeholder community and base our actions on evidence to drive credible, transformative change. This includes speaking at events, partnering with others and sharing our expertise on sustainable finance.

Much of our work this year has focused on the development of the nature-based solutions sector, in particular Biodiversity Net Gain policy developments and support for community energy. We also continued to advocate for robust climate finance frameworks and ambitious targets to reduce carbon emissions and phase out fossil fuels, including through our support for the Fossil Fuel Treaty. Our decision to withdraw from the [Net-Zero Banking Alliance](#) was driven by its weakening guidelines, including the removal of the 1.5 degree target requirement, and the shift from strict obligations to voluntary disclosures.

We continued to support UK Climate and Nature Bill proposals and, in conjunction with partners including The Aldersgate Group, E3G, Friends of the Earth and broad coalitions of business voices, we have urged the government to protect and extend its commitment to addressing the climate and nature crisis. We have also submitted directly, or contributed to, a number

of consultation responses on relevant issues, including Biodiversity Net Gain - small sites, Enhancing banks' and insurers' approaches to managing climate-related risks and a UK Green Taxonomy.

In late 2025, Triodos Bank published our [vision for the future of finance](#), calling for a fundamental transformation of the financial system. Including stronger public control over capital flows and the introduction of a public digital euro to ensure finance serves people, planet, and the real economy. Further details on international advocacy work are described in the Triodos Bank Group Integrated Annual Report.

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Memberships and affiliations

Triodos Bank UK is an active member of various external organisations that advocate and are involved

in the design of sustainability-related policy and business best practice. Also, as part of Triodos Bank Group, Triodos Bank UK is a member of wider international initiatives. Though not all listed here, the

Bank also supports the work of various other campaign groups and alliances all detailed on the Triodos Bank UK website.

Organisation	Description
Aldersgate Group	Cross-party alliance of businesses, NGOs, and policymakers advocating for environmentally sustainable and economically competitive public policy.
B Corporation	Verification by B Lab to meeting high standards of social and environmental performance, accountability, and transparency. Triodos Bank Group has been a certified B Corp since 2015.
Bristol Climate and Nature Partnership	Cross-sector partnership bringing together public, private, and community organisations to drive climate action and nature recovery in Bristol.
Business Declares	Network of businesses acknowledging climate and ecological emergency and committing to rapid, science-based action.
Community Energy England	Representative body supporting community-led energy projects in England, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and local ownership models.
Climate Coalition	Broad alliance of organisations and individuals working together to build public support and political momentum for climate action in the UK.
Fossil Fuel Free Banking Alliance	Campaign alliance advocating for banks to stop financing fossil fuel projects and align lending with climate science and net-zero goals.
Green Alliance	Independent think tank and charity working to influence environmental policy and promote solutions for climate change, nature recovery, and sustainable resource use.
Green Finance Institute	UK-backed organisation accelerating flow of finance into green projects and infrastructure to support net zero and environmental recovery.
Responsible Finance	National membership body for responsible finance providers.
UKSIF – UK Sustainable Investment and Finance Association	Membership organisation promoting sustainable and responsible investment in the UK, influencing policy and encouraging finance to support environmental and social goals. Triodos is a member of the policy committee.
UK Finance	Trade association for the UK banking and finance industry representing firms across banking, finance, and financial services, including work on sustainable finance and climate risk. Triodos is a member of the sustainability committee.
Zero Hour	Grassroots campaign behind the Climate and Nature Bill, advocating for legally binding action on climate and nature.

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Business loans by transition theme

Impact information is mostly collected through the interaction of relationship managers and their clients and projects. Our business loans and fund investments can contribute to multiple transition themes. We categorise them under a primary transition theme for reporting and steering purposes. More information about our guidelines for measuring impact under these transition themes is included in the Triodos Bank Integrated Annual Report.

Our main guidelines for measuring impact by transition theme are:

- Our calculations only measure the impact of activities that we finance or invest in, unless stated otherwise.
- We use the contribution approach for impact figures, unless otherwise stated. This means that we include 100% of the impact when we co-finance a project or company, except when this represents the results unfairly.
- We apply the attribution approach when calculating our financed emissions. This means that we calculate the emissions as they relate to our share in the total financing of a project or company.
- We use conservative estimates if it is not possible to record 100% of the data required.
- The calculation of the number of projects is linked to the activities of the customer or investee rather than the count of credit agreements associated with them. This number can vary depending on the diverse activities undertaken or the different regions where the customer or investee operates.
- We have implemented internal control measures in the reporting process to enhance the reliability and accuracy of the impact data. Despite strict

definitions, this data can be subject to different interpretations, because most impact numbers are based on manually collected data from our lending customers.

For more detailed information on the measurements per theme, visit www.triodos.com/en/impact-vision.

Please note the positive impact of sales of the equity and bonds funds in the UK are not captured here. Triodos Bank UK offers a number impact funds managed by Triodos Investment Management. The positive impact of the investment products sold in the UK are not captured here. Details are provided in the individual fund Annual Impact Reports listed on the [Triodos Investment Management website](#).

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Energy transition theme (21% of lending by value; 2024: 21%)

Our vision is for societies to move away from fossil fuel-based energy production to clean energy generation that is accessible and affordable for everyone.

The Energy transition theme includes renewable energy projects – such as wind and solar power, hydroelectric, heat and cold storage – and energy-saving and storage projects. It also includes environmental technology projects, for instance through recycling companies and optical fibre projects.

In 2025, Triodos Bank UK financed 95 projects (2024: 97) in the energy sector. These included:

- 81 sustainable power-generating projects related to wind (35), solar (34) and hydro (12);
- 3 sustainable power projects in a construction phase;
- 11 energy-efficiency projects of which 10 heat storage projects.

Through our share in these renewable energy projects, over 80 ktonnes of CO₂e emissions were avoided (2024: 81 ktonnes). This is equal to the avoidance of emissions of approximately 550 million kilometres travelled by car.

The total capacity of the power-generating projects was 325 megawatts (MW) (2024: 359 MW), producing the equivalent of annual electricity needs of 157,000 households, or approximately 63,000 based on our share in the total financing of these projects (2024: 56,000).

Customer story: Voltalia UK

Voltalia UK is a global renewable energy producer and service provider. In 2025, £18.9m of new funding from Triodos Bank UK, enabled them to construct a new, subsidy-free photovoltaic plant with a capacity of 34MW near Scarborough, North Yorkshire.

The Eastgate Solar project will feature 62,500 solar panels and has a 15-year Corporate Power Purchase Agreement in place with The Co-operative Group, fulfilling 7.5% of the Co-op's electricity consumption within its food stores, distribution centres and funeral care homes across the UK.

The project will support a Community Benefit Fund and demonstrates how organisations with similar ambitions for a low-carbon future can work together to invest in renewable energy sources.



"Significant investment from Triodos reinforces our commitment to expanding our renewable energy footprint"

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Food transition theme (3% of lending value; 2024: 3%)

A successful food transition restores ecological balance, fosters inclusive prosperity and promotes healthy diets for all.

This theme includes agriculture that is organic or in conversion to organic and includes projects across the entire agricultural value chain – from farms, processors, wholesale companies and sustainable trade to natural-food shops.

We choose to finance organic because it avoids the use of pesticides and chemical fertilisers, has high animal welfare standards and helps revitalise the earth.

Triodos Bank UK financed 74 farms in 2025 that together managed approximately 26,400 acres of organic farmland (2024: 28,600).

Using the Ecological Footprint method developed by the Global Footprint Network and WWF we made an estimate of the total number of meals that could be produced with organic food from the farmland we finance. This results in approximately 12.3 million organic meals that could be produced from the farms' products.

Customer story: Mole End Farm

Mole End Farms, founded in 1993, has grown into one of the UK's leading organic top-fruit producers, supplying veg-boxes across the country. With Triodos Bank's long-standing support, including a new £2.6m loan in 2025, they have transitioned to an Employee Ownership Trust.

Mole End Farms has secured its succession plan while ensuring employees have a meaningful stake in both the business and the long-term stewardship of the land. Employee ownership deepens staff commitment to the care, resilience and organic management, strengthening both product quality and environmental integrity.



"Employees have a meaningful stake in both the business and the long-term stewardship of the land"

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Resource transition theme (6% of lending by value; 2024: 5%)

We adopt a holistic approach to resource transition and circularity, considering the impacts on the natural environment at every stage of material and product supply chains.

This approach is rooted in the belief that advancing the resource transition goes beyond merely preventing harm to nature; it also requires actively restoring biodiversity and ecosystem.

The Resources transition theme includes the sustainable property sector where we finance new buildings and renovation projects to reach high sustainability standards, the nature development and forestry sector which is important to remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, and the retail, production and professional services sectors that contribute to reduced resource waste or stimulate circular production and consumption and circularity-related services.

Sustainable property

In 2025, Triodos Bank UK financed the construction or renovation of 122 houses and commercial property buildings (2024: 116) with approximately 25,400 m² for both residential and commercial use (2024: 25,100 m²).

Nature development

The need to shift to a more nature-based economy and invest in projects that absorb carbon offers much opportunity. In 2025, Triodos Bank UK financed or co-financed fifteen projects with approximately 26,800 acres of nature and conservation land and sustainable forestry (2024: 26,300 acres).

This land is important for the sequestration or absorption of CO₂ from the atmosphere. In 2025, our financed share in these nature-based solutions projects resulted in the sequestration of approximately 11,350 tonne CO₂ (2024: 12,530 tonne CO₂), equal to at least 597,000 mature trees.

Customer story: Hicks Park Wood

Triodos Bank UK provided a loan to fund a major rewilding initiative in the historic landscape of Selwood Forest in Somerset. A £1.5m loan assisted with the purchase of a 133 acre site near Bruton, playing a critical role in linking existing rewilding sites, creating a connected landscape-scale network of restored habitats at an impressive and locally unprecedented scale.

The Hicks Park Wood project will restore ecosystems while also supporting sustainable land use and local employment. At the heart of the wider project is a vision to let nature take the lead, with native regeneration and animals playing a key role in maintaining healthy ecosystems, improving biodiversity, and enriching the soil.



"The Hicks Park Wood team plans to restore ecosystems by allowing natural processes to shape the landscape."

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Societal transition (34% of lending by value, 2024: 35%)

Our vision is to build a society rooted in solidarity and collaboration. We strive for a society where relationships are nurtured, cohesion among individuals and groups is promoted and social empowerment is fostered.

The Societal transition theme contains loans to businesses and (non-profit) organisations with clear social objectives, such as social housing, community and social-inclusion projects. It also covers the inclusive finance and fairtrade sector.

We finance the development of disadvantaged individuals through businesses that address specific social objectives; for example, in not-for-profit employment programmes, youth help centres, integration programmes and other community projects. We also lend to organisations that provide affordable housing for the people most in need.

In 2025, Triodos Bank UK financed 138 social housing projects, which directly and indirectly, through housing associations, provide accommodation for approximately 16,500 people (2024: 15,500).

Customer story: Harrogate Housing Association

In 2025 Harrogate Housing Association raised £15m of new loan funding from Triodos Bank UK. The loan facility enables the association to develop a further 200 homes to add to its existing portfolio of just over 300 homes in and around Harrogate.

The new homes will all have energy performance certificate (EPC) ratings of B or above, with some properties generating renewable energy through air source heat pumps and solar panels.

This will allow customers to benefit from energy bill savings, as well as providing wider environmental benefits. The Housing Association was established in 1968 in response to an appeal launched to mark the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which addressed the need to provide good quality accommodation at affordable rents.



"With Triodos Bank's support, we are delighted to be able to create more high-quality housing to support local families."

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Wellbeing transition (36% of lending by value, 2024: 36%)

The wellbeing transition focuses on activities that promote physical and mental health, self-development, self-expression and healthy relationships with others. Healthcare, arts and culture, and education are all a key focus, as are sports, recreation and philosophy of life activities.

Arts and culture

Arts and culture play an important role in the personal development of individuals and in social cohesion. They reveal new perspectives and inspire and connect people.

In 2025, Triodos Bank UK financed 41 projects in the cultural sector (2024: 49), from individual artists to large cultural institutions. Approximately 54% of the portfolio relates to workshop spaces.

Healthcare

Triodos Bank believes good physical and mental health and wellbeing are fundamental to a better quality of life. That's why we finance medical centres and homes that offer health services and care for the older and terminally ill people.

As a result of our finance over 3,070 individuals (2024: 2,690) were residents at 81 care homes for older people financed by Triodos Bank UK in 2025.

Customer story: Fisher Care

Longstanding care business Fisher Care Group utilised a £21m loan from Triodos Bank UK in 2025 to fund the purchase and development of two care homes, expanding its provision across the North of England. The homes will add 136 beds to the care group's portfolio, as it seeks to increase its impact in the care sector.

Both Atkinson House and The Maltings have development plans which will improve their Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings to 'A's in the future. Within this, biomass boilers, photovoltaic panels and ground source heat pumps will be installed in both homes.



"Our commitment to providing kind, compassionate and safe care services forms the cornerstone of everything we do at Fisher Care Group."

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Lending to Community Development Finance Institutions

Many small and medium enterprises (SMEs) struggle to access the funding they need to thrive, especially outside London and the South East. Non-profit Community Development Finance Institutions (CDFIs) offer one possible solution. They work to transform how small businesses access finance by providing loans where banks won't lend.

At Triodos Bank, a large majority of the organisations we have always served are SMEs, but we have not previously been able to help with these smaller, unsecured loans. This specialist wholesale lending to CDFIs means that we can help small grassroots businesses often in economically disadvantaged areas.

Customer story: SWIG Finance

In 2025 the non-profit CDFI SWIG Finance successfully secured a capital injection of £10 million from Triodos Bank UK and Better Society Capital (BSC) through the second phase of the Community Investment Enterprise Fund (CIEF). The £10 million facility was made available through Social Investment Scotland and went live in February 2025, enabling SWIG Finance to support more micro and small businesses in the South and West Country.

Corporate Finance

Alongside business lending, Triodos Bank UK has an established Corporate Finance team that specialises in providing advice to social enterprises and charities before they are in a position to engage with potential investors and take on external investment. We support organisations to become investment ready. This advisory work also includes developing new business models with environmental organisations to catalyse investment in nature-based solutions. We have worked with partners on several pioneering projects across different habitats focused on delivering a range of ecosystem services including carbon sequestration, biodiversity enhancement improvement, natural flood management and water quality improvement.

Since 2018, Triodos Bank UK has also hosted a crowdfunding platform (www.triodoscrowdfunding.co.uk) to help organisations to raise direct investment capital to grow. The social investors registered on this site are keen to make a positive impact with their money, as well as earn a financial return. Bond and equity offers are structured by the Triodos Bank UK corporate finance team.

In 2025, bonds were raised for independent power producer Distgen to finance Orkney-based wind energy, nature-led B Corp business House of Hackney and the UK energy investment company Thrive Renewables. Previous bonds that were repaid in full included the social enterprise Bristol Wood Recycling Project and the community interest company Animal Vets Trust.



"SWIG Finance will expand its geographical reach into the South and West Country and support many more underserved smaller businesses."

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Triodos Bank sets out the specifics of its climate change ambitions in the Triodos Bank Group Integrated Annual Report. To outline how this is applied at Triodos Bank UK, we have expanded further in this section. This section aligns with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), structured around its four pillars:

- Governance
- Strategy
- Risk Management
- Metrics and Targets

In anticipation of the UK Government's development of UK Sustainability Reporting Standards (UK SRS), which are expected to be closely aligned with the global baseline International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) Standards, Triodos Bank UK is committed to strengthening our practices to ensure future alignment with these standards. Following the publication of PRA Supervisory Statement SS5/25: *Enhancing banks' and insurers' approaches to managing climate-related risks.*, Triodos Bank UK is reviewing its practices to align with the Prudential Regulation Authority's updated supervisory expectations.

TCFD Summary

Below is a summary of our progress and achievements in 2025, as well as our future plans in relation to

the core content of the TCFD standards. Further Climate-related risk and opportunities disclosures are available within the Triodos Bank Group Integrated Annual Report.

TCFD Section	Recommendations	2025 Progress & Ongoing work	2026 Future Plans
Governance: <i>Disclose the Triodos Bank UK's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.</i>	Describe Triodos Bank UK board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Financial Officer (CFO) overall accountable for climate-related risks and opportunities oversight within the bank, responsibility delegated to the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risk Forum. The ESG Risk Forum, supported by the ESG Risk Lead as a subject matter expert, is aligned with Triodos Bank Group and provides input to other risk committees. ESG Risk Forum meets monthly to be informed on climate-related risks and opportunities. Climate-related risks and opportunities that inform Triodos Bank UK's strategy are monitored within the ESG Risk Forum, with an established channel for reporting and escalation to the Board when necessary. The Board is responsible for setting and overseeing the bank's strategic direction in response to these climate-related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap analysis to be conducted of skills and competencies required in the business to manage climate risks.
	Describe Triodos Bank UK management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate risk is managed through a three lines model with business areas owning and integrating climate risks. Board Risk Appetite Statement supports management of climate risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance reporting on climate risks and sustainability targets. Actions required to align with SS5/25 tracked within ESG Risk Forum. Management of Climate Risks embedded further into the First Line Business Areas.
Strategy: <i>Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the Triodos Bank UK's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.</i>	Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities Triodos Bank UK has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks and opportunities are identified within the annually conducted climate-related risk materiality assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing improvement of climate risk assessments to deliver greater analysis for short, medium, and long-term planning.
	Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on Triodos Bank UK businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triodos Bank Group published new integrated Climate & Nature Strategy. Targets emission reduction of 42% in 2030, and 63% in 2035, against 2020 baseline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions in support of the Climate & Nature Strategy embedded within strategic plan.
	Describe the resilience of Triodos Bank UK strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triodos Bank UK's strategy is informed by Triodos Bank Group-level analyses and is consistent with the Group's overall approach to managing climate-related risks and opportunities. Climate-related risks are integrated within the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the depth and precision of our assessments and expanded the variety of scenarios evaluated.

TCFD Section	Recommendations	2025 Progress & Ongoing work	2026 Future Plans
Risk Management: <i>Disclose how Triodos Bank UK identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.</i>	Describe the Triodos Bank UK processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2025 annual materiality assessment identifies physical and transition risks for managing within risk management framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen our climate risk assessment, advancing data collection, adopting more sophisticated analysis, and further integration of climate governance into our core risk management framework.
	Describe the Triodos Bank UK processes for managing climate-related risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESG Risk Framework formally documents climate risk responsibilities. Climate risk increasingly incorporated into the Bank's capital adequacy considerations and planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate risk considerations integrated further into the Bank's risk management framework as it matures.
	Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the Triodos Bank UK overall risk management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Risk Appetite Statement identifies acceptable exposure to risk and related key risk indicators. Climate-risk data and analytics modelling from Climate X (an intelligence platform) integrated into customer lifecycle to identify physical risks as part of lending process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continually assess and provide training to equip co-workers to effectively identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks. Climate risk data strengthened to better inform risk appetite limits. Deeper evaluation of climate risk within capital and liquidity adequacy assessment and other scenario analysis.
Metrics and Targets: <i>Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.</i>	Disclose the metrics used by the Triodos Bank UK to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets set within Climate and Nature strategy. Near-term emissions reduction targets are validated by SBTi as being science-based and are in line with the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to at most 1.5 degrees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build out third party data through Climate X tool, test customer understanding and validate findings. A data improvement exercise is underway to enhance the quality of data available for assessment of both transition and physical risks.
	Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG emissions included in the Metrics and Targets section. Monitor emissions from own operations, including co-worker travel data. Business Loan portfolio emissions reported using PCAF methodology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance data on suppliers and how Scope 3 information is collected and calculated.
	Describe the targets used by Triodos Bank UK to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metrics tracking key physical and transition risks were updated in 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further development and enhancement of climate-related risk metrics used to measure portfolio exposure.

> **Strategic Report**

- Chair's Statement
- Chief Executive Officer Review
- Business Performance
- Our Impact
- Climate Related Financial Disclosures**
- Risk Overview
- Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Strategy

Our mission and strategy

In 2025, Triodos Bank updated its targets and combined them into a new integrated Climate & Nature Strategy 'Dare to Act. Now'. Built on four pillars, this strategy focuses on concrete action over the next five years:

1. Reduce real emissions. Triodos Bank commits to reducing absolute financed emissions by at least 42% by 2030 compared to 2020, without the use of offsets, focusing on real reductions. Triodos Bank Group will be focusing on three activities that generate our largest footprint: business loans, mortgages, and listed equities and bonds from Triodos Investment Management.
2. Lead the change in financing the energy transition. Building on its renewable energy track record, Triodos Bank Group aims to lead in financing next-generation, decentralised and fair energy solutions. Triodos Bank has set a target of financing at least 275 new energy transition deals between 2026 and the end of 2030.
3. Fund Nature-based Solutions. Triodos Bank Group aim to provide at least EUR 500 million in investments, loans and contributions to the Nature-based Solutions sector between 2020 and the end of 2030.
4. Advocate for systems change. Advocacy is strengthened as a strategic pillar, pushing for effective regulation, fossil fuel phase-out as well as policies that support NbS and energy-efficient housing and biobased building.

Further information on the Triodos Bank Group strategy is available in the Triodos Bank Group Integrated Annual Report.

Triodos Bank UK is committed to supporting the achievement of the Triodos Bank Group strategy. This includes Climate & Nature insights to support customer financing, with a specific target for Nature-based Solutions loans and target growth in Innovative Energy Financing.

Risk management

Climate-related risks

Climate-related risks arise through physical risks and transition risks. As part of the response to these risks Triodos Bank UK reviews external developments such as laws, regulations, Dear CEO/CFO letters and the alignment with the TCFD sustainability disclosures.

Risk Management Model

To incorporate climate related risk, Triodos Bank UK has used the risk management model and control cycle. A brief explanation of each stage is provided.



Risk Identification

Triodos Bank UK conducts an annual climate risk materiality assessment to evaluate a comprehensive list of climate-related risks. These risks are identified through external sources such as the Climate Financial Risk Forum (CFRF) and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS).

In early 2025, Triodos Bank UK integrated Climate X's advanced analytics platform into its risk management processes, significantly enhancing access to quantitative data to support the identification and assessment of risks.

Triodos Bank UK evaluates exposure to climate risks within an annual materiality assessment, evaluating climate-related risk exposure over short-term (1 - 3 years), medium-term (3 - 10 years), and long-term (over 10 years) horizons.

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Each risk event is assessed and assigned an estimated impact level and likelihood, as well as an anticipated time horizon for potential materialisation. These evaluations utilise both quantitative and qualitative approaches.

In the 2025 materiality assessment, Triodos Bank UK identified the climate risks to which it is most exposed, as summarised in the table below. As our risk management practices and data capabilities evolve, we plan to expand the quantitative methods used into our evaluation processes to enhance further our ability to measure and manage these risks.

Climate-risk factor	Short-term Horizon	Medium-term Horizon	Long-term Horizon
Physical Risk (Acute)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverine flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periods of drought Changing precipitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea level rise Changing temperatures
Transition Risk		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency requirements Depletion of natural resources Carbon pricing and taxation 	

Risk Response

Based on the climate-risk materiality assessment, our response will be to mitigate, transfer, accept, or avoid the risks within our existing risk management framework. As a sustainable bank, our mission helps to reduce certain transition risks associated with the shift to a greener economy, setting us apart from many of our competitors.

Although not classified as a primary risk, climate risk has a distinct Risk Appetite Statement and is considered a cross-cutting risk. This requires careful monitoring of its impact across the Triodos Bank UK's

primary risk categories. Triodos Bank UK defines Risk Appetite as the overall level and types of risk it is willing to accept, within its current risk capacity, to achieve its strategic objectives and business plan.

The statement classifies Climate Risk as Moderate, acknowledging that Triodos Bank UK may need to accept a moderate level of risk to support the climate and nature transition for its own operations, as well as for its clients, suppliers, and other third parties. Key risk indicators were agreed in 2025 and will be implemented in 2026 to monitor performance against this risk appetite.

Risk Monitoring

To ensure quality assurance and controls, and provide feedback, both First Line and Second Line review Risk Management Information (MI). Climate risk factors are incorporated within the customer credit lifecycle, aligned with the level of risk determined by the materiality assessment.

Scenario analysis maturity will continue to be enhanced to assess the potential impact of climate-related risks on future lending exposures, with outputs informing both risk management actions and capital planning within the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP).

Triodos Bank UK focus on gathering timely, accurate, and forward-looking risk data from both external sources and customer engagement to inform decision-making. Continued engagement with customers materially exposed to climate-related risks, along with validating risk data from multiple sources, will be central to the climate-risk management strategy in 2026.

Risk Reporting

In 2026, Triodos Bank UK will incorporate both objective data and management judgement into regular consolidated reporting to the Management Team and Board. While climate risk reporting has previously been conducted annually, we will enhance this process going forward. Climate-related metrics will be made more readily available and integrated within the Risk Management Framework. Climate risks will be embedded into existing reporting structures, ensuring they receive the same oversight and governance as other key risk categories across the organisation.

Climate-related opportunities

Financing the acceleration of the transition to a low-carbon economy

Our business activities positively impact climate mitigation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions through financing renewable energy projects, supporting energy efficiency, and promoting sustainable agriculture and Nature-based Solutions. Our investments in renewable energy projects (wind and solar) and clean energy infrastructure support, energy communities and promote local renewable energy production and decentralised energy management.

Financing the energy transition

We assessed that by financing the acceleration of the transition to a low-carbon economy we generate a positive impact on the environment, local communities, customers and suppliers primarily within our downstream value chain.

Business opportunities

With over 45 years of experience in financing low carbon activities and in financing the energy transition,

> **Strategic Report**

- Chair's Statement
- Chief Executive Officer Review
- Business Performance
- Our Impact
- Climate Related Financial Disclosures**
- Risk Overview
- Section 172 Statement

we have established ourselves as a leader in climate action, creating significant business opportunities.

Metrics and targets

Triodos Bank UK disclose metrics that enable users to assess our exposure to, and management of, sustainability-related risks and opportunities across our business. We provide specific climate-related metrics and targets, including those related to GHG emissions, climate transition risks, and climate-related opportunities in line with the Strategy described above. A detailed overview of how our reported GHG emissions are calculated and a more comprehensive range of climate-related metrics are both provided in the Triodos Bank Group Integrated Annual Report.

GHG Emissions

Definitions

We report on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions both from our operations, as well as those associated with

our loans and investments. Data is presented both in absolute terms and as intensity metrics, with data quality scores provided where applicable. Key technical definitions are included in the table below for clarity.

Since 2018, we have disclosed the climate impact of our loans and investments, applying the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) harmonised methodology. PCAF is now the global standard for financial institutions to account for and report GHG emissions, enabling comparability across the sector. PCAF is widely used by financial institutions as a leading methodology for measuring and reporting financed emissions and is designed to support the financed-emissions requirements of TCFD.

Operational emissions

Triodos Bank UK reports its energy use and both operational and financed CO₂ emissions, reflecting our commitment to sustainability. We actively minimise our environmental footprint, avoid greenhouse gas emissions wherever possible, and fully offset any

unavoidable emissions through Gold Standard carbon offset projects.

We monitor and register all direct emissions (such as heating and company vehicle fuel use), as well as key indirect emissions (including electricity, commuting, business travel, paper, waste, and leased assets). Our reporting covers energy consumption from both electricity and gas across all UK banking entities.

The first table summarises the operational emissions of Triodos Bank UK, for further details of how these figures are derived please refer to Triodos Bank Group Integrated Annual Report.

Gross GHG emissions ¹	2020 Baseline Year	2024 Performance	2025 Performance	2025/2024 % Change
Operational Emissions				
Scope 1				
Total	84	44	40	-9%
Percentage from regulated emission trading schemes (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%
Scope 2				
Location-based	84	68	48	-30%
Market-based	5	3	1	-59%
Significant Scope 3				
1 Purchased goods and services ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5 Waste generated in operations ³	N/A	3	3	0%
6 Business travel	8	61	45	-26%
6.1 Air Travel	5	47	33	-29%

> **Strategic Report**

- Chair's Statement
- Chief Executive Officer Review
- Business Performance
- Our Impact
- Climate Related Financial Disclosures**
- Risk Overview
- Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Gross GHG emissions ¹	2020 Baseline Year	2024 Performance	2025 Performance	2025/2024 % Change
7 Employee commuting	18	49	63	29%
13 Downstream leased assets	0	0	0	0%

1 In tonnes CO₂e

2 Following the implementation of CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive) in the EU in 2024, the calculation method for Purchased Goods and Services emissions changed. As a result, emissions data is not available at a business unit level and is reported as a consolidated figure in the Triodos Bank Group Integrated Annual Report.

3 Baseline figures waste generated in operations only available at a consolidated level.

Energy

Investment in the heating system of the Bristol office achieved 11% saving on electricity in 2025 compared to 2024 (24% reduction against the 2020 baseline). Gas consumption was decreased by 7% year-on-year (22% reduction against the 2020 baseline), coupled with the supply transitioning to green sources, including biodigesters and methane capture. A 12% increase in Triodos Bank UK energy generation due to an increase in clear sky daylight hours in 2025.

Waste

Recycling targets have been established by the UK Government, informed by the NGO, WRAP. The UK

Resources and Waste Strategy published in 2018 outlined the then Government's ambition to recycle 65% of municipal waste in England by 2035. Triodos Bank UK achieved an annual average recycling rate of 80% through 2025, with a peak of 96% in October.

Travel to work

In 2025, the travel-to-work data shows a shift towards hybrid work arrangements, with co-workers commuting longer distances to their offices. This change accounts for the 29% increase in CO₂e emissions.

Financed emissions

Triodos Bank UK is committed to understanding and managing the greenhouse gas emissions associated with our lending and investment portfolio. The table below provides an overview of financed GHG emissions by transition theme and sector. A consolidated asset class overview is provided in the Triodos Bank Group Integrated Annual Report.

Financed Scope 1 & 2		2025				2024			
Transition Theme	Impact Sector	Gross Amount (million EUR) ¹	Financed emissions scope 1 + 2 (t CO ₂ e) ²	Emission intensity(t CO ₂ e / million)	Data quality score high = 1 low = 5	Gross Amount (million EUR) ¹	Financed emissions scope 1 + 2 (t CO ₂ e) ²	Emission intensity(t CO ₂ e / million)	Data quality score high = 1 low = 5
Generated Emissions									
Energy	Environmental Technology	32	2,250	71	2.4	42	2,590	61	3.1
Food	Organic Farming	32	3,000	92	2.8	36	4,050	113	2.8
	Organic Food	3	340	102	5.0	5	510	103	5.0
Resources	Sustainable property	14	100	7	3.1	15	120	8	3.2
	Resources - other	16	450	28	3.6	20	440	22	3.6
Societal	Social housing	394	8,230	21	4.0	416	8,160	20	4.0
	Society other and municipalities	34	300	9	4.9	37	470	13	4.9
	Inclusive finance and development	2	150	88	4.9	7	210	32	5.0

> **Strategic Report**

- Chair's Statement
- Chief Executive Officer Review
- Business Performance
- Our Impact
- Climate Related Financial Disclosures**
- Risk Overview
- Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Financed Scope 1 & 2		2025				2024			
Transition Theme	Impact Sector	Gross Amount (million EUR) ¹	Financed emissions scope 1 + 2 (t CO ₂ e) ²	Emission intensity(t CO ₂ e / million)	Data quality score high = 1 low = 5	Gross Amount (million EUR) ¹	Financed emissions scope 1 + 2 (t CO ₂ e) ²	Emission intensity(t CO ₂ e / million)	Data quality score high = 1 low = 5
Wellbeing	Care for older people	184	1,500	8	3.7	181	1,300	7	3.9
	Healthcare - other	108	700	6	5.0	100	650	7	5.0
	Education	70	310	4	3.6	94	1,240	13	3.9
	Arts and Culture	27	370	14	4.2	33	510	15	4.5
	Wellbeing - other	75	810	11	4.9	75	810	11	4.9
Net emissions		991	18,510	19	4.0	1,060	21,060	20	4.1
Sequestered Emissions									
Food	Organic farming	11	-1,940	-174	2.8	9	-1,900 ³	-204	2.8
Resources	Nature development and forestry	37	-11,350	-309	1.5	32	-12,530	-389	1.3
Net emissions		1,028	5,220	5	3.9	1,092	6,630	6	4.0
Avoided emissions									
Energy	Renewable energy	242	-80,550	-333	1.2	236	-81,860	-347	1.1
Total⁴		1,270				1,328			3.5

1 Assets managed for third parties, such as our private banking customers, are not included.

2 Financed scope 3 emissions tied to leased properties which could not be delineated individually are included.

3 The 2024 Organic Farming figure is reported as 1,900, compared to 1,907 last year. This difference reflects a change in reporting methodology, GHG figures are now rounded down to the nearest ten to avoid false precision.

4 Avoided emissions should not be summarised because their absolute emission is zero.

Restatement Policy

GHG accounting is an evolving field, and both our organisation and PCAF are committed to continuously improving emission calculation methods and emission factor databases by integrating the latest information and insights. As methodologies develop, it may be necessary to restate figures from previous years or even the baseline year.

A GHG emission restatement is defined as the act of revising a previously published GHG emissions figure due to significant changes in methodological approaches or the recognition of inaccuracies.

When applying restatements, we follow these principles:

- **Significant Methodological Changes:** Restatements are made when there are substantial changes in methodologies or data sources, such as updating emission factors or modifying calculation methods as outlined in the PCAF Standard.
- **Improved Data Quality:** Restatements due to improved data quality (e.g., higher PCAF data quality scores) are considered only if higher quality historical data is available for an entire portfolio or sector.
- **Targeted Application:** Restatements are isolated to the relevant group, categorised by asset class or sector. Errors affecting individual clients or investees are only restated if they have a significant impact on aggregated sector or business unit results.
- **Materiality Threshold:** To maintain consistency, a threshold of 5% deviation per reporting level (sector,

fund, or business unit) is applied when determining the need for restatement.

Transition Risks

Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) labels illustrate transition risk, as changing regulations and demand for greener buildings may influence property value or require owners to invest in upgrades to meet higher efficiency standards. An EPC rates property energy efficiency from 'A' (most efficient) to 'G' (least efficient), serving as a proxy measure that is typically updated when a property is built, sold, or rented. Recognising the potential challenge for our Social Housing customers to meet the 2030 EPC 'C' target, Triodos Bank UK proactively collected EPC data.

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

As part of the Triodos Bank Group strategy, Triodos Bank UK reduces its carbon emissions improving energy efficiency within its own operations and aligning its lending portfolio with GHG reduction targets to address climate transition risks.

Furthermore, the Bank is committed to making its approach more robust by enhancing risk assessments and proportionate measures to ensure ongoing progress in the identification and management of evolving transition risks.

Physical Risks

Triodos Bank UK engages Climate X, an independent climate risk data provider, to monitor our exposure to physical climate risks. Climate X's data enables us to assess our vulnerability to the physical impacts of climate change. In 2026, we anticipate reviewing and updating our current metrics as we expand our reporting framework.

> **Strategic Report**

- Chair's Statement
- Chief Executive Officer Review
- Business Performance
- Our Impact
- Climate Related Financial Disclosures
- Risk Overview**
- Macroeconomy**
- Risk Strategy**
- Risk governance
- Risk profile and performance
- Primary risks
- Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Risk Overview

Macroeconomy

The UK economy faced a difficult year, marked by heightened macroeconomic uncertainty and ongoing cost pressures. After a period of sustained high inflation, headline inflation returned to the Bank of England's 2% target in 2024, only to rise again in 2025. This renewed cost-of-living squeeze continued to dampen household consumption and sentiment. Businesses, meanwhile, encountered significant headwinds; uncertainty surrounding the late-2025 Budget weighed on investment decisions, and new tax and regulatory changes increased input costs, limiting growth ambitions across multiple sectors.

On the global stage, instability persisted. Geopolitical risks remained high, with the conflict in Ukraine ongoing and trade tensions escalating. Major economies increasingly turned to tariffs as policy tools or bargaining chips, adding to volatility in global markets and disrupting supply chains. Although the UK has demonstrated some resilience to these external shocks, the environment remains unsupportive of a pro-growth agenda, forcing policymakers to carefully balance the objectives of restoring price stability, supporting real incomes, and promoting private-sector investment.

Risk Strategy

Triodos Bank UK's Risk Strategy guides the construction and enables the delivery of our Business Plan and Strategy in a sustainable, prudent and compliant way, meeting relevant regulatory and legal requirements, supported by effective and efficient risk management. This is supported by the Bank's Risk Management Framework (RMF).

The RMF articulates the risk management strategy, governance, approach, and control framework that identifies, assesses, responds, monitors, and reports on risk exposures faced by the Bank. It is owned by the Triodos Bank UK Board, the Board Risk Committee performs regular reviews of the RMF and risk and control environment, and operational responsibility is delegated to the CRO.

The Board sets a clear risk appetite, driven in conjunction with the strategic planning process, and both inputs support the RMF content and approach.

An industry standard 'Three Lines' model is incorporated in the RMF and applied within Triodos Bank UK to provide clarity of responsibilities based on an appropriate segregation of duties across each Line. Operating in such a way allows each function to understand the boundaries of its responsibilities and how they fit into the internal control and risk management system. Application of this model provides a structure for periodic Risk oversight and Internal Audit assurance activity around the RMF. The core components of the RMF are summarised in this figure:



> **Strategic Report**

- Chair's Statement
- Chief Executive Officer Review
- Business Performance
- Our Impact
- Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

- Macroeconomy
- Risk Strategy
- Risk governance**
- Risk profile and performance
- Primary risks
- Section 172 Statement

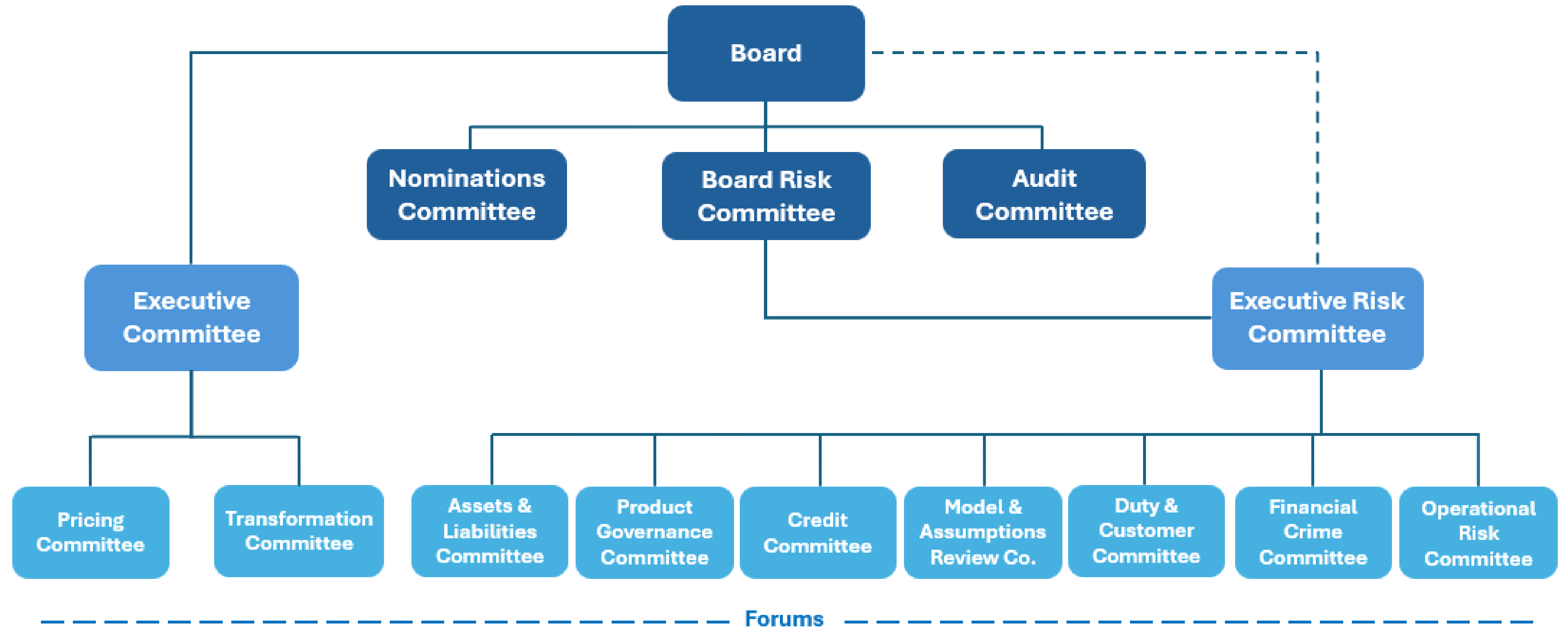
Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Risk governance

A formal governance structure is in place to deliver effective operational review of each risk type as shown in the following figure. A series of Forums and Steering Committees report to our Management Committees, which report to our Executive Committees and above those are the Board Committees.



> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Macroeconomy

Risk Strategy

Risk governance

Risk profile and performance

Primary risks

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Risk profile and performance

Overall, the Bank's risk profile has notably improved over 2025 and the majority of risks are maintained within a prudent risk appetite. In addition to the better financial performance through 2025 and stronger credit risk profile noted below (costs contained, higher RoE, non-performing loans now less than 2% and impairments below budget), the outputs from the Triodos Bank UK Springboard Programme, initially launched in 2023 and referenced in the 2024 Annual Accounts, have been a key enabler to the improved risk status. The work has also helped ensure the Bank can evidence, maintain, and ultimately fully mature and manage its regulatory compliance and control environment.

The Bank's three most material risks from a holistic perspective are assessed to be:

1. The execution of Strategy, in particular with a stretching 2026 Business Plan and continued cost challenges;
2. Resourcing and resilience, in particular managing resource stretch, being able to attract and retain the necessary level of skilled and competent people, and managing the extent of change (driven both internally and externally); and
3. Data, technology and cyber risks, in particular given a reliance currently on manual processes and Triodos Bank Group services and the rapidly evolving impact of AI.

Activity through 2025 has helped to mitigate these risks and that work will continue into 2026.

Primary risks

Triodos Bank UK maintains a risk taxonomy to support the structure applied for managing risks in conjunction with the RMF. This is consistent with the Triodos Bank Group Risk Taxonomy approach:

- Enterprise risks - Strategic, Reputational, Model and Capital risks;
- Financial risks - Credit, Liquidity and Market risks, and;
- Non-financial risks - Operational, Compliance, Financial Crime and Conduct risks (*Note – financial crime risk was separated from compliance risk in the updated taxonomy in 2025);
- Cross-cutting risks - Financial Risks from Climate Change (FRCC) & Artificial Intelligence (AI).

The Risk function delivers an annual consolidated oversight plan across the four risk types noted above, which complements activity conducted through the Internal Audit assurance plan, to help the Bank evidence effective controls and risk management. Building on the progress made through the Springboard Programme in 2025, and learnings identified through oversight and assurance activity, the Bank will continue to focus on embedding further maturity in controls and risk management in 2026.

Summary details for each primary risk are outlined in the following tables:

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Macroeconomy

Risk Strategy

Risk governance

Risk profile and performance

Primary risks

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Strategic risk

Primary Risk	2025 Performance	Risk Mitigation/Review
<p>The risk of a lack of achievement of the institution's overall objectives due to internal and/or external causes.</p> <p>Incorporates: Direction, Execution, Modification, Profitability and Impact Risks.</p> <p>Risk appetite: Moderate</p>	<p>The Strategic risk profile has improved through 2025.</p> <p>The key drivers of that being strategic direction becoming clearer, stronger financial performance predominantly due to cost control and lower impairments (resulting in improved RoE), whilst supporting our customers through the on-going macro-economic challenges.</p> <p>The Bank's CEO transition in 2025 was managed smoothly, ensuring continuity and consistency of approach. This coincided with the Triodos Bank Group CEO transition also which was similarly successfully handled.</p>	<p>Strategic Risk Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) are primarily monitored through the monthly Executive Risk Committee (ERC) and escalated, as appropriate, to the Board Risk Committee (BRC) and Board.</p> <p>Regular strategy and balance sheet structuring reviews, business performance monitoring and cost consciousness.</p>

Reputational risk

Primary Risk	2025 Performance	Risk Mitigation/Review
<p>The risk arising from negative perception on the part of customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors, co-workers, regulators or other stakeholders that can adversely affect the bank's ability to maintain existing, or establish new, business relationships and continued access to sources of funding.</p> <p>Risk appetite: Low</p>	<p>Reputational risk has remained low and stable overall through 2025.</p> <p>A key consideration across the Triodos Bank Group related to the Depository Receipt position which has significantly improved through 2025 with the settlement agreement and subsequent listing on Euronext Amsterdam.</p>	<p>Reputational Risk KRIs are primarily monitored through the monthly Executive Risk Committee (ERC) and escalated, as appropriate, to the Board Risk Committee (BRC) and Board.</p> <p>To mitigate the risk, aggregated risk metrics are monitored and a range of actions are in place such as careful consideration of complaints received with prompt action taken in response and comprehensive monitoring of media coverage.</p>

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Macroeconomy

Risk Strategy

Risk governance

Risk profile and performance

Primary risks

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Model risk

Primary Risk	2025 Performance	Risk Mitigation/Review
<p>The potential for negative consequences arising out of the decisions made based on incorrect or misused model outputs and reports. It can result in financial loss, poor decision making, and reputational damage. The two main sources of model risk are fundamental errors in the model and incorrect or inappropriate use of the model.</p> <p>Risk appetite: Moderate</p>	<p>Model risk continues to evolve as we refine and strengthen our processes. Model Governance aligns with Triodos Bank Group and has continued to mature throughout 2025 in terms of clarity of model ownership, validations and testing of outputs, and KRI monitoring.</p> <p>The Framework, Policy and guidelines have been updated to ensure the content reflects the current environment.</p> <p>Triodos Bank UK shares a number of models with Triodos Bank Group. Close interaction allows for coordination and management of these shared models.</p>	<p>Model Risk KRIs are primarily monitored through the monthly Model Assumptions and Review Committee (MARC) and escalated, as appropriate, to the ERC and BRC. The Committee has representation from both 1st and 2nd Line, as well as Triodos Bank UK and Triodos Bank Group to allow for transparent discussion, direct challenge, and alignment.</p> <p>In addition to the KRIs, a model inventory is maintained Group-wide. Annually, a model inventory attestation is conducted to ensure the completeness of the inventory and ensure that all models comply with model risk management requirements.</p> <p>Each model is reviewed and validated periodically, with a higher frequency for models with a higher associated risk. Validations are conducted in coordination with Triodos Bank Group and are generally conducted by an external party. Any findings are registered and follow-up of findings is monitored by the Committee.</p>

Capital risk

Primary Risk	2025 Performance	Risk Mitigation/Review
<p>The risk of solvency failure due to insufficient capital reserves.</p> <p>Risk appetite: Moderate</p>	<p>Capital risk has remained low throughout 2025.</p> <p>Triodos Bank UK has maintained capital levels comfortably above regulatory requirements whilst generating stable income so that the Bank can organically accumulate capital in line with the Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) growth.</p> <p>Work has been conducted throughout 2025 to prepare for the implementation of Basel 3.1. Although this has been postponed until January 2027, Triodos Bank UK has made an initial assessment of its expected impact and will continue to monitor future developments.</p>	<p>Capital Risk KRIs are primarily monitored through the monthly Assets & Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and escalated, as appropriate, to the ERC and BRC.</p> <p>A capital strategy has been agreed which sets out a target capital ratio for business planning purposes and sets out the longer- term strategy for how Triodos Bank UK will grow its balance sheet whilst also maintaining a strong capital ratio.</p> <p>The annual ICAAP stress tests the Bank's capital ratios across its business planning horizon using severe but plausible stress events, this process has demonstrated that Triodos Bank UK is sufficiently capitalised to withstand a range of different severe stresses.</p> <p>Triodos Bank UK's only non CET1 capital had been a tier 2 bond issued in 2020. That was redeemed in September 2025 due to the strong capital position. The Bank's principal focus is on its Total Capital ratio which is monitored regularly with limits reviewed as part of the Bank's Risk Appetite.</p>

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Macroeconomy

Risk Strategy

Risk governance

Risk profile and performance

Primary risks

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Credit risk

Primary Risk	2025 Performance	Risk Mitigation/Review
<p>Credit risk is the possibility of a loss resulting from a borrower's failure to repay a loan or meet contractual obligations.</p> <p>Incorporates: Obligor Risk, Counterparty Risk, Concentration Risk, Country Risk, Sector Risk and Single Obligor Concentration Risk.</p> <p>Risk appetite: Moderate</p>	<p>The Credit risk profile improved through 2025, reflected by the non-performing loans position reducing throughout the year and impairments reducing considerably from 2023 and 2024 following the resolution of one material exposure.</p> <p>The portfolio overall remains well collateralised and focus continues on the Bank's three core sectors where our customers have demonstrated resilience in the current economic environment – renewable energy, social housing and healthcare.</p> <p>Through 2025, the Bank has improved its data analysis and insights, continuing into 2026, which provides greater insight into the portfolio and individual borrower's financial health, enabling earlier warning of any potential financial stress.</p>	<p>Credit Risk KRIs are primarily monitored through the monthly Credit Committee and escalated, as appropriate, to the ERC and BRC.</p> <p>Business lending is a core activity of the Bank and a key risk area. Therefore, the Bank has an experienced 2nd Line Credit Risk team in place to review proposals from 1st Line relationship managers in accordance with the established Board-approved lending and sector policies.</p> <p>In addition to the KRI monitoring, credit proposals, borrower and sector reviews and market developments are monitored through both weekly and monthly Credit Committee and actions taken accordingly.</p> <p>To supplement the regular reviews, ad hoc reviews are also performed where potential changes in risk are identified. In 2025, this included a review of the collateral held against the Bank's lending, requirements of our valuation agents and strengthened panel arrangements, ensuring we continue to receive robust collateral valuation advice.</p>

Liquidity risk

Primary Risk	2025 Performance	Risk Mitigation/Review
<p>Liquidity risk is the failure to be able to meet liabilities as they fall due.</p> <p>Incorporates: Liquidity Funding Risk and Liquidity Market Risk.</p> <p>Risk appetite: Low</p>	<p>Liquidity risk has remained low throughout 2025, with liquidity remaining well above risk appetite.</p> <p>The Bank continues to benefit from a strong liquidity position due to the stable nature of its customer base, predominately focused on Retail deposits and with limited wholesale funding exposure.</p> <p>The Treasury team has maintained effective processes to manage and control liquidity and funding on a daily basis. This enables the Bank to hold sufficient liquid assets (deposits with other institutions, and high-quality liquid assets such as Gilts) to cover client commitments and meet regulatory requirements.</p>	<p>Liquidity Risk KRIs are primarily monitored through the monthly ALCO and escalated, as appropriate, to the ERC and BRC.</p> <p>Liquidity risk is governed by the Overall Liquidity Adequacy Rule (OLAR). The Board provides liquidity risk oversight principally through approval of the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) together with regular review of liquidity ratios. These requirements incorporate appropriate stress testing to maintain the Bank's balance sheet strength.</p> <p>The Bank maintains a conservative liquidity profile with the quality, quantity, and stability of funding sources to always survive a 90- day severe but plausible stress. In addition, the Bank uses other key regulatory measures including Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).</p> <p>Liquidity risk management is supported by active funding planning, and the maintenance of liquidity contingency plans as part of the Recovery Plan.</p>

> **Strategic Report**

- Chair's Statement
- Chief Executive Officer Review
- Business Performance
- Our Impact
- Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

- Macroeconomy
- Risk Strategy
- Risk governance
- Risk profile and performance
- Primary risks
- Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Market risk

Primary Risk	2025 Performance	Risk Mitigation/Review
<p>The risk of losses in on and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market prices and changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity and commodity prices. Market risk is often driven by other forms of financial risk such as credit and market liquidity risks.</p> <p>Incorporates: Interest Rate and Foreign Exchange Risks.</p> <p>Risk appetite: Moderate</p>	<p>Market risk remained low during the year with some improvement seen in specific balance sheet structuring that further reduced interest rate risk exposure.</p> <p>That will continue into 2026 as the risks from the Bank of England's base rate cut cycle are managed.</p> <p>*Note - market risk exposure is principally from interest rate risk as the Bank has minimal foreign exchange exposure.</p>	<p>Market Risk KRIs are primarily monitored through the monthly ALCO and escalated, as appropriate, to the ERC and BRC.</p> <p>Interest-rate-related risks are modelled and managed monthly in accordance with regulatory requirements, principally via Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and Net Interest Income (NII) limits, and maintains very limited other market risk exposure, with no proprietary trading and a naturally hedged loan portfolio.</p> <p>Macroeconomic, geopolitical and UK budget- related challenges continue to be monitored in terms of impact on client and future business plans.</p>

Operational risk

Primary Risk	2025 Performance	Risk Mitigation/Review
<p>The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. This definition includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk.</p> <p>Incorporates: Legal, Statutory Reporting and Tax, Physical Security & Safety, Transaction Processing & Operational Execution, People, Internal Fraud, External Fraud, Technology, Business Continuity, Information Security & Cyber, Resilience, Data Management and Third Party Risks.</p> <p>Risk appetite: Moderate</p>	<p>Operational Risk has remained moderate throughout 2025, as 1st and 2nd Line continue to work to reduce the overall exposure.</p> <p>Focus this year has been on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely management and accurate risk event reporting • Migration to a new Governance Risk & Control (GRC) system • Focusing resource on the highest areas of risk • Implementing effective remediation to bring risks back within appetite • Operational Resilience embedding and further maturity activity. • Overseeing the services provided and performance of third-party suppliers, including services provided by Triodos Bank Group to Triodos Bank UK such as IT infrastructure and cyber controls. <p>Development and execution of the Cyber Defence Roadmap have been key including scenario tests (DDoS, Red Team) to put the control environment through its paces, to determine effectiveness. Given the change external threat landscape, TBUK will continue to proactively increase capacity to safeguard its resilience.</p>	<p>Operational Risk KRIs are primarily monitored through the monthly Operational Risk Committee (ORC), with Fraud risks reviewed through the monthly Financial Crime Committee (FCC) and escalated, as appropriate, to the ERC and BRC. Legal, Tax and People risks are reviewed directly by ERC and escalated, as appropriate to relevant Board level committees.</p> <p>The Bank conducts a range of Risk & Control Self-Assessments (RCSAs), with regular key control testing, risk event reporting and root cause analysis.</p> <p>Maturity of 1st Line risk has been a key focus area during 2025 with coverage improved across a number of areas. As at the end of 2025, it was confirmed that the majority of 1st Line risk resource will be consolidated into one team to improve consistency and coverage of risk and control activities across the Bank.</p> <p>A further development in 2025 has been to apply a closer lens on the majority of secondary risks (with the remainder a priority for 2026) to ensure an appropriate level of risk management and visibility across the range of secondary operational risks.</p> <p>Continued delivery of the Risk & Resilience Strategy is a focus which include the strengthening of cyber defences and improving cyber hygiene to address evolving threads, particularly where the use of AI is increasing.</p>

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Macroeconomy

Risk Strategy

Risk governance

Risk profile and performance

Primary risks

Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Compliance risk

Primary Risk	2025 Performance	Risk Mitigation/Review
<p>The risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss to reputation a bank may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with laws, regulations, rules, related self-regulatory organisation standards, and codes of conduct applicable to its banking activities.</p> <p>Risk appetite: Low</p>	<p>Compliance risk remained stable through 2025, with external events and regulatory activity and expectations heightening the need for firms to control risk exposure and manage consumer harm.</p> <p>Consumer Duty activities continued to embed with enhancements implemented to outcomes testing and monitoring.</p> <p>A new Regulatory Change Forum has been introduced to enhance visibility of and action required and taken in response to regulatory developments.</p>	<p>Compliance Risk KRIs are primarily monitored through the monthly Duty & Conduct Committee (DCC), with additional coverage through the ORC, FCC and Transformation Committee as appropriate. A consolidated report of all Compliance risks and issues are also provided regularly to ERC and BRC.</p> <p>The 2nd Line Compliance team supports regulatory compliance through a combination of advisory and assurance activity, including the delivery of a monitoring plan incorporating activity to complement 1st Line quality assurance and control oversight activity.</p>

Conduct risk

Primary Risk	2025 Performance	Risk Mitigation/Review
<p>The risk that the firm or an individual's behaviour will result in poor customer outcomes. This may be because of product design, distribution and sales of products or product servicing.</p> <p>Incorporates: Market Integrity, Customer Treatment, Product & Services, and Business Practices Risks.</p> <p>Risk appetite: Low</p>	<p>Conduct risk exposure remained stable throughout 2025 although considerable progress was made embedding and improving the Bank's activities with regards Consumer Duty.</p> <p>Key risk management activity through 2025 included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancements to the Conduct Risk Framework • Further embedding of Consumer Duty into 1st Line processes and enhancing governance maturity • Progression of an overarching Consumer Duty Dashboard and enhanced metrics to improve insight and manage the risks of not delivering good outcomes • Outcome testing embedded into 1st Line operations. 	<p>Conduct Risk KRIs are primarily monitored through the monthly DCC and escalated, as appropriate, to the ERC and BRC.</p> <p>Triodos Bank UK recognises conduct risks are inherent in providing products and services to our customers. Delivering good outcomes across all Triodos Bank UK customer journeys is a key focus for all our co-workers and remains a priority for senior management.</p> <p>Further embedding and enhancement of activities relating to meeting expectations under Consumer Duty will continue into 2026, seeking to use data insights better and expanding our customer outcomes testing across both 1st and 2nd Lines.</p> <p>The 2nd Line Compliance team supports regulatory compliance through a combination of advisory and assurance activity, including the delivery of a monitoring plan incorporating activity to complement 1st Line quality assurance and control oversight activity.</p>

> **Strategic Report**

- Chair's Statement
- Chief Executive Officer Review
- Business Performance
- Our Impact
- Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

- Macroeconomy
- Risk Strategy
- Risk governance
- Risk profile and performance
- Primary risks
- Section 172 Statement

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Financial Crime Risk

Primary Risk	2025 Performance	Rigk Mitigation/Review
<p>The risk of money laundering, sanctions violations, bribery and corruption, and KYC failure.</p> <p>Risk appetite: Low</p>	<p>Given the importance of Financial Crime risk, this was elevated as a new primary risk in the Triodos Bank Group's risk taxonomy in 2025 (previously part of the Compliance primary risk).</p> <p>A range of activity has been undertaken to continue to mature and improve the Bank's controls in this area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping exercise and review completed against the Joint Money Laundering Steering Group (JMLSG) guidance with actions taken to address unacceptable risks Thematic review of the FCA's Financial Crime Guide Progress on Customer Due Diligence remediation of legacy accounts Enhanced controls introduced to mitigate the risk arising from the September 2025 Corporate Criminal Offence of Failure to Prevent Fraud Embedding of stronger controls to prevent Authorised Push Payments (APP), with specific focus on detecting and preventing money mules, crypto scams and romance scams. Changes to risk management around the evolving sanctions landscape Updated Politically Exposed Persons (PEP) guidance. 	<p>Financial Crime Risk KRIs are primarily monitored through the monthly FCC and escalated, as appropriate, to the ERC and BRC.</p> <p>Triodos Bank UK is committed to preventing, and managing the risks related to, financial crime given the criticality of this to the integrity of financial services in the UK and the prevention of consumer harm.</p> <p>Continued enhancement and maturity of the management of financial crime risks progressed with a focus on preventing fraud.</p> <p>A new Triodos Bank Group-wide 'Know Your Customer' (KYC) project commenced in late 2025 that will continue through 2026 to mature and support related data management in this area.</p> <p>The 2nd Line Financial Crime team supports regulatory compliance through a combination of advisory and assurance activity, including the delivery of a monitoring plan incorporating activity to complement 1st Line quality assurance and control oversight activity.</p>

Cross-cutting risks updates

Triodos Bank UK Limited operates in a highly regulated and potentially litigious environment. It does not currently have any active litigation (claims) being pursued against it. The Bank has robust risk monitoring and management processes in place but the Bank is always mindful of the potential risk that it comes under scrutiny or is threatened financially, organisationally or reputationally as a result of failure to comply with UK and other relevant laws, regulations and codes of conduct. This includes via contractual arrangements and outsourcing arrangements with third parties.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) remained a priority for the Triodos Bank Group throughout 2025. Significant progress was made to ensure Group-wide compliance with the EU AI Act, including the integration of requirements into Risk and Control Self-Assessments (RCSAs), while advancing the development of the Group's AI strategy. The strategy has focused on building organisational knowledge and capability to enable the effective and responsible adoption of AI across the Bank. Although the UK relies on Triodos Bank Group for overarching AI strategy and implementation, UK perspectives have been actively sought and incorporated into the programme.

For risk management of climate related risks, please refer to the risk management section of the Climate Related Financial Disclosures.

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Introduction

Shareholder

Customers

Co-workers

Suppliers

Regulators

Future Developments

Approval

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Section 172 Statement

Introduction

Section 172 requires that company directors act in a way that, in good faith, promotes the success of the company for the benefit of its members. Our Section 172 statement provides insight into how the Board have considered this duty whilst also having regard to the interests of other stakeholders and broader issues such as the longer-term impacts of decision making. The mission of Triodos Bank UK has at its core quality of life, human dignity and the environment.

The Board embraces its responsibility to guide and nurture the organisational culture but recognises that culture is shaped throughout the entire business. As a result, Triodos Bank UK's principles are embedded in every aspect of operations, influencing Board decisions and extending their positive effect to people, community and the environment.

The Board is committed to ethical practices and prioritises the interests of our diverse stakeholders which includes, our sole shareholder, customers, co-workers, suppliers, communities, the environment and regulators. Our decision making processes consider the long term impact on all stakeholders, fostering transparency, sustainability and social responsibility. By integrating ethical considerations into our business strategy, we aim to create enduring value and have a positive impact from a social, cultural and environmental perspective.

Shareholder

Triodos Bank N.V. is the sole shareholder of Triodos Bank UK and both share a mission to make money work for positive change in society. The Directors of

Triodos Bank UK have established ways of working that promote collaboration and consultation with the shareholder, including sharing key Board papers and holding quarterly trilateral meetings between the Chair, Chief Executive Officer and shareholder. Close engagement with the shareholder supports the pursuit of a shared mission and aligned strategies and ensures that Triodos Bank UK can respond to the interests of its own stakeholders and a different regulatory environment.

Customers

The Board continues to prioritise embedding Consumer Duty into BAU practices and maintaining high standards and the governing body report for 2025 again concluded that Triodos Bank UK was materially compliant in its delivery of good customer outcomes and in its adherence with applicable PRIN 2A rules. This has been reflected in a reduction in the number of complaints received, improved customer feedback and being recognised as the 'Best Ethical Financial Provider' for the fourth consecutive year at the British Bank Awards.

Key improvements for customers have included expanded payment options, enhanced digital support through secure online chat and the introduction of personalised financial insights. Business Savings Accounts were relaunched for new to bank customers with a streamlined onboarding process and internet banking functionality was improved to support self service.

Supporting our customers to deliver positive environmental and social impact has also been a key focus for the Board.

Co-workers

The Board is fully aligned with our 2024-26 People & Culture strategy and oversee its implementation and progress. Two co-worker engagement surveys are held every year with feedback and action plans being shared with the Board.

The Directors maintain an understanding of co-workers' interests through regular reports on the engagement surveys and direct discussions. This is also achieved formally via annual Q&A sessions, shared development and strategy sessions and informally, by fostering and leading an approachable culture where co-workers are encouraged to be open. Equity, diversity and inclusion (EDI) remains a priority with the Board receiving the EDI data survey informing ongoing representation targets.

Suppliers

Board decisions on procurement are guided by consideration of stakeholder perspectives, risk, and the long-term impact on both the business and society. The Board is committed to fostering a culture of sustainable procurement, integrating social, environmental, and commercial factors, alongside strong oversight of third-party risk, supply chain resilience, and customer protection.

Triodos Bank UK seeks to build long-term, collaborative supplier relationships, ensuring engagement is competitive, fair, and transparent, and that supplier practices align with UK and EU law as well as international best practice. In 2025, the Board supported the centralisation of the procurement function and supported the introduction of the Triodos

> **Strategic Report**

Chair's Statement

Chief Executive Officer Review

Business Performance

Our Impact

Climate Related Financial Disclosures

Risk Overview

Section 172 Statement

Introduction

Shareholder

Customers

Co-workers

Suppliers

Regulators

Future Developments

Approval

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Bank Group Procurement and Outsourcing Policy, ensuring consistent risk management and extending oversight to all third-party relationships. A Supplier Code of Conduct was also approved to set clear expectations for ethical, environmental and data security standards across our supply chain.

Regulators

The Board remains committed to demonstrating that Triodos Bank UK is diligent not only in meeting regulatory requirements but also that the Bank ensures customers are at the heart of our decision making in everything that we do. The Directors of Triodos Bank UK have relationships with the Bank's regulators based on openness and transparency.

To support that, the Board continues to seek to share all relevant information with our regulators on a proactive basis, that evidences close oversight and resilience of the business faced with the ongoing challenges from the external environment.

Future Developments

The Triodos Bank UK Strategic Plan 2024-26 continues to provide direction aimed at strengthening our position as a leader for impact within the UK financial services sector. The UK strategy aligns to the Triodos Bank Group vision of being a leading catalyst towards a sustainable world, using money for system change. It takes on board the five Transition Themes (see Strategic Report Section) and the focus within the lending portfolio to reflect this.

Triodos Bank UK's most significant strategic focus over the next three years is higher sustained growth of its lending book. A cornerstone of the Triodos Bank mission is to use money to support initiatives that contribute to a sustainable future, the principle

way of achieving this is through lending directly to businesses whose activities will support and empower this change. As well as being a mission critical focus for Triodos Bank UK, growth in the loan book will also improve the Bank's financials and diversify the risk profile within the lending portfolio. In order to support this ambition, Triodos Bank UK is investing to grow its lending focussed co-worker population and actively exploring levers to accelerate lending whilst remaining within existing risk appetite.

Although the UK Bank Base Rate peaked at 5.25% in 2024, the path to lower interest rates has been uncertain with some inflation persisting in the economy, delaying the trajectory of base rate cuts. The trajectory of base rate reductions remains positive with further cuts expected before reaching the new terminal level, Triodos Bank UK expects this easing of credit conditions to provide a tailwind to both lending activity and performance of the existing book but is prepared to manage continued volatility in the UK's economic position.

The Bank has managed interest rate risk to maintain natural hedging against the loan portfolio through investment in fixed term bonds with selective mission-aligned institutions, and government gilts. These strategies help to optimise the Bank's balance sheet and maintain profitability in the medium term.

To further insulate itself from interest rate sensitivity, Triodos Bank UK will continue to grow revenue streams outside of the core lending portfolio that also contribute to the Bank's mission. These revenue streams include the Corporate Finance business, impact investments and crowdfunding, none of which are directly correlated with interest rate changes in the same way as the lending and savings. This diversification of revenue streams strengthens the Bank's ability to navigate an uncertain economic backdrop.

The economic environment Triodos Bank UK operates in remains challenging and in order to be able to deliver on the central mission of the bank, activities must be undertaken in a cost conscious manner with a focus on being fit for impact and delivering value. As such, Triodos Bank UK and the wider group are actively pursuing methods to streamline the business and conduct operations in the most cost effective manner through conscious choices which balance the mission of the bank with the financial realities of running a bank. Additionally, embracing technological advancements is crucial for operational efficiency and meeting evolving customer expectations.

Triodos Bank UK's capital and liquidity position is above internal planning target ratios and well above the regulatory minimum requirements. The Bank will transition to the Basel 3.1 capital calculations for January 2027 under the Small Domestic Deposit Takers (SDDT) regime. The Bank has already conducted a forward looking assessment of what its capital requirements will become under the new regime and is confident in its ability to meet both external and internal capital adequacy requirements.

Approval

Approved by the Board of Directors on 19 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Gary Page
Chair

Mark Clayton
Chief Executive Officer

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

> **Directors' Report**

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

Auditors' Report

Directors' Report

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 for Triodos Bank UK Limited.

For comprehensive analysis on the operations and impact of Triodos Bank, including the UK, please refer to the consolidated reporting in the Triodos Bank Group Integrated Annual Report (www.annual-report-triodos.com).

to the section "About Triodos Bank UK Limited" for information on director resignations and appointments in 2025.

The Board aims to meet at least five times per year.

	Role	Total Directorships (incl. Triodos Bank UK)
		Number
Gary Page	Independent Non-Executive Director, Chair of the Board, Chair of Nominations Committee	4
Nigel Morrison	Independent Non-Executive Director, Member of Audit Committee, Member of Risk Committee	4
Karen Furlong	Independent Non-Executive Director, Senior Independent Director, (SID) Member of Audit Committee, Member of Nominations Committee	5
Keith Bevan	Independent Non-Executive Director, Chair of Risk Committee, Member of Audit Committee	2
Wibout de Klijne	Non-Executive Director	1
Alessandra Mongiardino	Independent Non-Executive Director, Member of Risk Committee, Member of Nominations Committee	3
Mark Clayton¹	Executive Director, Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	3
Sian Williams	Executive Director, Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	1
Sarah Morse	Executive Director, Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	3

¹ Appointed as Executive Director from 1 May 2025

Directors

The Directors of Triodos Bank UK during the year (unless otherwise disclosed) and at the date of signing the financial statements are set out below. Please refer

to the section "About Triodos Bank UK Limited" for information on director resignations and appointments in 2025. The Board aims to meet at least five times per year. During 2025, there were six ordinary Board meetings, two separate Strategy Days, and four extraordinary or special meetings. In 2025, Board attendance was close to 100% for the planned meetings with one Director missing two Board meetings, one Director missing one

Board meeting and three Directors each missing one special meeting.

The role of Senior Independent Director is held by Karen Furlong, who was appointed to this role in 2022.

The members of the Board Risk Committee are Keith Bevan (Chair), Gary Page, Alessandra Mongiardino and Nigel Morrison. The committee aims to meet at least four times a year, and in 2025 held six ordinary meetings. Attendance was close to 100% with one Director missing one of the planned meetings and one Director missing two.

The members of the Audit Committee are Nigel Morrison (Chair, from 25 January 2025), Karen Furlong and Keith Bevan. The committee aims to meet at least four times a year and in 2025 held four ordinary meetings and one special meeting. Attendance was close to 100% with only one Director missing one of the meetings.

The members of the Nominations Committee are Gary Page (Chair), Karen Furlong and Alessandra Mongiardino. The committee aims to meet at least three times a year and in 2025 held three ordinary meetings and one special meeting. Attendance was 100%.

Directors' recruitment and diversity

The Triodos Bank UK Board Succession and Diversity Policy guides recruitment and diversity of Directors.

Recruitment strategies are designed around an assessment of skills available on the Board and

the skills needed to deliver the Bank's strategic objectives. Recruitment of new Directors is managed directly by the Board with the support of the Company Secretary, internal HR department and external search companies as required. All current Directors have extensive experience in regulated firms, primarily in the banking industry.

The Board's approach to diversity is aligned to its commitment to a diverse and inclusive workplace and which reflects the communities in which it does business. At the date of signing the financial statements, the Board includes four female Directors, representing 44% of membership.

New key risk indicators have been approved to monitor EDI aspects of the Board including:

1. At least one senior Board position is a woman (out of the Chair, CEO, SID, CRO or CFO);
2. Board composition should be more than 40% female (male composition should not be <40% either); and
3. At least one board member is from a minority ethnic background.

The first metric is 'green' given the SID, CRO and CFO are all women; the second metric is also green (at 44%); and the third aspect is a focus area for Board succession planning. While it is challenging to achieve good diversity on a small Board, the Board is committed to ensure that future recruitment actively considers how to encourage and support a greater diversity of candidates.

Directors' indemnity

Triodos Bank has purchased and has maintained Directors' and Officers' liability insurance cover for the benefit of the Directors and Officers of Triodos Bank

UK throughout the financial year and it is currently in force.

Triodos Bank UK also has qualifying third party indemnity provisions in its Articles of Association for the benefit of each of the Bank's Directors serving in 2025 and as at the date of approval of this report.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, was £13.9 million (2024: £5.5 million). The Directors propose the payment of a dividend of 4.0 pence per share (2024: 3.2 pence per share). The dividend proposal is made according to Triodos Bank UK's Dividend Policy.

Political and charitable donations

Triodos Bank UK donated £17,005 to charitable organisations in 2025 (2024: £66,332). Triodos Bank UK has not made any donations to any registered UK political party.

Significant events since year end

The directors agreed payment of a 50% dividend (£6.9m) at the meeting of the UK Board in March 2026 (2025: £5.5m dividend), in respect of the results for the year ended 31 December 2025 (note 30).

In January 2026, Triodos Bank Group launched Fit for Impact, a comprehensive transformation programme designed to strengthen our position as a leading impact bank while contributing to our three strategic pillars. This programme ensures that our strategy, customer experience, and operating model remain robust and

future-ready in a rapidly evolving societal and financial landscape. To support this transformation, Triodos Bank Group intends to reduce costs and improve efficiency, targeting a reduction of 250–270 FTEs net over the next three years. This will be achieved primarily through natural attrition, reduced external hiring, and focused reorganisation. The combined measures are expected to lead to an estimated corresponding annual cost reduction of EUR 25 to 30 million by the end of 2028.

As part of this announcement Triodos Bank is also committed to accelerating business lending efforts across its markets and a focus in the UK on growing savings and investments. Further information is provided in the Future Developments section within the Strategic Report.

Employee engagement and business relationships

Throughout the year, the Board remained committed to fostering a strong connection with co-workers across all levels of the organisation. Recognising the importance of engagement, professional development, and open communication, the Board took active steps to encourage collaboration and dialogue between co-workers and senior leadership.

A continued key initiative is inviting co-workers at all levels to attend and present their work at Board and Board Committee meetings. This provides co-workers with valuable exposure to the decision-making process as well as allowing co-workers to showcase their contributions. By doing so, the Board ensures that employees gain insight into strategic discussions and enhance their professional growth. In turn, the Board benefits from a deeper understanding of co-worker perspectives and this enhances the connection with co-workers. For example, the Board hosted a lunch

with the Bank's Business Banking team to hear their perspectives. In addition, the Board reinforced its commitment to an inclusive and engaged workplace culture by attending the celebration with co-workers to mark Triodos Bank's 30th year in the UK.

The Board consider leadership capability to be a key enabler for the broader organisational strategy. The achievement of the Bank's goals relies on a strong co-worker community, so enhancing and defining co-worker's leadership capabilities is essential. For this reason, the Board remains committed to the Triodos Bank Group's LEAD initiative to develop the Bank's future leaders. The programme has been designed to equip all people managers with the skills needed to effectively lead Triodos co-workers to a successful future.

Overall, by maintaining an open and engaged approach, the Board continued to foster a culture of collaboration, trust, and professional development, reinforcing the Bank's commitment to its people.

Disability inclusion and support

Triodos is committed to fostering an equitable and inclusive culture where co-workers with disabilities and long-term health conditions are supported to reach their full potential. Our approach includes regularly reviewing our recruitment processes to enhance for inclusion and providing reasonable adjustments and assistive technology where needed. All co-workers are encouraged to discuss their wellbeing and their career development regularly as part of our performance management framework, and co-workers with disabilities are encouraged to access any training that would support them in their role.

We encourage voluntary capture of diversity data, including disability, to understand the make-up of our workforce and inform targeted action. In 2025 this voluntary capture confirmed that approximately 30% of our workforce consider themselves to have disability or long-term health condition - on further analysis this is predominantly co-workers with a mental health condition or a form of neurodiversity. We therefore continue to lead and champion events that raise awareness of mental health and neurodiversity and encourage our co-workers to access the support they need. We partner with Inclusive Employers, who advocate for disability rights in order to benchmark our practices, and we are a disability confident employer.

GHG emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency

The Bank's disclosures around emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency, consolidated within the Triodos Group Integrated Annual Report, align with the UK Government's guidance on Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR).

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards, as applicable to

companies reporting under those standards, and with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Under company law, Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit and loss of the company for that financial year. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether UK-adopted international accounting standards have been followed, as applicable to companies reporting under those standards, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Bank will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Bank and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Bank's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Bank and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and

dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as the Directors have a reasonable expectation that Triodos Bank UK has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future.

In making this assessment, the Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions including but not limited to future projections of profitability, impairments, Base Rate movements, cash flows and capital resources, which have have been subject to stressed scenarios. The Directors have also considered the integral services Triodos Bank UK's parent company provides the Bank.

In addition, Note 26 to the financial statements includes Triodos Bank UK's policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management and its exposures to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Triodos Bank UK has adequate financial resources, and the Directors believe that the Bank is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Statement of disclosure information to auditors

The Directors who held office at the date of the approval of the Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Bank's auditors are

unaware, and each Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director; to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. Their confirmation is given, and should be interpreted, in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Following the completion of the audit tender process, the Board has approved the appointment of KPMG LLP as the Company's auditor for the financial year ending 31 December 2026.

Approval

The Directors consider that the Annual Report, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced, and understandable, and provides the necessary information to assess the company's position and performance, business model and strategy.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 19 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Gary Page
Chair

Mark Clayton
Chief Executive Officer

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Amounts in £'000	Note	2025	2024
Interest income	1	98,092	98,818
Interest expense	2	(39,517)	(43,573)
Net interest income		58,575	55,245
Fee and commission income	3	4,561	4,077
Fee and commission expense	3	(1,449)	(2,031)
Net fee and commission income		3,112	2,046
Other operating income/(expense)	4	(84)	47
Total income		61,603	57,338
Personnel expenses	5	(21,508)	(21,310)
Other administrative expenses	6	(21,626)	(25,393)
Operating expenses		(43,134)	(46,703)
Impairment loss on financial instruments	26	(294)	(3,665)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		18,175	6,970
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(4,247)	(1,467)
Profit and total comprehensive income		13,928	5,503

All profits are from continuing activities.

Accounting policies on pages [59-67](#) and Notes on pages [68-101](#) form an integral part of these financial statements.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Amounts in £'000	Note	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	269,090	298,593
On demand deposits with credit institutions	10	18,184	10,684
Loans and advances to customers	11	1,098,334	1,088,413
Debt securities	12	643,064	551,669
Intangible fixed assets	13	1,183	1,371
Property, plant and equipment	14	10,497	11,032
Right of use assets	15	733	766
Deferred tax asset	16	325	254
Other assets	17	1,718	1,547
Total assets		2,043,128	1,964,329
Liabilities			
Deposits from credit institutions	18	9,760	12,743
Customer accounts	19	1,817,763	1,736,002
Debt issued	20	-	5,736
Lease liabilities	15	764	803
Current tax	8	2,205	477
Other liabilities	21	3,470	7,305
Provisions	22	544	1,075
Total liabilities		1,834,506	1,764,141
Equity			
Called up share capital	23	172,000	172,000
Merger Reserve		55	55
Retained earnings		36,567	28,133
Total equity		208,622	200,188
Total equity and liabilities		2,043,128	1,964,329

Accounting policies on pages [59-67](#) and Notes on pages [68-101](#) form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 19 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Gary Page
Chair

Mark Clayton
Chief Executive Officer

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Amounts in £'000	Called up share capital	Merger reserve	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 January 2024	172,000	55	24,030	196,085
Total profit and comprehensive income	-	-	5,503	5,503
Prior year dividend paid	-	-	(1,400)	(1,400)
Balance at 31 December 2024	172,000	55	28,133	200,188
Total profit and comprehensive income			13,930	13,930
Prior year dividend paid			(5,500)	(5,500)
Balance at 31 December 2025	172,000	55	36,563	208,618

Accounting policies on pages [59-67](#) and Notes on pages [68-101](#) form an integral part of these financial statements.

Retained earnings represent the cumulative profits arising from the normal course of business.

The merger reserve was formed as a result of the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the UK branch of Triodos Bank N.V. to Triodos Bank UK Limited on 1 May 2019.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Cashflow statement for the period ended 31 December 2025			
Amounts in £'000	Note	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		18,175	6,970
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	6, 13, 14, 15	388	1,082
Debt securities premium and discount amortisation	12	(5,116)	(4,528)
Increase in interest receivable on debt securities	12	(2,225)	(2,163)
Decrease in ECL on financial instruments	11	(1,246)	(3,590)
Write off of financial instruments	26	1,539	7,229
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	22	(531)	820
Interest on lease liabilities		16	29
Tax expense	8	(4,247)	(1,467)
Cash flow from business operations		6,753	4,382
Changes in net operating assets:			
Decrease/(Increase) in loans and advances to customers	9	(10,208)	19,325
Decrease/(Increase) in deferred tax asset	16	(70)	34
Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	17	(171)	252
(Decrease) in deposits from credit institutions	18	(2,983)	(5,265)
Increase in deposits from customers	19	81,761	71,951
Increase/(Decrease) in current tax liability		1,728	1,117
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities	21	(3,834)	(5,425)
Cash flow from operating activities		72,976	86,371
Cash flow from investment activities			
Investment in intangible assets	13	(132)	(701)
Investment in property and equipment	14, 15	502	(481)

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

Cashflow statement for the period ended 31 December 2025			
Amounts in £'000	Note	2025	2024
Investment in debt securities	12	(240,343)	(183,290)
Maturity of debt securities	12	156,285	95,000
Cash flow from investment activities		(83,688)	(89,472)
Cashflow from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(5,500)	(1,400)
Payment of lease liabilities	15	(55)	(175)
Repayment of debt issued and borrowed funds	20	(5,736)	-
Cash flow from financing activities		(11,291)	(1,575)
Net cash flow		(22,003)	(4,676)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		309,277	313,953
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		287,274	309,277
Represented by:			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	269,090	298,593
On demand deposits with credit institutions	10	18,184	10,684

Accounting policies on pages [59-67](#) and Notes on pages [68-101](#) form an integral part of these financial statements.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Material accounting policy information

General

Triodos Bank UK Limited (Triodos Bank UK) is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The Bank's registered office is Deanery Road, Bristol, BS1 5AS, and it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Triodos Bank N.V., a company incorporated in the Netherlands.

The Bank's principal activity is to finance companies, institutions and projects that add cultural value and benefit people and the environment, with the support of depositors and investors who want to encourage socially responsible business and a sustainable society.

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements and related notes. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The Directors present the financial statements of Triodos Bank UK for the year ended 31 December 2025. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards and international financial reporting standards, as applicable to companies reporting under those standards, and with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented on the historical cost basis.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Bank

has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

All financial information presented in the financial statements has been rounded to the nearest thousand pounds unless otherwise stated.

New and revised accounting pronouncements and changes to accounting standards are not deemed to have a material impact for Triodos Bank UK. The early adoption of new accounting standards is not anticipated in the following year.

The financial statements contain information about the Company as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as a parent of a group. The Company is exempt under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included in the full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent Triodos Bank N.V., a company incorporated in the Netherlands at Hoofdstraat 10, Driebergen-Rijsenburg, PO Box 55, 3700 AB Zeist, Netherlands.

Foreign currency transactions

The functional and presentational currency of the Bank is pound sterling as it is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are

translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are reported in Other operating income or expense.

Non-monetary assets valued at historical cost in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

Revenue recognition

A. Net interest income

Interest income or expense on financial instruments is determined using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate allocates the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the asset or liability at the rate that exactly discounts all estimated future cash flows to equal the instrument's initial carrying amount.

Calculation of the effective interest rate takes into account fees payable or receivable that are an integral part of the instrument's yield, and transaction costs. All contractual terms of a financial instrument are considered when estimating future cash flows.

The Bank calculates interest income on financial assets, other than those considered credit-impaired, by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is therefore regarded as in Stage 3 of the expected credit loss model, the interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Type of service	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations	Income recognition
Payment transactions	Fees charged for processing payment transactions of customers. Fees are charged when the transaction is processed.	Income related to transactions is recognised at the point in time when the transaction takes place.
Lending	These comprise non-utilisation fees and other non-material fees. Performance obligation is satisfied for non-utilisation fees when the facility has been held available as contractually agreed.	Non-utilisation fees are recognised over time based on amounts contractually due for holding facilities available.
Fund Distribution	Fees taken for distribution of the funds of Triodos Investment Management B.V., a group company, in the UK. Fees are calculated based on the value of funds under management on a daily basis and paid quarterly.	The investment management services are a single performance obligation as they represent a continuous investment fund management service. The investment management fees are recognised over time, based on 0.4% of average investment funds held.
Corporate Finance	These comprise fees for capital raising advisory and modelling work. For each of these fee categories, contracts may contain several performance obligations.	Values are allocated to each performance obligation at inception of the contract, and revenue is recognised on completion of each performance obligation.

B. Fee and commission income

Fees in respect of services are recognised as the right to consideration accrues through the performance of each distinct service obligation to the customer, in line with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard 15 (IFRS 15). The arrangements are always contractual and the cost of providing the service is incurred as each service is performed. The price is usually fixed and always determinable. The below table explains the different fee income categories involved when income is recognised.

Personnel expenses

Short-term co-worker benefits, such as salaries, paid absences, other benefits and social security costs are accounted for on an accruals basis over the financial year in which the co-workers provide the related services.

The Bank operates a defined contribution pension plan. The commitment to the participating co-workers consists of paying any outstanding contribution. Co-worker contributions are optional, and employer contributions amount to between 8% and 10%. These contributions are recorded as an expense under personnel expenses. Contributions that are due but have not yet been paid are recorded as liabilities.

Financial instruments

The Bank recognises financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, initially on the trade date, i.e., the date on which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades, i.e., purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market. Loans and advances to customers are recognised when funds are transferred

to the customers' accounts. The Bank recognises deposits from customers when funds are received.

On initial recognition, financial instruments are measured at fair value. Subsequently they are classified in one of the following categories: Fair value through profit and loss; Fair value through other comprehensive income; Amortised cost. Financial liabilities cannot be reclassified. Financial assets are only reclassified where there has been a change in the business model.

Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit and loss

A financial instrument may be designated as at fair value through profit and loss only if such designation:

- eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency;

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

- applies to a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both, that the Bank manages and evaluates on a fair value basis; or
- relates to a financial liability that contains an embedded derivative which is not evidently closely related to the host contract.

Financial assets that are designated on initial recognition as being at fair value through profit and loss are recognised at fair value, with transaction costs being recognised in profit and loss, and are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss as they arise. Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss are not subject to impairment assessment.

Amortised cost assets

A financial instrument may be measured at amortised cost if:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is solely to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding balance.

Assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

An equity instrument may be designated irrevocably at fair value through other comprehensive income. Other assets must meet both of the following criteria:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is both to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding balance.

Fair value through profit and loss

A financial liability is measured at fair value if it arises from: a financial guarantee contract; a commitment to lend at below market rates; an obligation arising from the failed sale of an asset; or a contingent consideration for a business acquisition. Fair value through profit and loss is the default classification for a financial asset.

Amortised cost liabilities

All financial liabilities that are not subsequently measured at fair value are measured at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Application

To determine the appropriate method for subsequent measurement, an assessment is made of the business model of each portfolio of financial instruments. Business models are assessed at portfolio level, being the level at which they are managed. This is expected to result in the most consistent classification of assets because it aligns with the stated objectives of the portfolio, its risk management and the ability to monitor sales of assets from a portfolio. The criteria for classifying cash flows as solely principal and interest are assessed against the contractual terms of a facility, with attention to leverage features; prepayment and extension terms; and triggers that might reset the effective rate of interest.

All of the Bank's financial instruments are measured at amortised cost less impairment allowance where applicable.

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date each financial asset and off-balance sheet liability is assessed for impairment. Loss allowances are calculated for all financial assets and off-balance sheet liabilities, regardless of the default status. These are classified into the following categories in line with IFRS 9:

- Stage 1: Assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. For these assets, 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) is recognised and interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset. 12-month ECLs are the expected credit losses that result from default events that are expected within 12 months after the reporting date.
- Stage 2: For assets that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but have not defaulted, lifetime ECLs are recognised, and interest income is still calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset. Lifetime ECLs are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.
- Stage 3: For assets that have defaulted at the reporting date, lifetime ECLs are recognised and interest income is calculated on the net carrying amount.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI): For assets that have objective evidence of impairment at purchase or origination, lifetime ECLs are recognised, and interest income is calculated using the credit-adjusted effective interest rate on the net carrying amount.

All corporate loans in the portfolio are periodically reviewed on an individual basis to assess creditworthiness. The frequency depends on the debtor's creditworthiness as assessed at the prior review, the degree of market exposure and the market

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> Financial Statements 2025

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

in which the debtor operates. The credit committee discusses and, if necessary, takes action with respect to overdue payments from debtors. If there is any doubt regarding the continuity of the debtor's core operations and/or a debtor fails to settle agreed interest and repayment instalments for a prolonged period, this debtor falls under the category of doubtful debtors and will be managed intensively, resulting in more frequent monitoring.

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses, considering various macro-economic scenarios.

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial asset or off-balance sheet liability has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment.

The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by assessing the following triggers:

- Comparing the Probability of Default (PD) as at the reporting date with the PD at the time of initial recognition of the exposure;
- Forborne status;
- Management intensity;
- Past due status; and
- Being a purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) product, that became performing again.

The Bank uses three criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

- quantitative test based on movement in PD;
- qualitative indicators, for example developments in the sector; and
- a backstop of 30 days past due.

For corporate loans the Bank determines PD based on its internal credit rating system, which comprises 14 grades, each of which corresponds to a PD. The use of these grades is explained further in the Critical judgements and estimates accounting policy.

Corporate loans are assessed at inception and then periodically, and movements in internal credit rating provide the basis to determine whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. The credit quality of all counterparties is reviewed and rated at least annually. In addition, the Bank's focus on relationship management supports early identification of risk factors. The Bank's approach to determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred is, in large part, based on its internal credit rating system.

The Bank allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying judgement of experienced credit risk professionals. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Credit risk grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk deteriorates so, for example, the difference in risk of default between credit risk grades 1 and 2 is smaller than the difference between credit risk grades 2 and 3.

Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade on initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures are subject to ongoing

monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade. The monitoring typically involves use of the data in the following table.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Corporate exposures

- Information obtained during periodic review of customer files e.g., audited financial statements, management accounts, budgets and projections. Examples of areas of particular focus are gross profit margins, financial leverage ratios, debt service coverage, compliance with covenants, quality of management and senior management changes.
- Data from credit reference agencies, press articles and changes in external credit ratings.
- Quoted bond and Credit Default Swap (CDS) prices for the borrower where available.
- Actual and expected significant changes in the political, regulatory and technological environment of the borrower or in its business activities.

Retail exposures

- Internally collected data on customer behaviour e.g., utilisation of overdraft facilities.
- Affordability metrics.
- External data from credit reference agencies, including industry-standard credit scores.

All exposures

- Payment record – this includes overdue status as well as a range of variables about payment ratios.
- Utilisation of the granted limit.
- Requests for and granting of forbearance.
- Existing and forecast changes in business, financial and economic conditions.

The internal credit rating system comprises 14 ratings as explained in the Impairment of financial assets accounting policy:

- Loans with initial ratings 1-3 are considered to exhibit a significant increase in credit risk if they are downgraded by four grades;
- Loans with initial ratings 4-7 are considered to exhibit a significant increase in credit risk if they are downgraded by three grades;
- Loans with initial ratings 8-9 are considered to exhibit a significant increase in credit risk if they are downgraded by two grades;
- Loans with initial ratings 10-12 are considered to exhibit a significant increase in credit risk if they are downgraded by one grade; and
- Loans with ratings of 14 are considered to be in default. Therefore a downgrade of a loan with rating 13 would put it in default.

Definition of default

In line with its Default, Forbearance and Provisioning Policy, the Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Bank.

Financial assets are considered to be past due when any amount of principal, interest or fee has not been paid at the date it was due. Materiality is relative to the size of the exposure.

Overdrafts are considered as being past due when:

- The customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding; or
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will restructure the asset as a result of bankruptcy due to the borrower's inability to pay its credit obligations.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank considers indicators that are:

- Qualitative: e.g., breaches of covenant;
- Quantitative: e.g., overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Bank; and

- Based on both data developed internally and data obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial asset is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

Generating the term structure of PD

Credit risk grades are a primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. The Bank collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analysed by sector and by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading. For some portfolios, information purchased from external credit reference agencies is also used.

The Bank employs statistical models to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off when the Bank concludes that there is no longer any realistic prospect of recovery of part or all of the financial asset. For loans that are individually assessed for impairment, the timing of write off is determined on a case-by-case

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

basis. Such loans are reviewed regularly and written off when no further cash flows are expected. This can be prompted by bankruptcy, insolvency, renegotiation and similar events. All other financial instrument write-offs, if any, are also determined on a case by case basis.

Modified assets and liabilities

The Bank can make concessions or modifications to original terms of loans as a response to a borrower's request or financial difficulties.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, as set out below, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate (EIR), the Bank records a modification gain or loss. A modification is considered to be substantial based on qualitative factors and if it results in a difference between the adjusted discounted present value and the original carrying amount of the financial asset of, or greater than, ten percent. Modified loans that had a prepayment clause with no or insignificant prepayment fee in their original terms, and modified loans for which the contractual prepayment fee was paid upon modification are considered to be prepaid and are therefore derecognised.

Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Bank derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be credit-impaired at recognition date triggering POCI classification.

When assessing whether to derecognise a loan to a customer, amongst others the Bank considers the following qualitative factors:

- Change in currency of the loan;
- Change in counterparty;
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion; and
- Restructuring.

If the difference between the net present value of the modified cash flows using the original effective interest rate and the carrying value is equal to or great than ten percent of the carrying value, the modification is also deemed substantial.

When the loan has been renegotiated or modified but not derecognised, the Bank also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, including classification as Stage 3.

Forbearance

When the borrower is in financial difficulty, rather than taking possession or otherwise enforcing collection of collateral, loan terms can be modified. The Bank considers a loan forborne when such concessions or modifications are provided as a result of the borrower's present or expected financial difficulties and the Bank would not have agreed to them if the borrower had been financially healthy.

Indicators of financial difficulties include defaults on covenants or significant concerns raised by the Credit Risk Department. Forbearance may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms. It is policy to monitor forborne loans to help ensure that future payments continue to be likely

to occur. Derecognition decisions and classification between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are determined on a case-by-case basis. If these procedures identify a loss in relation to a loan, it is disclosed and managed as an impaired Stage 3 forborne asset until it is collected or written off.

Once an asset has been classified as forborne, it will remain forborne for a minimum 24-month probation period. In order for the loan to be reclassified out of the forborne category, the customer must meet all of the following criteria:

- All of its facilities have to be performing;
- The probation period of 24 months has passed from the date the forborne contract was considered performing;
- Regular payments of more than an insignificant amount of principal or interest have been made during at least half of the probation period; and
- The customer does not have any contracts that are more than 30 days past due.

Cash and cash equivalents

On the balance sheet, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash with central banks. On demand deposits with credit institutions with an original maturity of less than three months are additionally included in the cash flow statement.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost on the balance sheet.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is charged to profit and loss over the asset's estimated economic life using methods that best reflect the

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

pattern of economic benefits. These estimated useful economic lives are:

- Internally developed assets: 5 to 10 years
- Computer software: 3 to 5 years

Direct costs relating to internally developed assets are capitalised once technical feasibility and economic viability have been established. These costs include co-worker costs and the costs of materials and services. Capitalisation of costs ceases when the asset is capable of operating as intended.

During and after development, accumulated costs are reviewed for impairment against the benefits that the asset is expected to generate. Costs incurred prior to the establishment of technical feasibility and economic viability are expensed as incurred.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged to profit and loss on a straight-line basis so as to write off the depreciable amount of each item of property, plant and equipment over its estimated useful life. The depreciable amount is the cost of an asset less its residual value.

The estimated useful lives of the Bank's property, plant and equipment are:

- Property for own use: 40 years (or lease term if shorter)
- Plant and equipment: 3 to 5 years

The residual value and useful life of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each balance sheet date and updated for any changes to previous estimates.

Leases

As a lessee

The Bank assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. The Bank recognises a right of use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Bank recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest rate method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right of use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The right-of-use assets are annually reviewed for impairment triggers. If there is an impairment trigger, any impairments will be recognised in the profit and loss accounts.

Whenever the Bank incurs an obligation for costs to restore a leased asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37.

Right of use assets are depreciated over the shorter of lease term or useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right of use asset reflects that the Bank expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right of use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The impacts on profit and loss are the depreciation charges on the right of use assets and the interest charges on the lease liabilities.

As a lessor

The Bank enters into lease agreements as a lessor with respect to some of its office space.

Leases for which the Bank is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Bank does not act as a lessor for any finance leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Bank applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Impairment of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and right of use assets

At each balance sheet date, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that its intangible assets, property, plant and equipment or right of use assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, it estimates the recoverable amount of the asset and the impairment loss if any.

If an asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from those of other assets or groups of assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit discounted at a rate that reflects market interest rates adjusted for risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit that have not been taken into account in estimating future cash flows. If the recoverable amount of an intangible or tangible asset is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss and the carrying value of the asset reduced by the amount of the loss.

If it is established that an impairment that was recognised in the past no longer exists or has reduced, the increased carrying amount of the asset concerned is set no higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment value adjustment for the asset concerned had been reported. An impairment of goodwill cannot be reversed.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Bank recognises a provision when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the financial year. If provisions are expected to be settled after more than one year, these are discounted. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations arising from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events, or present obligations arising from past events that are not recognised because either an outflow of economic benefits is not probable, or the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but information about them is disclosed unless the possibility of any outflow of economic benefits in settlement is remote.

Tax

Income tax expense, comprising current tax and deferred tax, is recorded in the income statement except income tax on items recognised outside profit and loss which is credited or charged to other comprehensive income or to equity as appropriate.

Current tax is income tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit and loss for the year arising in profit and loss or equity. Provision is made for current tax at rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability for accounting purposes and its carrying amount for tax purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the asset will be recovered. Deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction (other than a business combination) that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and loss. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates expected to apply in the financial years when the assets will be realised or the liabilities settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Bank has a legally enforceable right to offset, and where they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Critical judgements and estimates

UK company law and UK-adopted international accounting standards require the Board, in preparing the financial statements, to select suitable accounting policies, apply them consistently and where necessary make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent. The Bank's reported results are sensitive to the accounting policies, judgements and estimates that underlie the preparation of its financial statements.

Judgements and estimates are reviewed on a regular basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial year in which the estimate is revised or in the financial year of revision and future financial years if the revision impacts both the reporting year and future years.

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

The judgements and estimates that, in the opinion of the directors, have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are discussed below, and relate to loan impairment. See the Impairment of financial assets accounting policy for an explanation of the calculation of impairment of financial assets under IFRS 9.

The measurement of credit impairment under the expected credit loss model depends on management's assessment of whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for each loan, its economic forecasts including the probability of each of these, and its modelling of expected performance of each loan in each economic scenario.

Stage 3 impairments are assessed on an exposure-by-exposure basis using a calculator to conduct a probability weighted financial impact assessment. This is calculated across the range of potential resolutions for each individual defaulted exposure (such as Cure, Normal Sale or Forced Sale) and includes consideration of collateral valuation (based on the Collateral Valuation Policy and using external valuation, where necessary) adjusted by estimated applicable selling costs and categorised asset quality to derive expected sale proceeds.

A. Key Judgement: Valuation of Collateral

As noted above, Stage 3 ECLs are assessed on an individual basis by the Special Asset Management (SAM) team using a provision calculator for each specific client based on multiple economic scenarios and recovery values based on the valuation of collateral.

Loans classified as Stage 3 were £19.4m (2024: £34.4m) and provisions on those loans totalled £4.0m

(2024: £4.8m). In assessing the provision values, the critical judgement is deemed to be collateral valuation.

Sensitivity analysis performed indicated a 5% reduction in collateral value would increase ECL by £0.2m; a 10% reduction would have a £0.4m increase in ECL. A 5% increase in collateral value would reduce ECL by £0.1m; a 10% increase would have a £0.2m reduction in ECL.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Notes to the financial statements

1. Interest income

An analysis of the company's revenue is as follows:

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	12,211	13,531
On demand deposits with credit institutions	66	116
Loans and advances to customers	65,327	69,145
Debt securities	20,488	16,026
	98,092	98,818

The interest income includes that derived from loans and related transactions, as well as related commissions, which by their nature are similar to interest payments.

Interest income can be broken down by geography as follows:

Amounts in £'000	2025					Total
	UK	Ireland	Other EU	USA	Asia	
Cash and cash equivalents	12,211	-	-	-	-	12,211
On demand deposits with credit institutions	66	-	-	-	-	66
Loans and advances to customers	64,948	379	-	-	-	65,327
Debt securities	8,711	-	5,781	4,378	1,632	20,502
	85,936	379	5,781	4,378	1,632	98,106

Amounts in £'000	2024					Total
	UK	Ireland	Other EU	USA	Asia	
Cash and cash equivalents	13,531	-	-	-	-	13,531
On demand deposits with credit institutions	116	-	-	-	-	116
Loans and advances to customers	68,549	596	-	-	-	69,145
Debt securities	6,092	-	4,908	3,593	1,433	16,026
	88,288	596	4,908	3,593	1,433	98,818

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

2. Interest expense

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Deposits from Credit Institutions	140	260
Customer Accounts	39,201	43,108
Lease liability	16	19
Bond interest	163	228
Other	(3)	(42)
	39,517	43,573

3. Net fee and commission income

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Payment transactions including personal current account fees	1,727	1,677
Lending	1,093	815
Guarantee fees	13	16
Fund distribution	1,131	1,076
Corporate finance fees	597	493
Total fee and commission income	4,561	4,077
Payment transactions including personal current account fees	1,270	1,779
Corporate finance fees	23	19
Lending	156	233
Total fee and commission expense	1,449	2,031
Net fee and commission income	3,112	2,046

4. Other operating income/(expense)

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Rental income from property leases	34	29
Exchange results for foreign currency transactions	(106)	18
Other	(12)	-
	(84)	47

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

5. Personnel expenses

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	17,682	17,930
Social security costs	2,110	1,763
Other pension costs	1,716	1,617
	21,508	21,310

Wages and salaries includes the cost of temporary co-workers and external contractors (2025: £728,000; 2024: £1,544,000), plus other staff costs such as recruitment and screening, insurance, wellbeing allowance, training and development (2025: £1,451,000; 2024: £1,339,000).

The Bank employs some co-workers who work for other group companies, and other group companies employ some co-workers who work for the Bank. These costs are recharged including a mark-up, as appropriate. Intercompany co-worker recharges represent the net of the income earned from charging intercompany entities for the time of the Bank's co-workers, less the cost of paying for co-workers recharged to the Bank.

Average number of co-workers during the year is presented below and excludes external contractors and independent non-executive directors (numbers are **not** presented as full time equivalents, i.e. a part-time co-worker is counted as 1):

	2025	2024
Executive directors	3	3
Full-time	271	282
Part-time	70	67
	344	352

The pension scheme is a defined contribution scheme that has been placed with a life insurance company in the United Kingdom, with funds invested in socially responsible investment funds. The commitment to the participating co-workers consists of paying any outstanding contribution to the pension scheme.

Participation in the pension scheme is optional – co-workers are automatically enrolled but can choose to opt out. Regardless of co-worker contribution the Bank's contribution is 8% of salary, increasing to 10% after the first year of service. Co-workers may contribute any amount of their choosing.

The total cost charged to profit and loss of £1,716,000 (2024: £1,617,000) represents contributions payable by the Bank to the scheme at rates specified in the rules of the scheme. As at 31 December 2025, £0 of contributions due in respect of the current year that have not yet been paid over to the scheme were included in Other payables (2024: £358,000).

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Directors' remuneration

The remuneration of the directors, who are the key management personnel of the Bank, is set out below in aggregate for each of the categories specified in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	787	678
Post-employment benefits	56	45
Remuneration after resignation of directorship ¹	183	-
	1,026	723

¹ Remuneration for the period of continuing employment after resignation of directorship. Disclosed as per the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Three directors are accruing benefits under a money purchase pension scheme (2024: three). Information for the highest paid director is as follows:

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	246	221
Post-employment benefits	24	21
	270	242

6. Other administrative expenses

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
IT costs	426	510
Intercompany IT costs	5,580	7,505
Intercompany recharges	6,624	5,845
Marketing costs	1,251	1,118
Office costs	1,535	1,550
Accommodation expenses	944	879
Fees for advice and auditor	1,710	1,847
External administration costs	195	374
Regulatory levies	330	303
Travel and lodging expenses	210	291
Depreciation and amortisation	1,042	1,082
Other costs	1,779	4,089
	21,626	25,393

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

In 2025, Regulatory levies includes the levy associated with the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) as well as the Bank of England Levy.

Other costs predominantly relates to irrecoverable Value Added Tax (VAT) on intercompany recharges from Triodos Bank N.V.

7. Auditors' fees

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Statutory audit	263	236
CASS audit	165	158
Other assurance work	39	37
	467	431

8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Corporation tax:		
Current year	4,316	1,433
Adjustments in respect of prior years	1	-
	4,317	1,433
Deferred tax (see Note 16)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(70)	34
	(70)	34
Total tax expense	4,247	1,467

Reconciliation of effective tax

The tax on the Bank's profit before tax differs (2024: differs) from the theoretical amount that would arise using the corporation tax rate in the UK as follows:

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Profit before tax on continuing operations	18,177	6,970
Statutory tax rate	25.0%	25.0%
Tax at the UK corporation tax rate	4,544	1,742
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses in determining taxable profit	165	176
Tax effect of non-taxable income in determining taxable profit	(94)	(205)
Community investment tax relief	(299)	(280)

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Adjustments in respect of prior years	1	-
Decrease in carrying value of deferred tax asset	(70)	34
Total tax expense	4,247	1,467

Effective tax rate	23.4%	21.0%
Effective tax rate excluding CITR	25.0%	25.1%

The main rate of corporation tax was 25% for all of 2025, but the tax expense for the year is lower than would be implied by the current statutory tax rate due to lending that qualifies for Community Investment Tax Relief (CITR). The CITR scheme encourages investment in disadvantaged communities by giving tax relief to investors who back businesses and other enterprises in less advantaged areas by investing in accredited Community Development Finance Institutions (CDFIs). The Bank has made such investments. The tax relief is worth up to 25% of the value of the investment in the CDFI. The relief is spread over five years, starting with the year in which the investment is made.

The Bank invests in CDFIs because it believes in the benefits they provide to the communities in which they operate.

The tax relief it obtains enables the Bank to provide investment to the CDFIs at a low margin while also maintaining an appropriate return to the Bank on the investment. The tax relief obtained is provided strictly in accordance with UK tax law which has been made available to encourage this activity and careful consideration is taken to ensure the Bank does not achieve a return higher than would be expected if the tax relief had not been obtained.

Total tax borne

The table below sets out the amount of tax borne by the Bank in the year in respect of each of the most significant taxes.

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Corporation tax	2,111	958
Irrecoverable VAT	3,920	4,481
Employer's NI	2,108	1,775
Business rates	280	279
Total tax borne	8,419	7,493

All figures represent amounts paid to HMRC except for irrecoverable VAT, which is the non-deductible VAT paid on invoices to suppliers.

The Bank's approach to tax reflects its values. It sees paying taxes not as a burden, but as a contribution to the society in which the Bank operates. Taxes are an important instrument to fund essential public services such as education, healthcare, social support and infrastructure. As such, companies should pay taxes as an important part of their role as a responsible business.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

9. Cash and cash equivalents

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Cash with the Bank of England	269,090	298,593
Balance sheet value as at 31 December	269,090	298,593

Cash held with the Bank of England is held on demand.

10. On demand deposits with credit institutions

Amounts falling due within one year:

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
On demand deposits with credit institutions	18,184	10,684
Balance sheet value as at 31 December	18,184	10,684

11. Loans and advances to customers

Amounts in £'000	Gross carrying amount	31-Dec-25		31-Dec-24		
		ECL allowance	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount
Corporate loans	1,098,656	(4,850)	1,093,806	1,089,457	(6,087)	1,083,370
Current accounts	4,554	(26)	4,528	5,083	(40)	5,043
Total	1,103,210	(4,876)	1,098,334	1,094,540	(6,127)	1,088,413

12. Debt Securities

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Issued by public bodies	296,183	167,494
Issued by other issuers	346,887	384,178
Expected credit loss	(7)	(3)
Balance sheet value as at 31 December	643,063	551,669

All debt securities are listed. The balance sheet value of debt securities excluding expected credit loss provision can be broken down as follows:

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

31 December 2025	Term of maturity less than a year	Term of maturity more than a year
Amounts in £'000		
Public bodies		
Central government	78,301	172,495
Regional government and public sector entities	141	45,246
Total public bodies	78,442	217,741
Other issuers		
Credit institutions	36,733	43,787
Corporate debt securities	5,103	17,481
Multilateral development banks	41,881	201,902
Total other issuers	83,717	263,169
Total	162,159	480,910

31 December 2024	Term of maturity less than a year	Term of maturity more than a year
Amounts in £'000		
Public bodies		
Central government	40,451	86,754
Regional government and public sector entities	124	40,165
Total public bodies	40,575	126,919
Other issuers		
Credit institutions	40,712	79,361
Corporate debt securities	1,332	7,992
Multilateral development banks	66,602	188,179
Total other issuers	108,646	275,532
Total	149,221	402,451

The movement in debt securities in the year is as follows:

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Balance sheet value as at 1 January	551,669	456,689
Purchases	243,000	191,500
Maturity	(156,285)	(95,000)
Net premium and discount amortisation	2,459	(3,683)
Interest receivable movement	2,225	2,163
Expected credit loss movement	(4)	-
Balance sheet value as at 31 December	643,064	551,669

13. Intangible fixed assets

Amounts in £'000	Internally Developed Assets	Computer Software	Total
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	2,107	120	2,227
Additions	701	-	701
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	2,808	120	2,928
Additions	132	495	627
Disposals	(495)	-	(495)
At 31 December 2025	2,445	615	3,060
Accumulated Amortisation			
At 1 January 2024	(1,240)	(60)	(1,300)
Amortisation charge for the year	(228)	(29)	(257)
At 31 December 2024	(1,468)	(89)	(1,557)
Amortisation charge for the year	(244)	(76)	(320)
At 31 December 2025	(1,712)	(165)	(1,877)
Net Book Value			
At 31 December 2024	1,340	31	1,371
At 31 December 2025	733	450	1,183

The internally developed assets relate to the development of the Bank's personal current account product and its in-house investments platform. These assets have an expected useful economic life of ten years. Computer software relates to software that has been purchased or internally developed and has a useful economic life of three years.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

There are no restrictions on the title of intangible assets and no intangible assets have been pledged as security for liabilities.

Amortisation of intangible assets is included in Other administrative expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

14. Property, plant and equipment

Amounts in £'000	Property for Own Use	Plant & Equipment	Total
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	14,947	2,111	17,058
Additions	148	323	471
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	15,095	2,434	17,529
Additions	100	38	138
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	15,195	2,472	17,667
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1 January 2024	(3,954)	(1,874)	(5,828)
Depreciation charge for the year	(475)	(194)	(669)
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	(4,429)	(2,068)	(6,497)
Depreciation charge for the year	(473)	(200)	(673)
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	(4,902)	(2,268)	(7,170)
Net Book Value			
At 31 December 2024	10,666	366	11,032
At 31 December 2025	10,293	204	10,497

There are no restrictions on title on property, plant and equipment and none has been pledged as security for liabilities.

15. Right of use assets and Lease liabilities

The Bank has one (2024: two) land and building lease for its office space for which right of use assets and lease liabilities are recognised. The bank does not recognise right of use assets or lease liabilities for any other class of leases.

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

The Bank owns the property in Bristol, but the land on which it is built is held on a long leasehold from Bristol City Council for 150 years from September 2010. Information about leases is shown below.

Right of use assets

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Cost		
At 1 January	1,540	1,530
Additions	15	10
At 31 December	1,555	1,540
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
At 1 January	(774)	(618)
Charge for the year	(48)	(156)
At 31 December	(822)	(774)
Net book value		
At 1 January	766	912
At 31 December	733	766

Lease liabilities

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flow		
Less than one year	34	55
One to five years	136	136
More than five years	864	881
Total undiscounted lease liabilities as at 31 December	1,034	1,072
Lease liabilities included in the balance sheet		
Current	19	39
Non-current	745	764
At 31 December	764	803

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Amounts recognised in the income statement

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Interest on lease liabilities	16	19
Short term leases	130	17
Expenses of low value leases	11	8
	157	44

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

During the year £55,000 was recognised in the statement of cash flows as outflow for leases (2024: £175,000).

Other leases

The Bank also leases plant and machinery with contract terms of one to three years. These leases are short-term and/or leases of low-value items. The Bank has elected not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

Leases as lessor

The Bank leases out space at its property in Bristol. At 31 December the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases were receivable as follows:

Amounts in £'000	2025	2024
Less than one year	34	13
Between one and five years	67	39
Balance sheet value as at 31 December	101	52

During the year, lease income of £34,000 (2024:£29,000) was included in Other income.

16. Deferred tax asset

The movements on the deferred tax accounts are as follows:

Amounts in £'000	Fixed assets	Effective interest rate accounting	Expected credit losses	Other provisions	Total
(Liability)/Asset at 1 January 2024	50	106	91	41	288
Current year deferred tax credit/(charge)	23	(44)	(17)	4	(34)
Asset at 31 December 2024	73	62	74	45	254
Current year deferred tax credit/(charge)	133	(42)	(17)	(3)	71

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

	Fixed assets	Effective interest rate accounting	Expected credit losses	Other provisions	Total
Amounts in £'000					
Asset at 31 December 2025	206	20	57	42	325

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the financial year when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the Balance Sheet date.

Included in the net deferred tax asset is £297,000 (2024: £230,000) due more than twelve months after the end of the financial year.

17. Other assets

Amounts falling due within one year:

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Other receivables	794	782
Other prepayments and accrued income	924	765
Balance sheet value as at 31 December	1,718	1,547

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of other assets approximates their fair value.

18. Deposits from credit institutions

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Repayable on demand	744	2,742
With agreed maturity dates or periods of notice	9,016	10,001
Balance sheet value as at 31 December	9,760	12,743

All amounts are payable to the Bank's parent, Triodos Bank N.V., which provides funding for the Bank's Euro lending.

Operational balances between the Bank and Triodos Bank N.V. are included in Note 21.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

19. Customer accounts

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Personal current accounts	139,513	140,012
Business current accounts	180,545	183,078
Personal savings accounts	1,160,470	1,099,156
Business savings accounts	202,854	196,016
Personal fixed term accounts	112,117	106,197
Business fixed term accounts	22,264	11,543
Balance sheet value as at 31 December	1,817,763	1,736,002

20. Debt issued

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Tier 2 bonds - nominal value	-	5,695
Tier 2 bonds - accrued interest	-	41
Balance sheet value as at 31 December	-	5,736

On 23 December 2020 the Bank issued unsecured bonds with a nominal value of £5,695,000, maturing in 2030. The bonds paid a fixed interest rate of 4% until September 2025, at which point the Bank elected to repay them in full.

21. Other liabilities

Amounts falling due within one year:

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Accruals and deferred income	1,294	1,532
Amounts owed to group undertakings	117	693
Other taxation and social security	997	1,095
Other payables	1,062	3,985
Balance sheet value as at 31 December	3,470	7,305

The directors consider that the carrying amount of other liabilities approximates their fair value.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

22. Provisions

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Vitality leave	168	180
Compliance remediation provision	-	5
Other provisions	272	787
Expected credit loss on guarantees	2	2
Expected credit loss on loan commitments	102	101
Balance sheet value as at 31 December	544	1,075

The more significant provisions are as follows:

- The Vitality leave provision is for the anticipated costs of paying salaries of co-workers whilst on a bespoke company scheme of partially-paid extended leave called Vitality leave. Co-workers become eligible upon completion of five years of service.
- The Other provision primarily relates to an obligation arising as a result of a 2024 event which resolved in 2025.
- Expected credit loss on guarantees and loan commitments are calculated in line with the requirements of IFRS 9.

The balance sheet value of provisions can be broken down as follows:

31 December 2025	Term of maturity less than a year	Term of maturity more than a year
Amounts in £'000		
Vitality leave	75	93
Other provisions	272	-
Expected credit loss on guarantees	2	-
Expected credit loss on loan commitments	86	15
Total	435	108

31 December 2024	Term of maturity less than a year	Term of maturity more than a year
Amounts in £'000		
Vitality leave	105	75
Compliance Remediation provision	5	-
Other provisions	787	-

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

31 December 2024	Term of maturity less than a year	Term of maturity more than a year
Amounts in £'000		
Expected credit loss on guarantees	2	-
Expected credit loss on loan commitments	52	49
Total	951	124

The movements on provisions are as follows:

Amounts in £'000	Vitality leave provision	Compliance remediation provision	Dilapidation provision	Other provisions	Expected credit loss guarantees	Expected credit loss loan commitments	Total
As at 1 January 2024	164	-	15	-	5	71	255
Addition	16	380	-	787	-	30	1,213
Utilisation	-	(375)	(15)	-	-	-	(390)
Release	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
As at 31 December 2024	180	5	-	787	2	101	1,075
Addition				272	-	1	274
Utilisation							-
Release	(12)	(5)		(787)			(805)
As at 31 December 2025	168	-	-	272	2	102	544

23. Called up share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid ordinary shares of £1 each. All shares are ordinary share held by Triodos Bank N.V.

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Issued share capital	172,000	172,000
Balance sheet value as at 31 December	-	-

All shares are ordinary share held by Triodos Bank N.V.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

24. Related party transactions

Balances and transactions between the Bank and its related parties (other than key management personnel) are disclosed below:

Amounts in £'000	Services provided		Services received	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Parent				
IT costs	-	-	5,580	7,505
Administration and co-worker costs	1,549	951	6,756	5,970
Loan interest	-	-	140	260
Group entities				
Administration and co-worker costs	175	164	-	38
Other related parties				
Loan interest	(2)	8	-	-
Customer accounts interest and other charges	(31)	-	9	7
Donations	-	-	7	10
	1,691	1,123	12,492	13,790

The following amounts were outstanding at the balance sheet date:

Amounts in £'000	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Parent	-	-	9,878	13,436
Group entities	-	-	-	-
Other related parties	-	107	110	211
Key management personnel	20	73	-	-
Balance sheet value as at 31 December	20	180	9,988	13,647

Parent company

The Bank's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Triodos Bank N.V., which provides various services to the Bank, including IT systems, technical expertise and management oversight. It also provides an intercompany borrowing facility to fund the Bank's lending in Euros. The Bank employs some co-workers who perform work for the parent. All transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

Group entities

The Bank employed one co-worker who performed work for Triodos Investment Management B.V., a group entity. The Bank was reimbursed in full for these salary costs and associated overhead costs. All transactions are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Other related parties

Triodos Foundation is a charity registered in England and Wales (company no. 03128749), all of whose trustees are employees of the Bank. It rents an office floor from the Bank for £1 per annum, which it uses as an event space for local businesses and charities (plus the Bank) to hire, and uses income from this to support its charitable activities. Triodos Foundation holds a deposit account with the Bank, the balance of which was £108,000 (2024: £99,000) at the year end. The value of transactions between Triodos Foundation and the Bank during the year was £14,000 (2024: £15,000).

Triodos Nominees Limited is a private company registered in England and Wales (company no. 06059752) all of whose directors are employees of the Bank. The value of transactions between Triodos Nominees Limited and the Bank during the year was £nil (2024: £nil) and as at 31 December 2025 the Bank owed Triodos Nominees Limited £1 (2024: £1).

Triodos Investments Limited is a private company registered in England and Wales (company no. 2822816) that was purchased by the Bank on 18 June 2025. The purchase price was the value of Triodos Investments Ltd net assets of £1,000. At 31 December 2025 its directors are employees of the Bank. Triodos Investments Limited holds an account with the Bank and the balance at the year end was £nil (2024: £14,000). The value of transactions between Triodos Investments Limited and the Bank during the year was £29,000 (2024: £2,000) and as at 31 December 2025 the Bank owed Triodos Investments Limited £1,000 (2024: £nil).

Triodos Corporate Officer Limited is a private company registered in England and Wales (company no. 07594970) that is a wholly owned subsidiary of Triodos Investments Limited. Also, at 31 December 2025 its directors are employees of the Bank. The value of transactions between Triodos Corporate Officer Limited and the Bank during the year was £nil (2024: £nil) and amount due from and to Triodos Corporate Officer Limited was £nil (2024: £nil).

Sun Roof Limited is a private company registered in England and Wales (company no. 07198329). At 31 December 2025 it is no longer a related party as it was sold by Triodos Bank UK on 6 March 2025. It formerly held a loan with the Bank which was fully repaid at the point of sale so the gross amount of loan repayments made by Sun Roof Limited to Triodos Bank UK during the year was £107,000 (2024 year end loan balance: £107,000). There are no outstanding balances as the loan was repaid in full and the business accounts are not disclosed because the company is no longer a related party at the financial year end.

Transactions with key management personnel

For the purpose of IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", key management comprises the Board directors of the Bank. Please refer to Note 5 for information on directors' remuneration.

At the year end, customer accounts with an aggregate value of £45,000 (2024: £272,000) were attributable to the directors. Additionally, the Bank has provided a temporary advance to one director to facilitate the payment of PAYE liabilities to HMRC. This advance was necessary to ensure timely compliance with tax obligations and is not considered a formal loan arrangement. The amount advanced will be refunded directly to the Bank by HMRC, and as at the reporting date, the outstanding balance of this advance is £20,000 (2024: £73,000), and management does not anticipate any credit risk associated with its recovery.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

25. Off-balance sheet liabilities

Contingent liabilities

These comprise credit-substitute guarantees and non-credit-substitute guarantees where the potential liability is based on the occurrence of specific future events which make the timing of the liability uncertain. Credit substitute guarantees are guarantees to customers for loans provided to these customers by other banks. Non-credit substitute guarantees are guarantees to customers for all other obligations of these customers to third parties. For example:

- Obligations to purchase sustainable goods, such as wind turbines; and
- Obligations to decommission equipment or reinstate property (related to project finance provided by the Bank).

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Credit substitute guarantees	1,457	1,485
Non-credit substitute guarantees	1,006	929
	2,463	2,414

Irrevocable facilities

These are irrevocable offers, which may lead to a loa.

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Undrawn debit limits on current accounts	4,848	7,715
Accepted loans not yet paid out	126,897	82,816
Valid loan offers not yet accepted	235	-
	131,981	90,531

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

26. Financial risk management

This Note presents information about the Bank's exposure to financial risks and management of capital. For information on the Bank's definition of default, see the Bank's Default, Forbearance and Provisioning Policy. For information on the Bank's financial risk management framework, see Principal Risks and Uncertainties in the Strategic Report.

Financial risk is an umbrella term for multiple types of risk associated with financing the balance sheet. To manage this, financial risk is subdivided in four categories: credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and capital risk.

a. Credit risk

For the definition of credit risk and information on how credit risk is mitigated by the Bank, see Principal Risks and Uncertainties in the Strategic Report. For the definitions of Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, and how loans are allocated to each stage, see Impairment of financial assets accounting policy.

i. Credit quality analysis

The following tables set out information about the credit quality of financial assets, loan commitments and guarantee contracts. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
On demand deposits with credit institutions				
AA	28	-	-	28
A	18,156	-	-	18,156
BBB	-	-	-	-
Gross amount	18,184	-	-	18,184
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	18,183	-	-	18,183
Loans and advances to customers				
Rating 1-9: Normal risk	1,014,462	46,026	-	1,060,488
Rating 10-13: Increased risk	-	23,283	-	23,283
Rating 14: Default	-	-	19,439	19,439
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Gross amount	1,014,462	69,309	19,439	1,103,210
Allowance for expected credit losses	(737)	(134)	(4,006)	(4,877)

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount	1,013,725	69,176	15,432	1,098,333
Debt securities				
AAA	324,304	-	-	324,304
AA	296,183	-	-	296,183
A	14,591	-	-	14,591
BBB	7,992	-	-	7,992
Gross amount	643,070	-	-	643,070
Allowance for expected credit losses	(7)	-	-	(7)
Carrying amount	643,063	-	-	643,063
Loan commitments				
Gross amount	123,878	8,102	-	131,980
Loss allowance	(86)	(15)	-	(102)
Carrying amount (provision)	(86)	(15)	-	(102)
Financial guarantee contracts				
Gross amount	2,463	-	-	2,463
Loss allowance	(2)	-	-	(2)
Carrying amount (provision)	2,461	-	-	2,461

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-24			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
On demand deposits with credit institutions				
AA	46	-	-	46
A	10,638	-	-	10,638
BBB	-	-	-	-
Gross amount	10,684	-	-	10,684
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	10,684	-	-	10,684

Loans and advances to credit institutions

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-24			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Rating 1-9: Normal risk	962,143	74,462	-	1,036,605
Rating 10-13: Increased risk	-	23,503	-	23,503
Rating 14: Default	-	-	34,432	34,432
Not rated	-	-	-	-
Gross amount	962,143	97,965	34,432	1,094,540
Allowance for expected credit losses	(671)	(638)	(4,818)	(6,127)
Carrying amount	961,472	97,327	29,614	1,088,413
Debt securities				
AAA	355,033	-	-	355,033
AA	187,316	-	-	187,316
A	9,323	-	-	9,323
Gross amount	551,672	-	-	551,672
Loss allowance	(3)	-	-	(3)
Carrying amount	551,669	-	-	551,669
Loan commitments				
Gross amount	82,907	7,624	-	90,531
Loss allowance	(52)	(49)	-	(101)
Carrying amount (provision)	82,855	7,575	-	90,430
Financial guarantee contracts				
Gross amount	2,414	-	-	2,414
Loss allowance	(2)	-	-	(2)
Carrying amount (provision)	2,412	-	-	2,412

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25				31-Dec-24			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and advances to customers								
Current	1,011,864	69,309	14,787	1,095,960	960,446	86,836	25,997	1,073,279
Overdue < 90 days	2,598	-	273	2,871	1,697	11,129	1,719	14,545
Overdue > 90 days	-	-	4,379	4,379	-	-	6,716	6,716

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25				31-Dec-24			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross amount	1,014,462	69,309	19,439	1,103,210	962,143	97,965	34,432	1,094,540
Allowance for expected credit losses	(737)	(134)	(4,006)	(4,877)	(671)	(638)	(4,818)	(6,127)
Carrying amount	1,013,725	69,175	15,433	1,098,333	961,472	97,327	29,614	1,088,413

ii. Collateral held and other credit enhancements

Loans and advances to corporate customers

Loans and advances to corporate customers account for all of the gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers and the Bank generally holds collateral against these credit exposures. 95% (2024: 95%) of exposures by value are subject to collateral requirements, with the principal types of collateral held being real estate or floating charges over corporate assets. The general creditworthiness of a customer is the most relevant indicator of credit quality of a loan extended to it; however, collateral provides additional security, and the Bank generally requests that borrowers provide it. The Bank may take collateral in the form of a first charge over real estate, floating charges over all corporate assets and other liens and guarantees.

Revaluation of collateral is conducted for all loans based on the size of the exposure. For loans greater than €3m (£2.4m) it is performed every three years by professional external valuers. For loans below £2.4m, collateral is subject to annual internal assessment. A third category applies to a group of loans under £1m which do not exhibit early warning signs or other specific characteristics. For this group, collateral values are updated periodically on a portfolio basis rather than at customer level. Full appraisals are conducted if any exposure becomes non-performing or upon refinancing.

Where we have extended loans under the Coronavirus Business Interruption Lending Scheme (CBILS) or the Recovery Loans Scheme (RLS), we receive a guarantee of between 70% to 80% of that exposure from HM Government. These were the only government backed coronavirus schemes in which we participated.

At 31 December 2025, the net carrying amount of credit-impaired loans and advances to corporate customers amounted to £15.4 million (2024: £29.6 million) and the value of identifiable collateral (mainly real estate) held against those loans and advances amounted to £17.0 million (2024: £29.2 million). For each loan, the value of disclosed collateral is capped at the nominal amount of the loan that it is held against. Collateral values are net of "haircuts" compared to collateral valuations, to represent values that could be realised in liquidation.

The Bank has not taken into possession any collateral during the year (2024: none), nor is it holding any at the year-end (2024: none).

iii. Allowance for expected credit losses

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the allowance for expected credit losses by class of financial instrument.

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

Amounts in £'000	Stage 1
On demand deposits with credit institutions	
Balance at 1 January 2024	1
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(1)
Balance at 31 December 2024	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	-

Amounts in £'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and advances to customers				
Balance at 1 January 2024	755	198	8,764	9,717
Transfer to Stage 1	132	-	(132)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(59)	371	(312)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(1)	(3)	4	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(238)	78	4,275	4,115
New financial assets originated or purchased	175	10	-	185
Financial assets derecognised	(93)	(16)	(552)	(661)
Write-offs	-	-	(7,229)	(7,229)
Balance at 31 December 2024	671	638	4,818	6,127
Transfer to Stage 1	38	-	(38)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	216	(216)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(1)	(50)	51	-
Net remeasurement of allowance for expected credit losses	11	(803)	1,279	487
New financial assets originated or purchased	26	(0)	-	26
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(8)	133	(350)	(225)
Write-offs	-	-	(1,538)	(1,538)
Balance at 31 December 2025	737	134	4,006	4,877

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

Amounts in £'000	Stage 1
Debt securities	
Balance at 1 January 2024	3
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	3
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	1
New financial assets originated or purchased	3
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	7

Amounts in £'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Loan commitments			
Balance at 1 January 2024	56	15	71
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(4)	34	30
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	52	49	101
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	34	(34)	1
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	86	15	102

Amounts in £'000	Stage 1
Financial guarantee contracts	
Balance at 1 January 2024	5
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(3)
New financial assets originated or purchased	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	2
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	-
Financial assets that have been derecognised	-

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Amounts in £'000	Stage 1
Balance at 31 December 2025	2

The following table reconciles between:

- Amounts shown in the tables above reconciling opening and closing balances of loss allowance per class of financial instrument; and
- The 'impairment loss on financial instruments' line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

Amounts in £'000	2025				Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Write Offs	
On demand deposits with credit institutions	0	-	-	-	0
Loans and advances to customers	66	(504)	(812)	1,538	288
Debt securities	4	-	-	-	4
Loan commitments	34	(34)	1	-	1
Financial guarantee contracts	1	-	-	-	1
Total	105	(538)	(812)	1,538	294

Amounts in £'000	2024				Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Write Offs	
On demand deposits with credit institutions	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Loans and advances to customers	(84)	440	(3,946)	7,229	3,639
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments	(4)	34	-	-	30
Financial guarantee contracts	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Total	(92)	474	(3,946)	7,229	3,665

Credit impaired financial assets

The following table shows the development in the net carrying amount of credit- impaired loans and advances to customers, net of expected credit losses.

Amounts in £'000	
Credit impaired loans and advances to customers at 1 January 2024	59,477
Additions	7,479
Write-offs	(7,229)
Releases	(30,113)

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Amounts in £'000	
Credit impaired loans and advances to customers at 31 December 2024	29,614
Additions	7,479
Write-offs	1,539
Releases	(23,199)
Credit impaired loans and advances to customers at 31 December 2025	15,433

The write offs in 2024 and 2025 were partial write offs in accordance with IFRS 9 where the Bank is enforcing the collateral on the loans and expects to recover only a portion of the financial assets from the collateral. There are no reasonable prospects of recovering any further cash flows from the financial assets and therefore a partial write off was processed. The loans written off in the year continue to be subject to enforcement activity.

b. Liquidity risk

For the definition of liquidity risk and information on how liquidity risk is managed by the Bank, see the principal risks section in the Strategic Report.

i. Maturity analysis for financial assets and financial liabilities

The following tables set out the earliest possible contractual maturities of the Bank's undiscounted cash flows for financial liabilities and financial assets.

31 December 2025	Note	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 months - 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total Nominal Amount
Amounts in £'000							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	9	269,090	-	-	-	-	269,090
On demand deposits with credit institutions	10	18,184	-	-	-	-	18,184
Loans and advances to customers	11	7,305	19,178	69,987	271,957	742,216	1,110,643
Debt securities	12	-	40,346	117,098	373,617	114,614	645,675
Other prepayments and accrued income	17	361	191	302	70	-	924
		294,940	59,715	187,387	645,644	856,830	2,044,516
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from credit institutions	18	744	233	953	4,333	3,497	9,760
Customer accounts	19	1,567,502	154,697	93,526	2,039	-	1,817,764
Debt issued	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	15	-	9	26	136	864	1,035
Amounts owed to group undertakings	21	117	-	-	-	-	117
		1,568,363	154,939	94,505	6,508	4,361	1,828,676

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2025	Note	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 months - 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total Nominal Amount
Amounts in £'000							
Off balance sheet liabilities							
Contingent liabilities	25	1,457	1,006				2,463
Irrevocable facilities	25	131,981					131,981
		133,438	1,006	-	-	-	134,444
Net (outflow)/inflow		(1,406,861)	(96,231)	92,882	639,136	852,469	81,396

The maturity of the tier 2 bond issued (note 20) was classified as beyond 5 years, reflecting its contractual maturity in 2030. In September 2025, the Bank elected to repay them in full. The Bank provided bondholders with the required notice in accordance with the bond's terms.

31 December 2024	Note	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 months - 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total Nominal Amount
Amounts in £'000							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	9	298,593	-	-	-	-	298,593
On demand deposits with credit institutions	10	10,684	-	-	-	-	10,684
Loans and advances to customers	11	16,645	21,108	67,747	275,172	721,560	1,102,232
Debt securities	12	-	20,226	126,599	364,192	45,719	556,736
Other prepayments and accrued income	17	216	258	229	62	-	765
		326,138	41,592	194,575	639,426	767,279	1,969,010
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from credit institutions	18	2,742	292	1,058	4,359	4,292	12,743
Customer accounts	19	1,500,052	137,921	74,375	23,654	-	1,736,002
Debt issued	20	-	-	41	-	5,695	5,736
Lease liabilities	15	-	29	26	136	881	1,072
Amounts owed to group undertakings	21	693	-	-	-	-	693
		1,503,487	138,242	75,500	28,149	10,868	1,756,246
Off balance sheet liabilities							
Contingent liabilities	25	1,485	929	-	-	-	2,414
Irrevocable facilities	25	87,134	-	-	-	-	87,134
		88,619	929	-	-	-	89,548
Net (outflow)/inflow		(1,265,968)	(97,579)	119,075	611,277	756,411	123,216

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

The amounts in the table above have been compiled as follows.

Type of financial instrument	Basis on which amounts are compiled
Contingent liabilities and irrevocable facilities	Contractual maturity date of the off-balance sheet facility.
	Contingent liabilities relate to credit and non-credit substitute guarantees. Credit substitute guarantees are guarantees to customers for loans provided to these customers by other banks.
	Non-credit substitute guarantees are guarantees to customers for all other obligations of these customers to third parties. Many of these guarantees are expected to expire without being drawn on and therefore do not necessarily represent future cash outflows.
	Irrevocable facilities mainly constitute accepted loans not yet paid out. Many of these facilities are for a fixed duration and bear interest at a floating rate.
All other financial assets and financial liabilities	Undiscounted cash flows, which include estimated interest payments.

The Bank's expected cash flows on some financial assets and financial liabilities vary significantly from the contractual cash flows. The principal differences are as follows:

- Demand deposits from customers are expected to remain stable or increase; and
- Unrecognised loan commitments are not all expected to be drawn down immediately.

ii. Liquid asset buffer

As part of the management of liquidity risk arising from financial liabilities, the Bank holds liquid assets comprising cash and cash equivalents and loans to credit institutions with original maturity less than 90 days. The Bank also holds unencumbered debt securities, which can be readily sold to meet liquidity requirements and are also eligible for use as collateral within the Bank of England Sterling Monetary Framework.

These amounts together are referred to as the "liquid asset buffer". The following table sets out the carrying amounts of the components of the Bank's liquid asset buffer at 31 December:

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Cash and cash equivalents	269,090	298,593
On demand deposits with credit institutions	18,184	10,684
Unencumbered debt securities issued by UK government	250,796	127,206
Unencumbered debt securities issued by others	392,274	424,466
Total liquidity reserves as at 31 December	930,344	860,949

iii. Financial assets pledged as collateral

The Bank has no assets pledged as collateral.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

c. Market risk

For the definition of Market Risk and information on how market risk is managed by the Bank, see the principal risks section in the Strategic Report.

i. Exposure to interest rate risk

The following table analyses the Bank's interest rate exposure on financial assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities are included at carrying amount and categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

31 December 2025						
Amounts in £'000	Note	Carrying amount	Overnight to 3 months	3 months - 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Cash and cash equivalents	9	269,090	269,090	-	-	-
On demand deposits with credit institutions	10	18,184	18,184	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	11	1,098,319	636,984	42,115	295,111	124,109
Debt securities	12	643,064	40,191	115,704	373,330	113,839
		2,028,657	964,449	157,819	668,441	237,948
Deposits from credit institutions	18	9,760	978	953	4,333	3,496
Customer accounts	19	1,817,763	1,722,197	93,527	2,039	-
Debt issued	20	-	-	-	-	-
		1,827,523	1,723,175	94,480	6,372	3,496
Net assets/(liabilities)		201,134	(758,726)	63,339	662,069	234,452

31 December 2024						
Amounts in £'000	Note	Carrying amount	Overnight to 3 months	3 months - 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Cash and cash equivalents	9	298,593	298,593	-	-	-
On demand deposits with credit institutions	10	10,684	10,684	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	11	1,088,413	602,963	20,993	323,538	140,919
Debt securities	12	551,669	20,180	125,098	357,843	48,548
		1,949,359	932,420	146,091	681,381	189,467
Deposits from credit institutions	18	12,743	3,034	1,058	4,359	4,292
Customer accounts	19	1,736,002	1,637,973	74,375	23,654	-
Debt issued	20	5,736	-	5,736	-	-
		1,754,481	1,641,007	81,169	28,013	4,292
Net assets/(liabilities)		194,878	(708,587)	64,922	653,368	185,175

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios.

Standard scenarios that are considered on a quarterly basis include a 200 basis point (bp) parallel fall or rise in all yield curves worldwide.

The following is an analysis of the Bank's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates, using parallel shocks to the yield curve. Floors based on regulatory requirements and expert judgement are applied to the market rates, and the maturity of customer accounts is based on expected customer behaviour rather than contractual terms.

	2025		2024	
	200bp parallel increase	200bp parallel decrease	200bp parallel increase	200bp parallel decrease
Sensitivity of projected net interest income				
At end of period or end of year	4.8%	-4.9%	5.7%	-5.9%
Average for the year	5.2%	-5.3%	5.4%	-5.4%
Maximum for the year	5.9%	-4.8%	5.8%	-5.0%
Minimum for the year	4.7%	-6.0%	5.0%	-5.9%
Sensitivity of reported equity to interest rate movements				
At end of period or end of year	1.2%	-2.6%	1.6%	-3.3%
Average for the year	2.2%	-4.0%	1.1%	-2.9%
Maximum for the year	2.8%	-2.6%	1.6%	-2.4%
Minimum for the year	1.2%	-4.6%	0.7%	-3.3%

Interest rate movements affect reported equity due to the impact of increases or decreases in net interest income reported in profit and loss on retained earnings.

ii. Exposure to currency risks

Total foreign exchange exposures are managed to remain well below 2% of actual own funds. As at the reporting date, there were no significant foreign currency exposures.

d. Capital risk

The Bank's policy is to maintain adequate capital as to maintain shareholder, credit and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business. The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the financial year.

As at 31 December 2025, Common Equity Tier 1 capital stood at £193.4m (2024: £193.3m) and total capital stood at £193.4m (2024: £199m), both significantly in excess of the minimum required by the Prudential Regulatory Authority.

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

Amounts in £'000	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Tier 1		
Share capital	172,000	172,000
Reserves:		
Retained earnings	22,630	22,630
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before adjustments	194,630	194,630
Adjustments:		
Intangible assets	(1,182)	(1,371)
CET 1 and Total Tier 1 capital resources	193,448	193,259
Tier 2		
Directly issued capital instruments	-	5,695
Total capital	193,448	198,954

27. Fair value of financial instruments

A. Valuation models

The Bank holds all assets and liabilities at amortised cost. It therefore does not hold any assets or liabilities at fair value.

For disclosure purposes, the Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data; and
- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs that are not observable, and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The Bank determines the fair value of its financial instruments using the following bases: • The fair value of listed debt securities is the market value.

- The fair value of on demand deposits with credit institutions, lease liabilities, deposits from banks, deposits from customers and debt issued has been determined by calculating the net present value of expected interest and redemption cashflows, taking into account market interest rates as at the end of the year.

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

- The fair value of loans and advances to customers has been determined by calculating the net present value of the interest and redemption cashflows, taking into account expected prepayment behaviour. The net present value is calculated by using market data, i.e., zero coupon rates, as at the end of the year, which are adjusted with a spread specific to the Bank. The spread is based on the expected margin the Bank expects to make over the market base rates in the coming years on new loans and advances to customers. Some loans and advances to customers include floors on the interest rates.

- The fair value of the other assets and liabilities is assumed to be equal to the balance sheet value.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

31 December 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Amounts in £'000					
Assets					
On demand deposits with credit institutions	-	-	18,184	18,184	18,184
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	1,094,201	1,094,201	1,098,333
Debt securities	641,231	-	-	641,231	643,064
Liabilities					
Deposits from credit institutions	-	-	9,348	9,348	9,760
Customer accounts	-	-	1,697,761	1,697,761	1,817,763
Debt issued	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2024					
Amounts in £'000					
Assets					
On demand deposits with credit institutions	-	-	10,684	10,684	10,684
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	1,069,502	1,069,502	1,088,413
Debt securities	539,292	-	-	539,292	551,669
Liabilities					
Deposits from credit institutions	-	-	12,198	12,198	12,743
Customer accounts	-	-	1,607,378	1,607,378	1,736,002
Debt issued	-	-	5,502	5,502	5,736

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is equal to the total carrying amount as these are on demand balances and therefore not included in the table above.

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

> **Financial Statements 2025**

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policy information

Notes to the financial statements

Auditors' Report

28. Related undertakings

Triodos Nominees Limited is a private company registered in England and Wales (company no. 06059752) with its registered office at Triodos Bank, Deanery Road, Bristol, BS1 5AS. All of its directors are employees of Triodos Bank UK, including CEO Mark Clayton. The company has no assets and liabilities and its sole purpose is to segregate client's assets from those of the Bank so they are protected in the unlikely event of insolvency. This is in accordance with the FCA's Clients Assets Sourcebook (CASS) requirements. The full 100% shareholding of 1 ordinary share (£1 nominal value) was transferred from Triodos Investments Limited to Triodos Bank UK Limited in 2020 to establish a more appropriate legal structure for the protection of the clients' assets. Its financial statements are prepared in accordance with the micro-entity provisions.

Triodos Investments Limited is a private company registered in England and Wales (company no. 02822816) with its registered office at Triodos Bank, Deanery Road, Bristol BS1 5AS. All of its directors are employees of Triodos Bank UK. The company was purchased by the Bank on 18 June 2025 from Triodos Ventures B.V. The company has no assets and liabilities and its sole purpose is to act as nominee as part of a security package for Scottish borrowers. Its financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

Triodos Corporate Officer Limited is a private company registered in England and Wales (company no. 07594970) with its registered office at Triodos Bank, Deanery Road, Bristol BS1 5AS. All of its directors are employees of Triodos Bank UK. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Triodos Investments Limited which was purchased by the Bank on 18 June 2025 from Triodos Ventures B.V. The company has no assets and liabilities and its sole purpose is to act as security trustee for bonds issued via Triodos Bank UK's crowdfunding platform. Its financial statements are prepared in accordance with the micro-entity provisions.

29. Ultimate controlling party

The Bank's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Triodos Bank N.V., registered in the Netherlands. The smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is Triodos Bank N.V.. The consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company can be obtained from Triodos Bank N.V., Hoofdstraat 10, Driebergen-Rijsenburg, PO Box 55, 3700 AB Zeist, Netherlands, or from www.triodos.com.

Triodos Bank N.V. is the Bank's ultimate controlling party.

30. Post balance sheet events

The Directors have considered events that have occurred between 31 December 2025 and the date of approval of these financial statements. The Directors recommend a final dividend of 4.0 pence per share which is £6.9m in total (2024: 3.2 pence per share, £5.5m in total) as disclosed in the Directors' Report.

The directors do not consider that any other events that have occurred since 31 December 2025 which require a change to or additional disclosure in the financial statements.

About Triodos Bank UK Limited

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

Financial Statements 2025

> **Auditors' Report**

Independent auditors' report to the members of Triodos Bank UK Limited

Auditors' Report

Independent auditors' report to the members of Triodos Bank UK Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Triodos Bank UK Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise:

- the Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the Statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the Material accounting policy information; and
- the notes to the financial statements.

Our opinion is consistent with our reporting to the Audit Committee.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, as applicable to public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided.

Other than those disclosed in Note 7 of the financial statements, we have provided no non-audit services to the company or its controlled undertakings in the period under audit.

Our audit approach

Overview

Audit scope

- The Company is based in the United Kingdom, and is a Bank which does not have any branches or service centres. The Company has 3 subsidiaries, Triodos Nominees Limited, Triodos Investments Limited and Triodos Corporate Officer Limited and has taken an exemption under section 401 of Companies Act 2006 from preparing consolidated accounts. The company relies upon certain key group functions at Triodos Bank N.V., including Information Technology General Controls and the calculation of certain aspects of loan loss impairment. We therefore audited the company as a standalone entity, while instructing and overseeing work performed by our component audit firm on our behalf in these areas.

Key audit matters

- Stage 3 Expected Credit Loss Collateral Valuation

Materiality

- Overall materiality: £2,086,172 (2024: £2,001,874) based on 1% of Net assets.
- Performance materiality: £1,564,629 (2024: £1,501,405).

The scope of our audit

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in the auditors' professional judgement, were of most

significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by the auditors, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures thereon, 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.

This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

The key audit matters below are consistent with last year.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Stage 3 Expected Credit Loss Collateral Valuation</p> <p>Determining expected credit loss ('ECL') involves management judgement and is subject to a high degree of estimation uncertainty. Management makes various assumptions when estimating ECL. The significant assumptions that we focused on in our audit included those with greater levels of management judgement and for which changes in would have the most significant impact on ECL. A Stage 3 ECL allowance is recognised for accounts which are credit impaired and an impairment loss allowance equal to a lifetime ECL is recorded.</p> <p>With respect to Stage 3 an assessment is performed on a loan-by-loan basis. The company determines the Stage 3 loan impairment allowance by taking into account expected future cash flows, including value and recoverability of the corresponding collateral as well as the timing and the cost of realising this collateral.</p> <p>The risk of material misstatement is heightened as there is increased uncertainty associated with estimating the likelihood and timing of future events through the use of management assumptions and judgements.</p> <p>We particularly focused on the judgements and assumptions used in determining the valuation of collateral on certain stage 3 accounts.</p> <p>This is therefore considered to be a key audit matter in our audit. Relevant references in the Annual Report: Note 26 - Financial risk management.</p> <p>Accounting policies, Critical judgements and estimates, Valuation of Collateral, page 98.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included understanding and evaluating the control environment. We assessed the design and implementation of the credit impairment process and related controls. In respect of the allowance for certain loans in Stage 3, we have performed the following audit procedures to support our conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We benchmarked movements in property collateral against market indices. • We performed an assessment of the independence, competence and objectivity of management's experts to support our assessment of the collateral valuations included within these external valuation reports. • We considered specific scenarios for each sampled loan (including cure, voluntary sale of collateral and forced sale of collateral) and the weighting assigned to each scenario, to assess whether the judgements applied in the calculation of the ECL were appropriate. • We also evaluated the reasonableness of cost associated with the realisation of the collateral. <p>With respect to the disclosures relevant to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', we have assessed the adequacy of the disclosures, including those on estimation uncertainty and judgements.</p>

How we tailored the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which it operates.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making

assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

We considered reliance on the company's parent, Triodos Bank N.V., for certain services including IT support, transfer pricing arrangements and accounting for IFRS 9 loan loss modelling for accounts within stage

1 and stage 2. As a result, we instructed our component audit firm to complete certain aspects of work in these areas on our behalf which we oversaw.

The impact of climate risk on our audit

As part of our audit we made enquiries of management to understand the extent of the potential impact of climate risk on the company's financial statements, and we remained alert when performing our audit procedures for any indicators of the impact of climate risk. Our procedures did not identify any material impact as a result of climate risk on the company's financial statements.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Overall company materiality £2,086,172 (2024: £2,001,874)

How we determined it 1% of Net assets

Rationale for benchmark applied We consider that Net assets is the most appropriate benchmark to use for the company, as a wholly owned subsidiary of a group, and whose strategy is not solely one of profit maximisation. We consider Net assets to be an appropriate benchmark as it provides a stable and comprehensive view of the Bank's financial position and is an audited financial statement-based measure.

We use performance materiality to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds overall materiality. Specifically, we use performance materiality in determining the scope of our audit and the nature and extent of our testing of account balances, classes of transactions and disclosures, for example in determining sample sizes. Our performance materiality was 75% (2024: 75%) of overall materiality, amounting to £1,564,629 (2024: £1,501,405) for the company financial statements.

In determining the performance materiality, we considered a number of factors - the history of misstatements, risk assessment and aggregation risk and the effectiveness of controls - and concluded that an amount at the upper end of our normal range was appropriate.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £208,617 (2024: £200,155) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Evaluation of management's going concern assessment.
- Evaluation of the company's forecast financial performance, liquidity, capital and profitability adopted in the base and stressed scenarios over the going concern period including an evaluation of the impact of the macro-economic events on the financial outlook of the company.
- Evaluation of management's reliance on Triodos Bank N.V., who provide operational support to the Company.
- Review of disclosures within the financial statements.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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, the directors are responsible for assessing the company'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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 (UK) 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') and Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA'). We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journals to increase interest income, and the use of bias in determining accounting

estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- enquiries of management and those charged with governance, including review of meeting minutes in so far as they relate to the financial statements, and consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- review of correspondence with the regulators, including the FCA and PRA;
- incorporating an element of unpredictability into the nature, timing and/or extent of our testing;
- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, particularly in relation to loan loss impairment; and
- identifying and, where relevant, testing journal entries posted during the audit period by applying a risk-based criteria to find those which may be fraudulent.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to

draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Appointment

We were first appointed by the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2019. Our uninterrupted engagement covers 7 financial years.

Stafford Moran (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Bristol
19 March 2026

Sustainable banking

Means using money with conscious thought about its environmental, cultural and social impact, with the support of savers and investors who want to make a difference. It means meeting present day needs without compromising those of future generations.