



OMA SAVINGS BANK PLC
Programme for the Issuance of
Covered Bonds and Senior Preferred Notes
EUR 4,000,000,000

Under this 4,000,000,000 euro note issuance programme (the **"Programme"**), Oma Savings Bank Plc (the **"Issuer"** or **"Company"** or **"OmaSp"**) may from time to time issue covered bonds under the Finnish Act on Mortgage Credit Bank Operations and Covered Bonds (in Finnish: *laki kiinnitysluottopankeista ja katetuista joukkolainoista 151/2022*), as supplemented, amended, modified, varied, extended, replaced or re-enacted from time to time) (the **"MCBA"**) (the **"Covered Bonds"**) and senior preferred MREL eligible notes (the **"Senior Preferred Notes"**) denominated in any currency defined in the final terms of the notes (the Covered Bonds and the Senior Preferred Notes together, the **"Notes"** and each a **"Series of Notes"**). The Notes will be subject to a minimum maturity of one year and a minimum denomination of EUR 100,000 per Note. The Programme provides that the Notes may be listed on the regulated market of Nasdaq Helsinki Ltd (the **"Helsinki Stock Exchange"**) as specified in the final terms of the relevant tranche of the Notes (the **"Tranche of Notes"**) (the **"Final Terms"**). The Issuer may also issue unlisted Notes.

This Base Prospectus (the **"Base Prospectus"**) should be read and construed together with any supplement hereto and with any other documents incorporated by reference herein, and, in relation to any Series of Notes and with the Final Terms of the relevant Tranche of Notes. See *"Information Incorporated by Reference"*.

This Base Prospectus has been drawn up in accordance with the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as amended (the **"Prospectus Regulation"**), the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/979, the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980 (Annex 16), as amended, the Securities Markets Act (746/2012, as amended) (the **"Securities Markets Act"**) and the guidelines of the European Securities and Markets Authority (**"ESMA"**). The Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority (the **"FIN-FSA"**), which is the competent authority for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation, has approved this Base Prospectus (journal number FIVA/2026/1458). The FIN-FSA has only approved this Base Prospectus as meeting the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by the Prospectus Regulation, and such approval should not be considered as an endorsement of the Issuer or the quality of the securities that are the subject of this Base Prospectus. Investors should make their own assessment as to the suitability of investing in the Notes. Besides filing this Base Prospectus with the FIN-FSA, the Issuer has not taken any action, nor will it take any action, to render the public offer of the Notes, or their possession or distribution of this Base Prospectus or any other documents relating to the Notes admissible in any other jurisdiction than Finland requiring special measures to be taken for the purpose of a public offer. The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act 1933, as amended (the **"Securities Act"**), or with any securities regulatory authority of any state of the United States. The Notes may not be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred directly or indirectly within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. Persons (as defined under the Securities Act), except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and in compliance with any applicable state securities laws.

Notes issued pursuant to the Programme may be rated or unrated. Where an issue of Notes is rated, its rating will be specified in the applicable Final Terms. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the Issuer has long and short-term issuer credit ratings "BBB/A-2" by Standard & Poor's (**"S&P"**). At the date of this Base Prospectus, the Covered Bonds issued under the Programme are rated AAA by S&P and the Covered Bonds to be issued under the Programme will be rated in the applicable Final Terms. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Investment in the Notes involves certain risks. The principal risk factors that may affect the ability of the Issuer to fulfil its obligations under the Notes are discussed under *"Risk Factors"* below.

Arranger

Danske Bank

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

IMPORTANT – EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (the “EEA”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (“MiFID II”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the “Insurance Distribution Directive”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

The Senior Preferred Notes are not intended to be subscribed for or owned by any of the following: (i) the Issuer or any other entity included in the same resolution group as the Issuer; or (ii) an undertaking in which the Issuer has a direct or indirect participation in the form of ownership, direct or by way of control, of 20 per cent or more of the voting rights or capital of that undertaking. In addition, the acquisition of ownership of the Senior Preferred Notes is not intended to be funded directly or indirectly by the Issuer.

In this Base Prospectus, the “Oma Savings Bank Group” refer to Oma Savings Bank Plc and its consolidated subsidiaries, except where context may otherwise require. All references to the “Issuer”, “Company” or “OmaSp” refer to Oma Savings Bank Plc. Danske Bank A/S (“Danske Bank” or the “Arranger”) is acting for OmaSp as the arranger of the Programme. The Arranger is not acting for anyone else in connection with the Programme and will not be responsible to anyone other than OmaSp for providing the protections afforded to its respective clients nor for providing any advice in relation to the Programme or the Notes. Investors should rely only on the information contained in this Base Prospectus.

This Base Prospectus is valid for 12 months from its date in relation to the Notes which are to be admitted to trading on the Helsinki Stock Exchange. The obligation to supplement this Base Prospectus in the event of a significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy does not apply when this Base Prospectus is no longer valid.

Without prejudice to any obligation of OmaSp to publish a supplement to the Base Prospectus pursuant to applicable rules and regulations, neither the delivery of this Base Prospectus nor any sale or delivery made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of OmaSp since the date of the Base Prospectus or that the information herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this Base Prospectus.

In making an investment decision, each investor is advised to rely on their examination, analysis and enquiry of OmaSp and the terms and conditions of the relevant Tranche of Notes, including the risks and merits involved. Neither OmaSp, the Arranger nor any of its respective affiliated parties or representatives is making any representation to any offeree or subscriber of the Notes regarding the legality of the investment by such person. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent (a) Notes are legal investments for it, (b) Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (c) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules. Investors are advised to make their independent assessment of the legal, tax, business, financial and other consequences of an investment in the Notes.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Base Prospectus or any information supplied by OmaSp or such other information as is in the public domain, and if given or made, such information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorised by OmaSp or the Arranger. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by the Arranger as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Base Prospectus, and nothing contained in this Base Prospectus is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation by the Arranger in this respect, whether as to the past or the future. The Arranger disclaims to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, any and all liability whether arising in tort, contract or otherwise, which it might otherwise be found to have in respect of this Base Prospectus or any such statement.

Nothing contained in this Base Prospectus is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation by OmaSp as to the future. Investors are advised to inform themselves of any press and/or stock releases published by OmaSp since the date of this Base Prospectus.

The distribution of this Base Prospectus may, in certain jurisdictions, be restricted by law, and this Base Prospectus may not be used for the purpose of, or in connection with, any offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. Investors are advised to take such restrictions, as applicable, into account in any activities they may take regarding or based on the Base Prospectus. No actions have been taken to register or qualify the Notes, or otherwise to permit a public offering of the Notes, in any jurisdiction outside of Finland. OmaSp does not accept any legal responsibility for any violation by any person, whether or not a prospective purchaser of Notes is aware of such restrictions. In particular, the Notes may not be offered, sold, resold, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in or into the United States, Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore or any other jurisdiction in which it would not be permissible to offer the Notes and this Base Prospectus may not be sent to any person in the aforementioned jurisdictions.

This Base Prospectus has been prepared in English only. The Notes are governed by Finnish law and any dispute arising in relation to the Notes shall be settled exclusively by Finnish courts in accordance with Finnish law.

MIFID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE/TARGET MARKET

The relevant Final Terms in respect of any Notes will include a legend entitled “MiFID II Product Governance” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “distributor”) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue of the Notes about whether, for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 (the “MiFID Product Governance Rules”), any dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arranger nor the dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules.

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OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME

The following overview does not purport to be complete and is taken from, and is qualified in its entirety by, the remainder of this Base Prospectus and in relation to the terms and conditions of any particular Tranche of Notes, the applicable Final Terms.

This overview constitutes a general description of the Programme for the purposes of Article 25(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2019/980.

This general description of the Programme must be read together with the other information included in this Base Prospectus.

Issuer:	Oma Savings Bank Plc.
Risk Factors:	There are certain factors that may affect the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes issued under the Programme. These are set out under " <i>Risk Factors</i> " and include risks relating to general economic conditions and circumstances in the financial markets and business, credit, liquidity, operational and market risks affecting the Issuer and its subsidiaries. In addition, there are certain factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with the Notes issued under the Programme. These are set out under " <i>Risk Factors</i> " and include certain risks relating to the structure of particular Series of Notes (including certain risks specific to the Covered Bonds), certain market risks and risks relating to the illiquidity of the Notes.
Arranger of the Programme:	Danske Bank A/S.
Lead Manager(s) of Series of Notes and possible other subscription places:	Defined in the Final Terms of a Tranche of Notes.
Issuer Agent and Paying Agent:	Defined in the Final Terms of a Tranche of Notes.
Maximum amount of the Programme:	4,000,000,000 euros. The Issuer may increase the maximum amount.
Distribution:	Notes may be distributed outside the United States to, or for the account or benefit of, persons other than U.S. Persons (as such terms are defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act 1933, as amended) by way of private or public placement and in each case on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis.
Final Terms:	Notes issued under the Programme will be issued pursuant to this Base Prospectus and associated Final Terms. The terms and conditions applicable to any particular Tranche of Notes will be the General Terms and Conditions combined with the relevant Final Terms.

Form of the Notes:	The Notes are issued in book-entry form in the central securities depository system (" CSD system ") of Euroclear Nordics Ltd (" Euroclear Nordics ").
Denomination of Notes:	The minimum denomination of each Note will be EUR 100,000.
Note currencies:	Currency or currencies as may be separately resolved by the Issuer upon each issuance of the Notes under the Programme.
Priority of the Covered Bonds:	The Covered Bonds will be issued as mortgage-backed bonds (in Finnish: <i>katettu joukkolaina</i>) and will constitute direct, unconditional and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer. The Covered Bonds will be covered in accordance with the MCBA and will therefore benefit from the Cover Asset Pool. The Covered Bonds rank <i>pari passu</i> among themselves and with all other obligations of the Issuer in respect of mortgage-backed notes covered in accordance with the MCBA as well as all Derivative Transactions entered into the Register. To the extent that claims of the Noteholders in relation to the Covered Bonds are not fully met out of the assets of the Issuer that are covered in accordance with the MCBA, the residual claims of the holders of Covered Bonds will rank <i>pari passu</i> with the unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer. See also "<i>Finnish Act on Mortgage Credit Bank Operations and Covered Bonds</i>".
Priority of the Senior Preferred Notes:	The Senior Preferred Notes constitute direct, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and rank <i>pari passu</i> among themselves and (save for certain obligations required to be preferred by law) equally with all other senior unsecured obligations (other than subordinated obligations, if any) of the Issuer. The Senior Preferred Notes are intended to be "eligible liabilities" which are available to count towards the minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities ("MREL") applicable to the Issuer referred to in the BRRD and the CRR.
Listing:	The Notes may be applied for listing on the Helsinki Stock Exchange. Also unlisted Notes can be issued.
Term of the Notes:	A minimum of one year.
Interest:	Fixed interest or floating interest tied to a reference interest rate. Notes can also be issued as zero

coupon notes which will be offered and sold at a discount to their nominal amount and will not bear interest.

Redemption:

The nominal amount of the Notes.

Early Redemption:

Subject to certain conditions Senior Preferred Notes may be redeemed before their Maturity Date at the option of the Issuer to the extent specified in Conditions 14 (*Early Redemption of Senior Preferred Notes as a result of an MREL Disqualification Event*), 15 (*Early Redemption of Senior Preferred Notes as a result of Withholding Tax Event*) and 16 (*Early Redemption of Senior Preferred Notes as a result of Tax Event*) and 5.2 (*Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Call)*) of the General Terms and Conditions of the Programme.

Substitution and variation:

The Issuer may substitute or vary the terms of the Senior Preferred Notes as provided in Condition 21 (*Substitution and Variation*) if so specified in the relevant Final Terms.

Applicable law:

Finnish law.

Authorisation:

The establishment of the Programme has been duly authorised by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Issuer on 20 September 2017 and the update of the programme was duly authorised by the Board of Directors of the Issuer on 29 April 2026.

Credit rating:

The Issuer has a long and short-term issuer credit ratings "BBB/A-2" (S&P). The outlook is negative. A Series of Notes to be issued under the Programme may be rated or unrated.

The Covered Bonds are rated 'AAA' (S&P).

Under the S&P's rating definitions for long-term issuer credit ratings, an obligor rated 'BBB' has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments. Respectively, for a short-term issuer credit rating, an obligor rated 'A-2' has satisfactory capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in the highest rating category.

There is no guarantee that the rating of the Issuer

assigned by S&P will be maintained following the date of this Base Prospectus or that a rating of the Covered Bonds or any Series of Notes is obtained or maintained, and the Issuer may seek to obtain ratings from other rating agencies.

A rating is not a recommendation to buy or sell or hold Notes and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Up-to-date information should always be sought by direct reference to the relevant rating agency.

RISK FACTORS

Investors considering investment in the Notes should carefully review the information contained in this Base Prospectus, including supplements hereto and any other documents incorporated by reference herein, and, in particular, the risk factors described below. Factors possibly affecting the investment decision are also discussed elsewhere in this Base Prospectus. Investing in the Notes involves inherent risks. Should one or more of the risks described herein, or any other risk, materialize, it may have a material adverse effect on OmaSp's business, financial condition, results of operations and future prospects and, thereby, on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

The following description is a summary of certain risk factors that may affect the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes or that are material in order to assess the market risk associated with the Notes. This description is based on the information known and assessed at the time of preparing this Base Prospectus, and therefore, the following is not an exhaustive list or explanation of all risks which investors may face when making an investment in the Notes and should be used as guidance only. The Issuer believes that the factors described below represent the principal risks inherent in investing in the Notes issued under this Programme, but the Issuer may be unable to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with any Notes for other reasons which may not currently be able to anticipate. Most of the risk factors identified below are contingencies which may or may not occur. Additional risks and uncertainties relating to the Issuer that are not currently known to the Issuer, or that it currently deems immaterial, may individually or cumulatively have a material adverse effect on the business, prospects, results of operations and/or financial position of the Issuer and, if any such risk should occur, the price of the Notes may decline and investors could lose all or part of their investment.

The risk factors presented herein have been divided into eight categories based on their nature. These categories are:

- *risks related to the Company's operating environment and general market conditions;*
- *risks related to the Company's business operations;*
- *risks related to the Company's financial condition and financing;*
- *risks related to legal and regulatory environment;*
- *risks related to the Notes and the markets of the Notes generally;*
- *risks related to the structure of a particular issue of the Notes;*
- *risks related to the Senior Preferred Notes; and*
- *risks related to the Covered Bonds.*

While the categories are not presented in any order of materiality, within each risk category the most material risk factors are presented in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation in a manner that is consistent with the assessment of the Issuer, taking into account the negative impact on OmaSp and the probability of their occurrence. The order of the categories does not represent any evaluation of the materiality of the risk factors within that category, when compared to risk factors in another category.

All investors should make their own evaluations of the risks associated with an investment in the Notes and consult with their own professional advisers if they consider it necessary.

Words and expressions defined in the "General Terms and Conditions of the Programme" below or elsewhere in this Base Prospectus have the same meanings in this section.

1. Risks Related to the Company's Operating Environment and General Market Conditions

Uncertainty and unfavourable development in economic and capital market conditions together with increased inflation and changes in interest rates globally and in Finland (exacerbated by persistent inflationary pressures, ongoing geopolitical tensions, and energy market volatility) could adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and capital resources

The Company's performance is significantly influenced by domestic and global macroeconomic circumstances and developments. The Company is particularly sensitive to macroeconomic conditions in Finland and Europe. Local economic downturns in areas where the Company has a good market position and a large number of customers, such as South Karelia, South Ostrobothnia, South Savonia, Häme, Kymenlaakso, Pirkanmaa, North Karelia, Satakunta and Southwest Finland, may have an adverse effect on the Company's business.

In recent years, there has been considerable fluctuation in overall economic and capital market conditions in Europe and globally due to a range of factors, including the debt crises of certain European countries, the energy crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical tensions such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, including disruptions in the Red Sea.

Macroeconomic conditions were affected by elevated interest rates, although central banks, including the European Central Bank, begun to ease monetary policy as inflation started moderating. Due to the conflicts in the Middle East there are expectations that monetary policy may be tightened again by the European Central Bank. Nevertheless, financing conditions remain tighter than in the years prior to the inflationary period, and uncertainty persists regarding the future path of interest rates, inflation, and economic growth.

In addition, developments such as the outcome of the U.S. presidential election in November 2024 have contributed to concerns regarding global trade relations, potential protectionism, and the broader geopolitical alignment between major economies. These developments may also indirectly impact European markets through trade, supply chains, and defense spending expectations, including increased cost pressures for European NATO members.

Geopolitical instability continues to remain elevated For Finland and other European economies, energy security and dependence on external energy sources continue to be key considerations, despite improvements in diversification and supply stability compared to the peak of the energy crisis.

At the same time, European economies, including Finland, are navigating slower economic growth, elevated public debt levels in some countries, and structural challenges such as demographic changes and weak productivity growth.

These events have created, and may continue to create, significant market uncertainty. There is no certainty that similar fluctuations will not occur in the future, and such developments may adversely affect the global economy, financial markets, and the Oma Savings Bank Group's business environment.

Income generation in the Company's retail banking is significantly affected by changes in the interest rate level. Interest rate risk arises when interest rate fixing periods or interest rate bases for assets and those for liabilities are mismatched. Net interest income comprises a substantial part of the Company's total operating income, and during the six-month period ended on 30 June 2026, net interest income accounted for 70.4 per cent of OmaSp's total operating income¹ (net interest income accounted for 76.1 per cent of OmaSp's total operating income during the first half of 2025). While rate increases benefit the Company and positively impact its net interest income, a downward shift in interest rates reduces its earnings. At the same time, rising interest rates could also impair the liquidity of OmaSp's customers and potentially result in credit losses for the Company. Changes in declining interest rates are reflected in the repricing of the loan portfolio with a lag of around six months, reflecting the structure of the underlying repricing profile.

Inflation and elevated interest rates also contribute to market uncertainty and also heighten refinancing risks, potentially curbing investment and elevating credit risk among the Company's clients. A broader economic

¹ Unaudited. Calculated as net interest income / total operating income.

downturn could trigger increased credit losses, weaker consumer confidence and reduce spending, as well as decrease demand for loans and financial services. See also “– *The development of the Finnish housing and property market may be different in different parts of the country and unfavourable development of economic conditions in Finland could adversely affect the Company*” and “– *Risks Related to Financial Condition and Financing – Realisation of credit risks may have an adverse effect on the Company*”.

Negative economic developments, political decisions or a rapid contraction of the labour market in the Company's operating environment may negatively affect the willingness of the Company's customers to borrow or invest or their ability to repay loans due to e.g. increased unemployment, payment difficulties and/or other phenomena harmful to economic development. The reduced demand for the Company's services and products or the decreased solvency of the Company's customers may negatively affect the Company's net income and results of operations, or the Company may face delays in receiving customers' repayments to loans or credit losses. Weakening of the overall economic and capital market conditions may also lead to difficulties for the Company to access to sufficient liquidity and capital resources, lead to a tightening of liquidity conditions or funding uncertainty, as well as adversely affect the credit ratings assigned to OmaSp or its subsidiaries.

New regulatory requirements may also be introduced to address any liquidity concerns or heightened supervisory demands may result in OmaSp having to modify its operational practices and incur substantial monitoring and compliance costs.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine and severe tensions between Russia, Belarus, and Western nations have caused and may cause further disruptions, especially if even stricter sanctions and/or trade restrictions are imposed by the western countries and/or Russia, or, if the war escalates or expands to other countries or regions or there are hybrid warfare operations or sabotage. The Company's operations are dependent on various systems which may become target of cyberattacks, which could have, at least momentarily, an adverse effect on the Company's ability to serve its clients and perform its operations (see also “– *Risks Related to the Company's Business Operations – The Company may fail in the identification of information security and cybersecurity risks, control and management of resourcing of risks and in compliance with regulation*”).

A realisation of the aforementioned risks could have a negative impact on the Issuer's ability to acquire funding, raise the cost of funding and increase the risk of credit risk, which could further have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

Decline in value of housing and commercial property collateral of the loans granted by the Company could adversely affect the Company

The development of the Finnish housing and property market plays a central role to the Company's business because a significant part of the loans granted by the Company have been granted to the home and property acquisitions of private individuals and corporations and are often secured by homes and properties. Housing and residential property values are affected by a number of factors including interest rates, inflation, economic growth, business environment, availability of credit, property taxation, unemployment rates, demographical factors and construction activity. The development of housing and residential property markets may vary significantly between different regions in Finland, as the impact of certain structural changes may differ in individual economic regions. A significant portion of the Company's loan portfolio and the properties securing the loans granted by it are concentrated in certain geographic areas outside the Helsinki region, and the Company is thus partly dependent on the local development of these geographic areas. The Company's primary market areas include South Karelia, South Ostrobothnia, South Savonia, Häme, Kymenlaakso, Pirkanmaa, North Karelia, Satakunta and Southwest Finland. The housing and commercial property market in these areas may be exposed to risks relating to local economic development that may not necessarily correlate with the development of the Finnish housing and property market overall. The value of housing and commercial property collateral of the loans granted by the Company may decline sharply and rapidly in the event of a general downturn in the value of real estate property in Finland. If the state of the Finnish housing and commercial property markets deteriorates, for example, as a result of high inflation and a recession, and the value of the apartments and the properties provided as collaterals decreases, it may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operation, financial condition. The value of other collateral, including but not limited to financial status of a guarantor, may change negatively in the course of time. Furthermore, any other negative economic development, political decisions, changes in property taxation or credit availability regulations or rapid contraction in the labour market may also adversely affect the Company's customers' and possible customers' loan and investment appetite in respect of housing and commercial

property, for example, due to an increase in unemployment, payment difficulties and/or other phenomena following the increased geopolitical tensions or any other reason. The impact of the economy and business climate on the credit quality of borrowers and counterparties as well as on the market value of residential properties may affect the recoverability of loans and amounts due from the Issuer's debtors. See also "*– Uncertainty and unfavourable development in the global economic and capital market conditions could adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and capital resources*".

Negative economic developments, and a decline of value of housing and commercial property collateral for loans granted by the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

The Company is exposed to systemic risk, whereby the deterioration of the actual or perceived commercial and financial soundness of other financial institutions may negatively affect the Company

Since the national financial and capital markets are integrally linked to the global financial and capital markets, the Company is exposed to so-called systemic risk. Due to the high level of interdependence between financial institutions, the Company is subject to the risk of deterioration of the actual or perceived commercial and financial soundness of other financial institutions. For example, payment defaults, financial difficulties or other financial insecurity of another domestic or foreign bank or financial institution may lead to liquidity issues, losses and other negative financial consequences targeted to the actors in the financial sector, including the Company. For example, if an individual financial institution in Finland or abroad experiences financial difficulties or is exposed to other financial disturbance, this may have adverse ramifications also on other financial institutions due to loans, trading or other links between financial institutions, and therefore have a direct or indirect adverse effect to the Company such as customers withdrawing their deposits or a decline in the demand for new loans or other financial services. Compared to many of its competitors, the Company is a small domestic bank and therefore its independent actions or decisions may not be sufficient to counter the effects of abovementioned events. If realised, systemic risk may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

2. Risks Related to the Company's Business Operations

Changes in the number of customers, the demand for services and the pricing of the services may decrease the Company's interest income, fee and commission income, and net gains on investments

The Company provides its customers with, among other things, deposit accounts, credits, payment transaction services and investment services. An increase in interest rates may cut back the demand for the loans provided by the Company. If current customers cut back the demand for deposit accounts, credit, payment transactions and investment services or other services or if the acquisition of new customers becomes more difficult in the future, this would, in turn, reduce income from investing activities, other fee income or income from credit, which would decrease the Company's operating income. It is also possible that increased competition will result in the Company having to lower the interest rate margins on its loans or to raise the interest rates paid on deposits, and possibly to lower its fees relating to the provision of services. Changes in the interest rate markets or banking and investment service regulation may also decrease the Company's income from interests, fees and investments. Even if the gross income of the Company were to increase or remain at the current level, the Company's net income could decrease due to several different reasons. The realisation of the interest rate risk described below under "*Risks Related to Financial Condition and Financing*", for example, or another increase of the cost of financing obtained by the Company or its other costs which the Company is unable to pass on to customers may reduce the Company's net income even if its gross income were to increase or remain at the current level.

Realisation of any of the aforementioned risks may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

The Company may not necessarily be able to respond to tighter competition, develop its services or solutions in line with competitors, or digital development may force the Company to make additional investments

The banking services market in Finland is highly competitive and the Company competes with several major companies and partly also with companies offering new payment, financing and investment services (such as e.g. peer to peer lending and crowdfunding services) for the same customers. Current or new competitors may expand to one or more markets central to the Company or they may seek to increase their market share through aggressive pricing strategies or by other means. If competition were to intensify to a significant extent, the Company's income or demand for the services provided by it could decrease, which would have an adverse effect on the profitability of the Company's business.

The Company's future growth and success depend on its ability to identify changes in the behaviour and demand of consumers, investors and the public sector and its ability to respond to such changes in a timely manner in all of its key business functions by using existing or new processes and services. If current competitors or possible new operators in the industry succeed in developing processes or offering services and solutions in an innovative manner or one which generates competitive advantage e.g. on the opportunities brought about by digitalisation and the Company is unable to respond, the Company may lose customers and revenues.

There can also be no assurances that the Company will be able to anticipate customer behaviour and to respond to its customers' needs and develop new services or solutions in a manner satisfactory to customers. The Company may not necessarily recoup the investments made by it in the development of new services or solutions and it may not necessarily have the resources to capitalize with e.g. digitalisation to improve profitability.

Realisation of any of the aforementioned risks may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

Failure to recruit skilled management or personnel or loss of key employees may affect the Company's ability to pursue its business or to grow

The success of the Company depends on top management and other personnel and on the ability of the Company to hire, develop, train, motivate and retain skilled personnel. Especially in markets where the Company is not as well recognized employer as its competitors, the Company may experience difficulties in attracting skilled personnel for key executive positions and face the risk of losing key employees to competitors. The requirements concerning the composition and activities of credit institution management arising from finance sector regulation as well as the restrictions on credit institution remuneration schemes may make it more difficult to attract suitable or skilled personnel for key executive positions. The Company's service model requires personnel who are able to provide personal customer service in accordance with the Company's requirements for customer care. The Company's possible difficulties in attracting skilled personnel or the loss of key employees may affect the profitability of the business. Additionally, the Company may not necessarily be able to develop its processes or services if there is insufficient availability of skilled personnel. The lack of skilled personnel with suitable experience in key positions may also increase liability risk and affect the Company's ability to grow.

Realisation of the risks relating to the hiring of personnel and the retention of top management and key employees may lead to higher operating costs, losses of customer relationships or profits, loss of knowhow, reputational weakening, higher risk of compliance breaches and possible liabilities. Realisation of the aforementioned risks may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

The Company may not necessarily be able to implement its strategy or adjust it to changes in the operating environment, or the chosen or implemented strategy may turn out to be wrong

The successful implementation of the Company's strategy (see "*Information about the Issuer – Business Strategy*") depends on several factors, some of which are at least in part beyond the Company's control. The Company may not necessarily be able to successfully implement its strategy and achieve its financial targets

due to e.g. the market situation or failure in the management of the Company. There can also be no assurances that the strategy chosen by the Company is the right one.

A central part of the Company's strategy is to maintain a good availability of services to all of its customers and the Company has a wide branch network, which extends also outside the biggest growth centres. Part of the Company's distribution network consists of extensive digital channels where all the services are available around the clock. The Company has also sought to strengthen its branch network through acquisitions. In February 2023, the Company completed the acquisition of the banking business of Liedon Savings Bank, and in September 2024, Svenska Handelsbanken AB's SME business in Finland. Despite careful due diligence process, any acquisition and integration of the acquired business involves risks. For example, the acquisition might not generate expected positive impact and growth or the Company might fail to successfully integrate the acquired assets. In addition, there is a risk that as a result of changes in its operating environment, such as urbanisation, the demand for the Company's services and products may change in areas historically important to the Company's business due to, for example, migration directed to the biggest cities. If the Company's strategy proves to be unsuccessful, it may e.g. not receive sufficient income or it may incur higher costs from maintaining a personal service capability and a broad branch network in relation to the size of its business and the number of customers.

If the Company is unsuccessful in implementing its strategy or if the chosen strategy turns out to be wrong, or if the Company fails to successfully carry out and integrate its strategic acquisitions, this could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

The pending tender offer by S-Bank Plc may not be completed, may be delayed, or may not receive the required regulatory approvals

On 9 July 2026, S-Bank Plc ("**S-Bank**") and OmaSp entered into a combination agreement pursuant to which S-Bank announced a voluntary recommended public cash tender offer for all issued and outstanding shares in OmaSp (the "**Tender Offer**") at an offer price of EUR 17.20 per share. The offer period for the Tender Offer commenced on 17 July 2026 and will expire on 25 September 2026, unless the offer period is extended in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Tender Offer (the "**Offer Period**"). The Tender Offer is expected to be completed during the fourth quarter of 2026. OmaSp's Board of Directors has recommended that shareholders accept the Tender Offer. According to information published by S-Bank, the completion of the Tender Offer is not expected to have any immediate material effects on the operations or assets, the position of the management or employees, or the business locations of OmaSp. After the completion of the Tender Offer OmaSp would continue as a subsidiary of S-Bank.

Completion of the Tender Offer is subject to the satisfaction or waiver by S-Bank of certain customary conditions, including the receipt of all necessary regulatory approvals, permits, clearances, consents or other actions (or expiry of relevant waiting periods) required under applicable competition or other regulatory laws in any relevant jurisdiction, as well as S-Bank obtaining control of more than 90 per cent of the shares and votes in OmaSp. On 27 August 2026, S-Bank announced that it has received the required merger control clearance from the Finnish Competition and Consumer Authority for the completion of the Tender Offer. Consequently, the Tender Offer is, with respect to regulatory approvals, now only conditional on the approval of notifications (including notifications for ownership control purposes) pursuant to the Act on Credit Institutions (610/2014, as amended) by the competent authority. There can be no certainty that S-Bank obtains the remaining regulatory approval on a timely basis, on acceptable terms, or at all, or that S-Bank reaches the 90 per cent acceptance threshold, and if any such condition is not satisfied or validly waived by S-Bank, S-Bank may withdraw or decide not to complete the Tender Offer, or completion may be delayed beyond the currently anticipated timeframe. The emergence of a competing offer could also prolong the process and increase uncertainty as to the timing and outcome of the Tender Offer. The irrevocable undertakings given by OmaSp's major shareholders, together representing approximately 59.9 per cent of the Company's shares, will also automatically terminate if S-Bank withdraws or decides not to complete the Tender Offer. OmaSp may also incur certain costs in connection with the Tender Offer regardless of whether it is completed. There is also a risk that prolonged uncertainty surrounding the transaction, including the time and management attention required to pursue the remaining regulatory approval and respond to conditions to completion, could in itself have an adverse effect on OmaSp's business, results of operations, financial condition and, consequently, on its ability to meet its obligations under the Notes.

Operational risks and disruptions in the Company's business may have a material adverse effect on the Company

Operational risks in the operations of the Company relate to the functioning of internal processes or systems, the functioning of the Company's IT systems and the ability of the Company to retain expert employees. In addition, the Company is exposed to operational risks arising from the external operating environment, for example possible disruptions in payment transactions. Operational risks and the associated losses may be due to deficiencies in internal processes and procedural consistency within the Company, mistakes made by employees or subcontractors, or disruptions in information systems or external systems as well as situations of *force majeure*.

The Company has outsourced the maintenance of its IT and telecommunications systems to subcontractors almost in its entirety. Risks relating to IT and telecommunications systems are described in more detail under *"– The Company's operating conditions are dependent on the uninterrupted functioning of IT systems and reporting and monitoring systems"*. Additionally, the Company's business depends on the uninterrupted operation of other services maintained by subcontractors and the subcontractor chain, for example services relating to payment transactions and card payments.

Compliance risk is also a part of the Company's operational risks. Compliance risk refers to the risk arising from non-compliance with external regulation, internal procedures and appropriate procedures and ethical principles in the customer relationship. Realisation of the risk may result not only in financial losses but also other consequences (e.g. corporate fines, separate penalty payments and fines imposed for breach of obligations, warnings and reprimands issued by the authorities). Realisation of the compliance risk may also result in the deterioration or loss of reputation or confidence. The Company seeks to observe common risk management principles, in addition to which substantial resources have been allocated to the development of effective methods and to the training of personnel, and particular attention has been paid to the operations of the so-called supervisory units (independent internal audit, risk management and compliance functions). Despite these, there can be no absolute certainty that these measures would be sufficient for managing operational risks.

In early 2024, internal control processes revealed noncompliance with the Company's lending guidelines, leading to a material deterioration in its credit risk position for a specific group of customers. These issues stemmed from violating instructions concerning the formation of customer entities, which were deliberately created with inaccurate and incomplete information. In June 2024, OmaSp's Board of Directors filed a police report related to this noncompliance and adopted a comprehensive action plan in response to these serious incidents. One of the key measures was a thorough review of the Company's entire loan portfolio, conducted by external, independent experts. This confirmed that the majority of OmaSp's loans had been properly reported, with identified irregularities limited to approximately EUR 240 million (around four per cent) of the Company's EUR 6 billion total loan portfolio. These compliance failures significantly contributed to the total impairment of financial assets, with credit losses in 2024 amounting to about EUR 84 million in total, of which approximately EUR 64 million were directly linked to the noncompliance (EUR 47.11 million in period ended 31 December 2025). As a result, key senior personnel were replaced, and the lending process was substantially revamped.

The Company has strengthened its risk management structure, intensified independent oversight, and implemented additional training initiatives to manage operational risks and to mitigate the possible losses arising from them. However, there can be no assurances that such measures are capable of managing all operational risks to which the Company may be exposed. If one of the aforementioned risks or another operational risk is realised, this may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

The Company's operating conditions are dependent on the uninterrupted functioning of IT systems and reporting and monitoring systems

The Company has outsourced its IT services to subcontractors almost in their entirety. Therefore, the Company is dependent on IT systems and telecommunications connections maintained by subcontractors. The Company widely relies on IT systems and telecommunications connections for interaction between employees and customers and in daily business operations in banking, asset management, risk management and business function monitoring. The functioning of the Company's information systems may be interrupted for

any number of reasons, for example ongoing IT system and service provision development projects, third-party service providers, power outages, information security breaches or major accidents, such as fire or natural disaster, and due to operator error on the part of the Company's own employees or the employees of subcontractors. Material interruptions and severe malfunctions in the operation of information systems may significantly hamper and undermine the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

The aforementioned deficiencies, disruptions or malfunctions relating to the IT systems and telecommunications connections of the Company and third parties may have material adverse effects on the Company's customers. The Company may be prevented from e.g. making transfers of funds or statutory notifications to the authorities at the agreed times or without fault, which may result in the Company or its customers suffering considerable financial losses and the reputation of the Company being harmed.

If realised, all of the aforementioned risks may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

The Company is exposed to risks associated with the use and rapid development of artificial intelligence

The use of AI is expanding rapidly across the financial services sector more broadly, with generative AI having been introduced to the market providing both opportunities and uncertainties. The Company has begun to utilise AI in certain parts of its operations, although such use remains limited. While AI offers efficiency and cost benefits, it poses risks such as technical challenges, data privacy breaches, regulatory compliance issues, and potential biases. AI systems depend on large volumes of data, including sensitive customer information, and any breach of data privacy or security could lead to legal and regulatory consequences, financial losses, and reputational damage. The occurrence of any of these consequences could adversely affect the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

Moreover, the accelerating development and deployment of AI technologies presents material cybersecurity risks to banking operations and infrastructure. Advanced AI models, including large language models, have demonstrated the capability to analyse large volumes of source code and identify vulnerabilities in complex IT systems and system components. Of particular concern is the combination, within a single model, of vulnerability identification and the automated generation of exploit code, which may represent a qualitative shift in the cyber threat landscape. Recent developments support the assessment that the timeframe between the discovery and exploitation of cyber vulnerabilities is materially shortening. Increasingly sophisticated AI tools may therefore enable bad faith actors to identify and exploit vulnerabilities in banking systems with greater speed, scale, and precision than has historically been possible, while also lowering the technical skill and financial resources required to conduct cyberattacks against financial institutions. In this context, the DORA requirements are of heightened relevance, in particular those relating to the identification of risks and the effectiveness of controls and governance measures designed to address such risks. In addition, the pace at which AI capabilities are being introduced to the market may outpace the development and implementation of existing cyber-risk governance frameworks, regulatory guidance, and internal control mechanisms designed to mitigate such risks.

The realisation of any of the aforementioned risks may have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and thereby on its business, results of operations and/or financial position and thereby, on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

The use of cooperation partners involves risks, such as action harmful to the Company on the part of such partners or uncertainties involved in cooperation agreements

The Company uses several cooperation partners in its business. The Company may be liable also for the possible mistakes of its subcontractors and the harm arising therefrom. Possible mistakes on the part of cooperation partners and subcontractors may thus cause the Company to incur liability for damages and reputational risk, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

The agreements concluded between the Company and its cooperation partners also involve risks, the realisation of which may have an adverse effect on the Company's business. The Company uses the services provided by cooperation partners in financial administration and the fulfilment of different reporting obligations. The Company also sells and markets insurance and investment products offered by its cooperation partners

that supplement the Company's service offering and for the offering of which to its customers the Company is paid a fee. If an agreement concluded with a cooperation partner ends or is terminated, or if the Company is unable to extend on terms acceptable to it the agreements concluded with cooperation partners significant to its business, this may result in an increase in the Company's costs or wholly prevent the Company from providing certain services or performing processes central to its business.

Realisation of the risk relating to the use of cooperation partners may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

The Company may fail in the identification of information security and cybersecurity risks, control and management of resourcing of risks and in compliance with regulation

Information security and cybersecurity risks in the Company's business relate to the detection of information security incidents, the adequate resourcing of cybersecurity, and the interruptions in business caused by IT services, information network services and cloud services. Additionally, *inter alia*, the EU General Data Protection Regulation involves information security and cybersecurity requirements. The Company collects, uses, stores and processes a large amount of confidential personal data on customers and their assets. The unauthorised use, disclosure, loss or abuse of customer data may result in the Company being in violation of data protection legislation and other legislation. In addition, such attacks or actions may cause customers to discontinue their use of the Company's services or products. The Company may have to undertake corrective action or make considerable investments in order to address such incidents and the Company's reputation may suffer. The Company may also come under investigation by the authorities, be fined or become subject to legal proceedings and have to pay damages.

Information security and cybersecurity risks and the related costs may be due to a number of reasons, such as deficient internal processes and inconsistent procedures within the Company. In addition, the operational environment of the Company has changed with the Russian invasion war and the likelihood of a cyber attack has increased (see also "*– Risks related to the Company's Operating Environment – Uncertainty and unfavourable development in the global economic and capital market conditions together with increased inflation and changes in interest rates could adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and capital resources*"). Consequently, the Company must constantly monitor and develop its own information technology connections and information systems to prevent as effectively as possible the risk arising from its systems' unauthorised use, abuse, violations due to mistake or abuse of position on the part of employees, technical malfunctions, computer viruses, hacks, worms, phishing and other similar attacks designed to circumvent network security.

There can be no assurances that interruptions of operations or information security breaches would not occur in the future. If such attacks, action or human error do occur, they may possibly result in the unauthorised use of the data of the Company's customers or they may compromise the Company's information systems and enable the use, disclosure, loss or theft of data on the Company, or its customers stored in such systems. Confidential data of the Company, its customers or its cooperation partners may also fall into the wrong hands as a consequence of e.g. physical intrusion onto the Company's premises. The third-party disclosure of customer data and personal data, business secrets and other equivalent data and the possible abuse of such data may expose the Company to *inter alia* claims for damages, fines and legal proceedings as well as reputational risk.

There can be no assurances that the Company's measures to manage risks and reduce the costs possibly arising from them are sufficient to manage all information security and cybersecurity risks to the Company. If any of the aforementioned risks or another information security or cybersecurity risk is realised, this may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

The reputation of the Company may be damaged, which may have an unfavourable effect on the Company's customer acquisition and its ability to recruit and retain key employees and lead to material financial implications

Customer feedback and the Company's reputation in general play a key role in both customer acquisition and when competing for skilled employees. The ability of the Company to retain the loyalty of its current customers

and to attract new customers, especially institutional depositors, and skilled employees may deteriorate if the reputation of the Company is damaged. Reputational risk may arise from e.g. failures in business expansion, corporate acquisitions, failed investment actions, dissatisfied customers, failures in or misconduct on internal compliance, possible sanctions imposed by the authorities and legal proceedings, employee error and unethical conduct, failure to provide a high-quality service and failure to comply with laws, rules and regulations, failed cooperation with contractual partners, information security breaches, misconduct on the part of partners, and equivalent factors. Especially, if the interest among institutional depositors in the Company declines, the Company's fundraising can become more difficult, or it can require greater efforts from the Company. For instance circumstances relating to compliance and less favourable media coverage regarding compliance matters somewhat lowered the level of interest in the Company but have no longer significant impact. See also *"Information about the Issuer – Governmental, Legal and Arbitration Proceedings"*.

If realised, reputational risk may lead to loss of customers' confidence in the Company and therefore to loss of customers or difficulties in acquiring new customers, difficulties in the Company's ability to recruit and retain key employees, difficulties in raising funds, and therefore may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

OmaSp may be unable to maintain its capital adequacy position

OmaSp's capital structure and capital adequacy ratio may have an effect on its credit ratings and the availability and cost of funding. However, changes in OmaSp's capital structure and cost of funding may occur.

Additionally, if the Company's capital adequacy position were to suffer and its capital base weaken, it could constrain the Company's growth and strategic options. If significant, unexpected losses were to occur, it could prevent the Company from maintaining its targeted capital adequacy position.

The Company's capital adequacy position is affected by possible future changes in capital and risk exposure amount ("**REA**"). The capital adequacy position is affected by, for example, profit after tax, distribution of dividends, immaterial rights, changes in fair value reserve as well as the difference between impairments and expected loan losses. REA is affected by, for example, the amount of lending and risk weights of the loans, the amount of exposures in default and other receivables and assets, as well as operational risks.

Negative changes in the Company's capital adequacy position, such as a decrease in capital or an increase in REA, could have an adverse effect on its credit rating, on the availability and cost of its funding and, consequently, have an adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial condition and thereby on its ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

3. Risks Related to Financial Condition and Financing

Changes in the Company's liquidity and availability of financing may have an adverse effect on the Company

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk in customer deposits, funding and treasury operations. Liquidity risk is a very central risk in banking. Liquidity risk concerns the availability and/or price of the Company's funding and the value and amount of liquid assets in relation to the Company's payment obligations in the Company's balance sheet. The risk may materialise if the Company cannot meet its maturing payment obligations, or an acceptable balance is not achieved within the limits of tolerable costs. The Company's main measures of liquidity risk assessment are the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). At the end of the six month period ended on 30 June 2026, the Oma Savings Bank Group's LCR was 320.3 per cent, the regulatory minimum requirement being 100 per cent. At the end of the six month period ended on 30 June 2026, Oma Savings Bank Group's NSFR was 128.4 per cent, the regulatory minimum requirement being 100 per cent.

For more information, see *"Information about the Issuer – Funding, Liquidity and Solvency Requirements"*.

The Company's ability to meet its payment obligations upon their maturity and to fulfil its commitments as a creditor as well as the Company's ability to refinance its maturing debt depend on the availability of financing at a competitive price. The Company's liquidity position may suffer from circumstances beyond its control such as pandemic or geopolitical crisis, market disruptions, a deterioration in confidence in the financial markets,

deflation of liquid assets such as state loans, uncertainty and speculation relating to the solvency of market participants, lower credit ratings, functional issues affecting third parties or possible performance difficulties on the part of various market participants. Also, if the interest among institutional depositors in the Company declines, the Company's fundraising can become more difficult, or it can require greater efforts from the Company. For instance, circumstances relating to compliance and less favourable media coverage regarding compliance matters somewhat lowered the level of interest in the Company but have no longer significant impact. (see *"Information about the Company– Governmental, Legal and Arbitration Proceedings"* for more details)

The majority of the capital tied up in the business consists of capital market products and lending. Collateral in clearing and settlement and derivative operations moreover tie up capital. The majority of all borrowing has a term of less than one year and consists primarily of deposits made by the customers of the Company and certificates of deposit issued by the Company. Non-current borrowing under liabilities consists mainly of bonds issued by the Company and financing obtained from the European Investment Bank and other debt financing. Investors who have deposited their funds with the Company suddenly withdrawing their deposits from the Company constitutes a key liquidity risk. The Company may find itself unable to convert the investments in its balance sheet into cash in order to cover the funds withdrawn by depositors. The Company may also have difficulties in obtaining long-term financing or the price of long-term financing may rise.

If the liquidity risk were to realise, the Company may become unable to meet its payment obligations and to refinance its loans when they fall due. In addition to the aforementioned, problems with the availability of financing and changes in the terms of financing on offer may also have a negative effect on the Company's opportunities to invest in the future development and growth of its business.

Although the Company must at all times plan its business so that any known existing and incoming regulatory liquidity requirements, applicable both to all institutions and Company-specific, are met at all times, failure in executing the planned business could also lead to a situation where the Company's liquidity position falls below the regulatory requirements, triggering additional supervisory measures, financial penalties, and restricted access to funding, all of which may impair the Company's ability to continue its operations.

At present, the Company holds an issuer credit rating from an international credit rating agency. The covered bond programme relating to the Company's mortgage banking also holds a credit rating and individual issues under the programme or other bond issues possibly implemented by the Company may be assigned a credit rating. There can be no guarantees that the Company will in future be able to retain its current credit rating either for reasons attributable to the Company or because the credit rating agencies may modify their criteria. If the credit rating of the Company or the bonds issued by it were to be downgraded, the costs of the Company's borrowing could rise, its ability to implement new issues could deteriorate or the Company could become subject to demands with regard to e.g. additional collateral on derivative contracts or other financing terms.

If the Company is unable to obtain financing on competitive terms or at all or if its liquidity suffers, or if its liquidity position falls below the regulatory requirements, this may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

Realisation of interest rate risk may have an adverse effect on the Company

Since the Company pursues banking, interest rate risk plays an integral role to the Company and its realisation may have an adverse effect on the Company's results and solvency. The interest rate risk in the banking book forms the majority of the Company's interest rate risk. Interest rate risk arises from the balance sheet consisting of lending and borrowing, capital market funding as well as the investment and liquidity portfolio. The reasons for interest rate risks are the differing bases of interest on receivables and debts as well as the different interest adjustment dates or maturity dates, in consequence of which the Company's interest expenses may rise excessively high compared to the Company's interest income. In line with the Company's business model, the majority of lending is linked to variable market rates, with borrowing being mainly fixed rate. Due to the structure of the Company's balance sheet, the net interest income decreases as market interest rates fall and increases as market interest rates rise. In addition, market interest rates affect the market prices of the securities in the investment portfolio.

The interest rate risk arising from the structure of the balance sheet is hedged by using interest rate derivatives, which improve the interest margin as market interest rates fall. In addition, the Company uses interest rate

derivatives to protect itself against fluctuations in the value of the market interest rates of the investment portfolio. The Company's systematic interest rate risk management balances the interest rate bases on receivables and liabilities and reduces fluctuations in interest margin as market interest rates change. However, there can be no guarantee that these measures will completely mitigate such interest rate risks..

Interest income has a significant effect on the Company's total operating income and a failure to manage interest rate risk would decrease the Company's net interest income. For example, the Company's net interest income totalled EUR 72.1 million during the six month period ended on 30 June 2026, decreasing by 20.7 per cent compared to the six month period ended on 30 June 2025, due to fallen market interest rates.

The fair value of financial instruments held by the Company in investment activities is sensitive to volatility of and correlations between various market variables, including interest rates and credit spreads. Materialised risks relating to investment activities could require the Company to recognise negative fair value changes. Any of such events, as well as a failure to manage interest rate risk, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

See also “– *Risks Related to the Company's Operating Environment and General Market Conditions – Uncertainty and unfavourable development in the global economic and capital market conditions together with increased inflation and changes in interest rates could adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and capital resources*”.

Realisation of credit risks may have an adverse effect on the Company

Credit risk, i.e. a situation where a debtor or other counterparty of the Company defaults on its commitment, is a key risk to the Company. The Company's credit risk comprises mainly mortgage receivables, retail receivables and credits to corporates, and the total amount of loans and receivables was EUR 5,698.4 million at the end of the six month period ended on 30 June 2026 (on 30 June 2025, EUR 5,836.0 million). Impairment losses on financial assets (net) were EUR 14.9 million in the six month period ended on 30 June 2026 (2025: EUR 31.4 million). Significant credit losses could arise in the future. For example, a downturn in the economy or a possible continued rise in interest rates, accelerated inflation or worsening energy crisis in the future may lead to the insolvency of the Company's customers and thereby increase the credit losses of the Company's lending. Realisation of credit risks may undermine the Company's solvency or the other requirements imposed on it for its credit institution authorisation and activities and thus restrict or prevent the pursuit of the Company's business for good or temporarily. Credit risk counterparties in investments may consist of other banks, private persons, enterprises, public corporations and other parties, which issue interest instruments and receive deposits. Investments may be concentrated on individual counterparties, which may increase the counterparty risks of individual counterparties. Credit risks may be realised both through changes in the credit risks of investments and through actual credit risk events such as customers' payment defaults or bankruptcies. The Company's credit risk also consists of fees charged to customers, deposits of liquid assets and other fee receivables.

Realisation of credit risk may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

Realisation of market risks may have an adverse effect on the Company

Market risks refer to the risk of changes in the market values of balance sheet items and off-balance sheet items causing fluctuation in their valuations. Market values change as a result of e.g. interests, exchange rates and stock prices and fluctuations therein. The Company's objective in equities investing is to generate competitive return on capital invested relative to profit-to-risk indicators. The Company's investments are mainly focused on deposits in other credit institutions, debt securities, shares and stakes as well as real estates. The decrease of the market value of the Company's investments would decrease the Company's profits.

Market risk relating to investments depends on the market situation of the relevant investment and the opportunities to successfully divest the investment. With regard to non-liquid investments, there can be no certainty that fair value can be obtained on the investment when converting it into cash, especially if the prevailing market situation is unfavourable to the sale of the investment. The Company's non-liquid

investments consist of unlisted and alternative investments. As there is no active market valuation for these types of investments, it may be challenging to determine or realise their value, particularly in an unfavourable market. Divestment of investments may take place at a time when investments have to be converted into cash at fair values considerably lower than the carrying value, or the sale of the investments may fail altogether for reasons of the economy or instability in the financial markets.

Market fluctuations and realisation of market risks may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

4. Risks associated with Legal and Regulatory Environment

Realisation of risks relating to compliance with regulation and requirements of other stakeholders may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business

The Company has been subject and party to several investigations and proceedings during the past years (for further information, see "*Information about the Company – Governmental, Legal and Arbitration Proceedings*").

The Company and its employees are required to comply with numerous different laws, regulations and decrees at both the national and EU level, such as regulation relating to credit institution activities; regulation concerning the provision of investment services and payment services; data protection; labour and competition regulations; laws, regulations and decrees in the field of company and securities markets law; accounting and tax laws and laws relating to customer due diligence and the prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing. New regulation and changes to existing regulation are introduced continuously and the Company must adjust its policies to conform to such new legislation or changes. The global sanctions imposed on Russia and Belarus and their nationals have increased the operational risk in customer identification of potential and current customers due to which the Company monitors its customer base on a daily basis.

Despite the Company's various internal procedural rules, principles and policies, there is the risk that the Company's employees may neglect to comply with legislation or regulations or the terms and conditions of authorisations and regulatory approvals or internal Company policies. Liabilities from negligence or violations that have already occurred or are ongoing may also transfer to the Company by means of corporate acquisitions and reorganisations. Violations of internal or external regulations by Company employees may also have a direct material adverse effect on the Company if corporate fines are ordered to the Company due to a violation.

Claims made against the Company by the Company's customers or counterparties or by the authorities may result in legal proceedings relating to e.g. contractual liability, employer's liability, liability under securities markets law or suspicion of criminal offence. Such legal proceedings may have the outcome of the Company being ordered liable for damages, ordered jointly and severally liable to compensate for a third party or ordered to pay a fine. Such legal proceedings could also have a negative effect on the reputation of the Company among the current and potential customers and counterparties due to which the Company could lose customers.

If the Company is unable to respond to requirements imposed under regulations, this may undermine the Company's sales and reputation and result in liability for damages or other consequences. The Company may be required to adapt its operations if it becomes subject to legal proceedings that result in the Company being ordered liable for a fine or damages or in consequence of which special obligations are imposed on the Company. Realisation of any of the aforementioned risks, including the negative consequences and outcomes for the Company in the aforementioned ongoing cases, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

The Company will have to comply with increased capital requirements and standards

The Company must comply with numerous capital requirements and standards including the Company-specific additional capital requirements set by the FIN-FSA which may change from time to time. Recent and possible future changes to capital adequacy and liquidity requirements imposed on the Company may require it to raise additional capital. Any failure by the Company to maintain any increased regulatory capital requirements or to

comply with any other requirements introduced by regulators could result in intervention by regulators or the imposition of sanctions, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and may also have other effects on the Company's financial performance and on the pricing of the Notes, both with or without the intervention by regulators or the imposition of sanctions. During the six month period ended on 30 June 2026, the total capital (TC) ratio of Oma Savings Bank Group was 19.45 per cent, the total capital requirement being 13.76 per cent. During the six month period ended on 30 June 2026, the Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) ratio was 18.66 per cent, the CET1 requirement being 9.28 per cent. See *"Information about the Issuer – Funding, Liquidity and Solvency Requirements"* for additional information.

Solvency regulations applicable to the Company may be tightened and changes concerning the solvency or authority decisions may have an adverse effect on the Company

Solvency regulations applicable to the Company may be tightened in the future and authority decisions concerning solvency may become more restrictive. Any such changes could adversely affect the Company's operations and financial position.

Under the provisions applicable at a given time, the Company must satisfy solvency requirements and other risk and solvency management obligations. More demanding regulations or supervisory decisions could force the Company to adjust its capital structure, for example through raising additional capital, limiting profit distribution or changing its funding strategy. In particular, if the Company's solvency ratio were to decline or if the risk level in its business were to increase, the costs of borrowing might rise, or financing might become unavailable under acceptable terms. Such circumstances could ultimately restrict the Company's growth plans, prevent the pursuit of business opportunities, and adversely affect the Company's ability to implement its strategy.

Negative changes in the Company's solvency or more stringent requirements set by authorities could thus have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes. See *"Information about the Issuer – Funding, Liquidity and Solvency Requirements"* for additional information.

The Company may fail to comply with requirements relating to the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing or the procedural requirements concerning the provision of banking and investment services

Compliance with the legislation concerning the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing is an integral element of the Company's business. The Company's statutory duties include, but are not limited to, customer due diligence and identification of suspicious or unusual transactions. The Company must ascertain the identity of its customer and be familiar with the customer's operations and background to the extent required by the customer relationship. In addition to complying with legislation concerning the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, the Company must also comply with relevant applicable sanctions regulation. The Company must be able to identify parties that are subject to sanctions and possibly refuse transactions with such parties or freeze the assets of parties subject to sanctions. It is possible that the Company could fail to identify suspicious or prohibited transactions either in a timely fashion or at all, in addition to which it is also possible that customers could provide incorrect or incomplete information about themselves or their business transactions.

In the provision of investment products and investment services, the Company must comply with the procedural requirements imposed in the Act on Investment Services. Before providing an investment product or service, the Company shall, among other things, classify the customer in the manner required under the law and obtain the information about the customer determined in more detail in the law, based on which the Company assesses the appropriateness and suitability to the customer of the services and products provided by it. The Company is required to ensure that the recording of data in investment services and the arrangements for data retention have been designed so that the Company is capable of investigating and ascertaining compliance with procedural rules after the fact and responding to possible customer claims in situations where customer complaints or claims for compensation are lodged regarding the provision of an investment service. In the provision of banking services, the Company shall in turn comply with e.g. the procedural obligations laid down in the Act on Credit Institutions and the Consumer Protection Act. Banking and investment services also involve a significant number of obligations other than procedural ones directly

relating to the customer relationship, for example obligations relating to international tax reporting and information-sharing. It is possible that the Company could fail to comply with the statutory obligations applicable to it, and it is also possible that customers could provide incorrect or incomplete information about themselves.

Errors in customer due diligence, compliance with procedural provisions concerning investment and banking services and other obligations relating to the Company's operations may cause the Company direct losses in the form of sanctions and liability to compensate as well as indirect losses in the form of reputational risk. OmaSp disclosed in February 2025 that the FIN-FSA had conducted an inspection on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, covering the period before 21 December 2023. On 4 April 2025, OmaSp received the final inspection report from the FIN-FSA, which highlighted several key deficiencies in the OmaSp's anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing procedures. In anticipation of potential sanctions resulting from the inspection, OmaSp made a provision of EUR 3 million for the first quarter of 2025.

Failure to comply with requirements relating to the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing or the procedural requirements concerning the provision of banking and investment services and realisation of any of the aforementioned risks may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and future prospects, and thereby, on the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes as well as the market price and value of the Notes.

Regulatory reforms affecting the ranking order for a credit institution's debt might adversely affect the Issuer or the Senior Preferred Notes

The European Commission published on 12 December 2017 Directive (EU) 2017/2399 regarding the ranking of unsecured debt instruments in insolvency hierarchy (the "**Insolvency Hierarchy Directive**"). The Insolvency Hierarchy Directive created a new category of "senior non-preferred" debt. The Issuer may need to amend its debt structure due to the new category of "senior non-preferred" debt, and such debt is likely more expensive for the Issuer compared to the issuance of the Senior Preferred Notes due to the junior ranking of such "senior non-preferred" debt. Amendments to domestic legislation to implement the Insolvency Hierarchy Directive entered into force in November 2018. Pursuant to the domestic implementation of the Insolvency Hierarchy Directive, credit institutions such as the Issuer have a specific debt ranking order in an insolvency situation. In addition, the amendment entitles credit institutions to agree on the ranking of non-preferred financial instruments in accordance with the EU legislation. Categorization as "senior non-preferred" debt requires a specific reference in the terms and conditions of a debt instrument.

Until the domestic regulatory and/or legal practice concerning the new ranking order is developed, it remains uncertain how the amendment will affect the Issuer or the evaluation of the Senior Preferred Notes. Although the Programme does not cover the issuance of senior non-preferred debt instruments, the Issuer may decide to issue senior non-preferred debt instruments in the future, which may affect the Company or the evaluation of the Senior Preferred Notes.

Furthermore, the European Bank Crisis Management and Deposit Insurance (CMDI) update might introduce significant changes to the bank liability hierarchy. The European Commission released its proposals to reform the CMDI framework in the EU in April 2023. In April 2024, the European Parliament published its version of the text, and in June 2024, the Council of the European Union presented its proposal for the CMDI framework. On 22 January 2025, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union reached a provisional political agreement on the CMDI framework. The agreed package amends the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (2014/59/EU), the Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation (806/2014) and the Deposit Guarantee Schemes Directive (2014/49/EU). A political agreement on the CMDI framework was reached on 25 June 2025. The Council of the EU formally adopted the legislative package on 5 March 2026, and on 26 March 2026, the European Parliament adopted the new rules at plenary. The legal texts were published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 20 April 2026 and they entered into force on 10 May 2026. The new rules will apply from 11 May 2028.

Under the adopted CMDI Framework, Senior Preferred Notes will rank junior in right of payment to all deposits of the Oma Savings Bank Group that fall within the scope of the general depositor preference, including deposits of large corporates and other deposits that currently rank pari passu with the Senior Preferred Notes. Only limited kinds of deposits that are explicitly excluded from the general depositor preference will continue to rank pari passu with, or subordinate to, the Senior Preferred Notes. Under the adopted framework, the

hierarchy of claims in respect of deposits is as follows: (i) covered deposits and claims of deposit guarantee schemes rank highest; (ii) the portion of eligible deposits of natural persons, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and public authorities exceeding the coverage level rank in a second tier; and (iii) subject to limited exceptions, all other deposits (including deposits of large corporates and other currently non-preferred deposits) rank in a third tier that is nonetheless senior to the claims of ordinary unsecured creditors, including Senior Preferred Notes.

Furthermore, the framework expands the eligibility for use of Deposit Guarantee Scheme (DGS) funds in resolution processes, which may influence the availability of funds for Noteholders in a resolution. The agreed framework also extends the application of resolution tools to a broader range of institutions, including certain mid-sized banks, which could lead to more frequent use of resolution tools, and may impact the perceived risk and pricing of the Senior Preferred Notes.

Accordingly, the CMDI Framework presents an increased risk of an investor in Senior Preferred Notes losing all or some of their investment in the event of winding-up, insolvency, or bankruptcy, where there are sufficient assets to enable the Issuer to pay the claims of preferred depositors and other more senior-ranking creditors in full but insufficient assets to enable the Issuer to pay claims arising under its obligations in respect of the Senior Preferred Notes and all other claims that rank *pari passu* with the Senior Preferred Notes. The implementation of the CMDI Framework may also lead to a rating downgrade for Senior Preferred Notes.

Competent authorities may take a broad range of actions and the Notes may be subject to write-down on any application of the general bail-in tool, if the Issuer becomes subject to recovery and resolution actions

The powers set out in the BRRD entered into force on 2 July 2014, and it was implemented in Finland with effect as of 1 January 2015 by the Resolution Act, the Authority Act and by amending the Act on Credit Institutions (jointly, the Resolution Laws). The Resolution Laws will impact how credit institutions and investment firms are managed as well as, in certain circumstances, the rights of creditors. For more information on the Resolution Laws, see “*Resolution Laws*”.

Pursuant to the Resolution Act, a failing financial institution could be subject to a number of resolution tools that have been granted to the Finnish Financial Stability Authority (the “**Stability Authority**”). The Stability Authority has the right to a mandatory write-down of the nominal value of liabilities and conversion of liabilities into regulatory capital instruments (bail-in), sale of business, bridge institution and asset separation. To continue the operations of the institution, the Stability Authority has the power to decide upon covering losses of the institution by reducing the value of the institution’s share capital or cancelling its shares.

The exercise of any resolution power or any suggestion of such exercise could materially adversely affect the rights of the holders of the Notes (the “**Noteholders**”), the price or value of their investment in the Notes and/or the ability of the Issuer to satisfy its obligations under such Notes. The Stability Authority may also exercise resolution measures prior to insolvency of the relevant institution, and the Noteholders may not be able to anticipate the exercise of any resolution power (including the “bail-in” tool) by the Stability Authority. Furthermore, the Noteholders will have very limited rights to challenge the exercise of powers by the Stability Authority, even where such powers have resulted in the write-down of the Notes.

The general bail-in powers conferred to the Stability Authority are not intended to apply to secured debt (such as the Covered Bonds to the extent they are secured). However, to the extent that claims in relation to the Covered Bonds are not met out of the assets comprising the Cover Asset Pool (as defined below) (and the Covered Bonds subsequently rank *pari passu* with unsecured debt), the Covered Bonds may be subject to write-down or conversion into equity on any application of the general bail-in powers, which may result in the holders of Covered Bonds losing some or all of their investment. It may be possible that the Resolution Laws adversely affect the price or value of an investment in the Covered Bonds subject to the provisions of the Resolution Laws and/or the ability of the Issuer to satisfy its obligations under such Covered Bonds.

5. Risks Related to the Notes and the Markets of the Notes generally

Active secondary market for the Notes may not develop and the market price of the Notes may be volatile

An application for listing of the Notes on the Helsinki Stock Exchange may be made in case such listing has been provided for in the Final Terms of such Series of Notes, but the Notes may also be unlisted. However, listing of the Notes will not guarantee that an active public market for the Notes will develop, and if such a market were to develop, neither the Issuer nor the Arranger or any Lead Manager are under any obligation to maintain such a market. The liquidity and the market prices for the Notes can be expected to vary with changes in market and economic conditions, the financial condition and prospects of the Issuer, as well as many other factors that generally influence the market prices of securities. Such fluctuations may significantly affect the liquidity and the market price of the Notes, which may trade at a discount to the price at which the holders purchased the Notes. The wholesale funding markets (including the international debt capital markets) have experienced disruptions from time to time which have continued to a varying degree. Such disruptions have increased the funding cost and reduced the availability of the wholesale market funding across the financial services sector. There can be no assurance that the wholesale funding markets will not further deteriorate.

There may be a lack of liquidity in the secondary market for instruments similar to the Notes. Such lack of liquidity may result in investors suffering losses on the Notes in secondary resales even if there is no decline in the performance of the assets of the Issuer. There is likely to be only a limited existing secondary or other market for covered notes issued under the MCBA, and there is limited existing liquidity in Finnish covered notes. No assurance can be given as to the continuation or effectiveness of any market-making activity.

Therefore, the Noteholders may not be able to sell their Notes easily or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market. Furthermore, if additional and competing products are introduced in the market, this may also result in a material decline in the market price and value of the Notes.

Credit ratings assigned to the Issuer, any Notes or specifically to the Covered Bonds may not reflect all the risks associated with an investment in those Notes

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the Notes or to the Issuer. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the Company has long and short-term issuer credit ratings “BBB/A-2” by S&P. The outlook is negative while earlier it was stable. The negative outlook is based on the credit rating agency's concern about the quality of the Company's credit portfolio as the amount of non-performing loans (NPLs) exceeds the credit rating agency's previous expectations and the average amount of non-performing loans of domestic references. On 14 July 2026, S&P placed OmaSp's long-term credit rating of “BBB” on CreditWatch with positive implications. The placement follows the Tender Offer announced by S-Bank Plc on 9 July 2026 (see also “*Information about the Issuer – Recent Events*”). If the Tender Offer is completed as announced, OmaSp could be viewed as a subsidiary of the S-Bank Group and may benefit from ongoing and extraordinary group support. At the date of this Base Prospectus the Covered Bonds issued under the Programme are rated AAA. There are no guarantees that such ratings will be assigned or maintained. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised, suspended or withdrawn by its assigning rating agency at any time. Any credit rating agency or the Company may withdraw the rating of the Company or any of the Notes.

In general, European regulated investors are restricted under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended) (“**the CRA Regulation**”) from using credit ratings for regulatory purposes, unless such ratings are issued by a credit rating agency established in the EU and registered under the CRA Regulation (and such registration has not been withdrawn or suspended), subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances whilst the registration application is pending. Such general restriction will also apply in the case of credit ratings issued by non-EU credit rating agencies, unless the relevant credit ratings are endorsed by an EU-registered credit rating agency or the relevant non-EU rating agency is certified in accordance with the CRA Regulation (and such endorsement action or certification, as the case may be, has not been withdrawn or suspended).

Credit risk in respect of the Issuer

The investors of the Notes are exposed to a credit risk with respect of the Issuer. The investor's likelihood to receive payment under the Notes is thus dependent on the Issuer's ability to fulfil its payment obligations, which in turn is to a large extent dependent on developments in the Company's business and financial performance. In particular, should the Issuer become insolvent during the term of the Notes, an investor may forfeit interest payable on, and the principal amount of, the Notes in part or in its entirety. An investor is always solely responsible for the economic consequences of his/her investment decisions.

The value of the Notes may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates

Investment in fixed-interest Notes involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of the Notes. If market interest rates subsequently increase above the rate paid on the fixed-interest rate Notes, this will adversely affect the value of the Notes.

Risks related to floating rate Notes involve a risk that subsequent changes in the market rates may decrease the market value of the Notes until the date of the ongoing interest period in question.

Interest rate risks

The Notes may be subject to a floating rate interest plus a margin if specified in the applicable Final Terms. The applicable Final Terms also specify how many business days prior to the first day of each interest period the interest rate of the Notes shall be determined. Hence, the interest rate may be adjusted for changes in the level of the general interest rate. The general interest rate level is highly affected, among others, by the European and the international financial development, and is outside the Issuer's control (see also "*Risks Related to the Company's Operating Environment and General Market Conditions – Uncertainty and unfavourable development in the global economic and capital market conditions together with increased inflation and changes in interest rates could adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and capital resources*").

Risks related to floating interest rate Notes involves a risk that subsequent change in the market interest rates may decrease the market value of the Notes until the date of the ongoing interest period in question. If the interest rate is tied to a reference rate, a change in the reference rate will directly affect the interest payable on the Notes at the next rate adjustment. The market value of the Notes will decrease if the interest rate falls below what is paid in a new issue.

No guarantee or security in respect of the Senior Preferred Notes

There is no security on the Senior Preferred Notes. In the event of insolvency of the Company, the Senior Preferred Notes rank *pari passu* with other unsecured obligations of the Company. The assets comprising the prioritised portion of the Cover Asset Pool do not form part of the general assets of the Issuer that would be available to holders of the Senior Preferred Notes in the case of bankruptcy or liquidation of the Issuer (see risk factor "*The assets comprising the prioritised portion of the Cover Asset Pool do not form part of the general assets of the Issuer that would be available to holders of Senior Preferred Notes in the case of bankruptcy or liquidation of the Issuer*" below). In the event of insolvency of the Company and due to the fact that there is no security on the Senior Preferred Notes, the investor may lose the invested principal and/or the interest either partly or wholly.

The regulation and reform of "benchmarks" may adversely affect the value of floating rate Notes linked to or referencing such "benchmarks"

According to the General Terms and Conditions of the Programme, the Notes may be subject to certain floating reference rates (being EURIBOR or if the issuance has been made in another currency than EUR, STIBOR, NIBOR or CIBOR, as may be applicable to the relevant currency). Interest rates which are deemed to be "benchmarks" (such as, in the case of floating rate Notes, a reference rate), are the subject of recent national and international regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective whilst others are still to be implemented.

Possible reforms of benchmarks may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, to disappear entirely, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have

a material adverse effect on any floating rate Notes linked to or referencing such a “benchmark”. The Benchmarks Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/1011) has been applied since 1 January 2018.

The Benchmarks Regulation could have a material impact on any floating rate Notes linked to or referencing a “benchmark”, in particular, if the methodology or other terms of the “benchmark” are changed in order to comply with the requirements of the Benchmarks Regulation. Such changes could, among other things, have the effect of reducing, increasing or otherwise affecting the volatility of the published rate or level of the relevant “benchmark”. More broadly, any of the international or national reforms, or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of “benchmarks”, could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a “benchmark” and complying with any such regulations or requirements. Such factors may have the following effects on certain “benchmarks”: (i) discourage market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to the “benchmark”, (ii) trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in the “benchmark” or (iii) lead to the disappearance of the “benchmark”. Any of the above changes or any other consequential changes as a result of national or international reforms or other initiatives or investigations, could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any Notes linked to or referencing a “benchmark”.

The General Terms and Conditions of the Programme provide for certain fall-back arrangements in the event that a published benchmark, such as EURIBOR, (including any page on which such benchmark may be published (or any successor service)) is reformed, discontinued or otherwise becomes unavailable. Investors should be aware that, if EURIBOR were materially reformed, discontinued or otherwise unavailable, the interest rate on the Notes would be determined for the relevant period by such fall-back provisions. Application of these fall-back provisions could result in lower interest payments under the Notes which could adversely affect the market price and value of the Notes.

No voting rights with respect to the General Meetings of shareholders of the Issuer

The Noteholders have no voting rights with respect to the General Meetings of shareholders of the Issuer. Consequently, in the Issuer’s General Meetings of shareholders the Noteholders cannot influence any decisions by the Issuer to redeem the Notes or any decisions by the Issuer’s shareholders concerning, for instance, the capital structure of the Issuer.

Withholding tax on the Notes

In the event withholding taxes are imposed in respect of payments to holders on amounts due pursuant to the Notes, the Issuer is not obliged to gross-up or otherwise compensate the Noteholders for the lesser amounts they will receive as a result of the imposition of withholding taxes.

Amendments to the Notes bind all Noteholders

Provisions regarding Noteholders’ meetings and Procedures in Writing are included in the General Terms and Conditions of the Programme. The terms and conditions of the Notes may be amended in certain circumstances, with the required consent of a defined majority of the Noteholders. The terms and conditions of the Notes contain provisions for calling Noteholders’ meetings and requesting Procedures in Writing to consider matters affecting the interests of Noteholders generally. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all Noteholders including Noteholders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting or did not reply to the relevant Procedure in Writing and Noteholders who voted or replied in a manner contrary to the majority. This may incur financial losses, among other things, to all Noteholders, including such Noteholders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting or did not reply in the relevant Procedure in Writing and Noteholders who voted or replied in a manner contrary to the majority.

Right to payments that have not been claimed

In case any payment under the Notes has not been claimed within three (3) years from the original due date thereof, the right to such payment shall become void. Such prescription may incur financial losses to such Noteholders who have not claimed payment under the Notes within the prescription time of three (3) years.

The assets comprising the prioritised portion of the Cover Asset Pool do not form part of the general assets of the Issuer that would be available to holders of the Senior Preferred Notes in the case of bankruptcy or liquidation of the Issuer

In the event of a liquidation or bankruptcy of the Issuer, the holders of Covered Bonds (along with counterparties to related Derivative Transactions (as defined under “*Act on Mortgage Credit Bank Operations and Covered Bonds*”)) have the benefit of priority to the assets in the Cover Asset Pool (see risk factor “*The Cover Asset Pool may not fully cover all claims of the holders of Covered Bonds*” below). Holders of the Senior Preferred Notes do not have the same benefit. In the bankruptcy or liquidation of the Issuer, holders of the Senior Preferred Notes will therefore be subordinated in right of payment to holders of Covered Bonds.

6. Risks Related to the Structure of a Particular Issue of Notes

A wide range of Notes may be issued under the Programme. A number of these Notes may have features which contain particular risks for potential investors and the most relevant of such features are set out in the descriptions below:

If Notes are converted from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or vice versa, this may affect the secondary market and the market value of the Notes concerned

The applicable Final Terms may specify that the Notes bear interest at a rate that converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or from a floating rate to a fixed rate. Such a feature to convert the interest rate may affect the secondary market in, and the market value of, the Notes as the change of interest basis may result in a lower interest return for Noteholders. When the Notes are converted from a fixed rate to a floating rate, the spread on such Notes may be less favourable than then prevailing spreads on comparable floating rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes. Where the Notes convert from a floating rate to a fixed rate, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing market rates on those Notes and could affect the market value of an investment in the relevant Notes.

Note issued at a substantial discount or premium

The market value of securities issued at a substantial discount or premium from their principal amount tends to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.

If an investor holds Senior Preferred Notes or Covered Bonds which are not denominated in the investor’s home currency, they will be exposed to movements in exchange rates adversely affecting the value of their holding, and the imposition of exchange controls in relation to any such Senior Preferred Notes or Covered Bonds could result in an investor not receiving payments

The Issuer will pay principal and interest on the Senior Preferred Notes and Covered Bonds in the Specified Currency (as defined below). This presents certain risks relating to currency conversions if an investor’s financial activities are denominated principally in a currency or currency unit (the “**Investor’s Currency**”) other than the Specified Currency. These include the risk that exchange rates may significantly change (including changes due to devaluation of the Specified Currency or revaluation of the Investor’s Currency) and the risk that authorities with jurisdiction over the Investor’s Currency may impose or modify exchange controls. An appreciation in the value of the Investor’s Currency relative to the Specified Currency would decrease (1) the Investor’s Currency-equivalent yield on the Notes and Covered Bonds, (2) the Investor’s Currency-equivalent value of the principal payable on the Notes and Covered Bonds and (3) the Investor’s Currency-equivalent market value of the Senior Preferred Notes and Covered Bonds. Government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate or the ability of the Issuer to make payments in respect of the Senior Preferred Notes or the Covered Bonds. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal.

7. Risks Related to the Senior Preferred Notes

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

Items eligible for inclusion in MREL include the institution's own funds (within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2024/1619 ("CRD IV")), along with "Eligible Liabilities", meaning liabilities which inter alia, are issued and fully paid up, have a maturity of at least one year (or do not give the investor a right to repayment within one year), and do not arise from derivatives. The MREL requirement may also have to be met partially through the issuance of contractual bail-in instruments, being instruments that are effectively subordinated to other eligible liabilities in a bail-in or insolvency of the relevant institution.

The applicable regulations in respect of the MREL requirement may also be revised or the Stability Authority or other competent authorities may revise their interpretations of the applicable regulations or the Stability Authority's decision on the Issuer's MREL requirement so that senior preferred notes, such as the Senior Preferred Notes, do not count towards the MREL requirement of the Issuer. Failure to satisfy revised requirements could undermine investor confidence, increase funding costs, reduce debt market access, cause regulatory measures, damage the Company's reputation, erode stakeholder trust and create operational challenges if quick capital restructuring is needed. Further, failure to satisfy revised requirements could possibly also constitute an MREL Disqualification Event under the General Terms and Conditions (see also "*The Senior Preferred Notes may be redeemed prior to maturity*" below) requiring the Issuer to utilise other instruments to fulfil its MREL requirement. Additionally, the increased Pillar II requirement (see "*Information about the Issuer – Funding, Liquidity and Solvency Requirements – Capital Requirements*"), as well as the increased systemic risk buffer of 1.0 per cent imposed to all credit institutions by the FIN-FSA, which has been in effect since 1 April 2024, have increased the MREL total risk exposure amount requirement and may affect the Company's future issuances of Notes. The Company's MREL requirement consists of a total risk-based requirement of 23.10 per cent and a requirement based on the total amount of exposures used in the calculation of the leverage ratio is 7.92 per cent. At the end of the six month period ended on 30 June 2026, the Company's total risk-based MREL ratio stood at approximately 29.1 per cent, and its leverage ratio exposure-based MREL ratio stood at approximately 11.9 per cent.

The Senior Preferred Notes may be redeemed prior to maturity

The Issuer may redeem the Senior Preferred Notes at any time if an MREL Disqualification Event, a Withholding Tax Event or a Tax Event occurs at their outstanding principal amount. To redeem any Senior Preferred Notes prior to their maturity, the Issuer must obtain the prior consent of the Stability Authority. Acquiring such consent may take long. It is not possible to predict whether or not any further change in the applicable laws or regulations or the application or interpretation thereof, or any of the other events referred to above, will occur and so lead to the circumstances in which the Issuer is able to elect to redeem the Senior Preferred Notes, and if so whether or not the Issuer will elect to exercise such option to redeem the Senior Preferred Notes or, in the case where any prior permission of the Stability Authority for such redemption is required, whether such permission will be given and how long it takes to acquire one.

There can be no assurances that, in the event of any such early redemption, the Noteholders will be able to reinvest the proceeds at a rate that is equal to the return on the Senior Preferred Notes. Early redemption features are also likely to limit the market value of the Notes. During any period when the Issuer can redeem the Senior Preferred Notes, or during which there is an actual or perceived increased likelihood that the Issuer may elect to redeem the Senior Preferred Notes, the market value of those Senior Preferred Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This may also be true prior to any redemption period if the market believes that the Senior Preferred Notes may become eligible for redemption in the near term. Subject to the restrictions included in the terms and conditions, such as the prior approval of the Stability Authority, the Issuer may redeem the Senior Preferred Notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Senior Preferred Notes. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Senior Preferred Notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a significantly lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

Events of Default in relation to Senior Preferred Notes

The only Events of Default in relation to the Senior Preferred Notes are set out in Condition 17 (*Event of Default relating to Senior Preferred Notes*) of the General Terms and Conditions. If an Event of Default in relation to a Senior Preferred Note has occurred under Condition 17, any holder of such a Note may, to the extent permitted by applicable law, institute such steps, including the obtaining of a judgement against the Issuer for any amount due in respect of the relevant Senior Preferred Note, as it thinks desirable with a view to having the Issuer declared bankrupt or put into liquidation but not otherwise and, consequently, if an Event of Default in relation to the Senior Preferred Notes occurs pursuant to Condition 17, the Issuer shall only be required to make such payment after it has been declared bankrupt or put into liquidation.

The Issuer could, in certain circumstances, substitute or vary the terms of the Senior Preferred Notes

Pursuant to Condition 21 (*Substitution and Variation*) of the General Terms and Conditions of the Notes, in certain circumstances, such as if an MREL Disqualification Event, a Tax Event or a Tax Withholding Event has occurred and is continuing, or in order to ensure the effectiveness and enforceability of Condition 18 (*Acknowledgement of loss absorption powers*), the Issuer may, provided that certain conditions are met, subject to the Applicable Banking Regulations (as defined below in section in *General Terms and Conditions of the Programme*) and (to the extent applicable) it has been granted the permission of the Stability Authority without the consent or approval of the Noteholders, substitute all (but not some only) of the Senior Preferred Notes for new Senior Preferred Notes, as applicable, which are Qualifying Securities (as defined below in section in *General Terms and Conditions of the Programme*) or vary the terms of the Senior Preferred Notes so that they remain or, as appropriate, become Qualifying Securities in order to ensure the effectiveness and enforceability of Condition 16 (*Acknowledgement of loss absorption powers*). While the Issuer cannot make changes to the terms of the Senior Preferred Notes that are materially less favourable to a Noteholder (save to the extent that such prejudice is solely attributable to the effectiveness and enforceability of Condition 16 (*Acknowledgement of loss absorption powers*)), there can be no assurances as to whether any of these changes will negatively affect any particular Noteholder. In addition, the tax consequences of holding the substituted or varied Senior Preferred Notes could not be different for some categories of the Noteholders from the tax consequences for them of holding the Senior Preferred Notes prior to such substitution or variation.

8. Risks Related to the Covered Bonds

In the context of Covered Bonds, it should be noted that the MCBA imposes several obligations on the Issuer that are intended to mitigate some of the risks described below. See “*Act on Mortgage Credit Bank Operations and Covered Bonds*”.

The Cover Asset Pool may not fully cover all claims of the holders of Covered Bonds

The Covered Bonds are issued as covered notes (in Finnish: *katetut joukkolainat*), and such instruments are covered in accordance with the MCBA. Under the MCBA, holders of a Covered Bond are given a statutory priority in the liquidation or bankruptcy of the Issuer in relation to the assets entered into the register of Covered Bonds that the Issuer is required to maintain in respect of the Covered Bonds (the “**Register**”). Under the MCBA, the Covered Bonds shall be covered at all times by a specific pool of qualifying assets (the “**Cover Asset Pool**”). The Cover Asset Pool includes loans secured by residential properties located in Finland. Accordingly, the credit quality of the Cover Asset Pool could be adversely affected by, among other things, matters described under “– *Risks Related to the Company’s Operating Environment and General Market Conditions*”.

Accordingly, notwithstanding that the Issuer has entered into liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings, holders of Covered Bonds have the right to receive payment before all other claims against the Issuer out of the proceeds of the Cover Asset Pool covering the Covered Bonds. To the extent that claims of the holders of Covered Bonds are not met out of the Cover Asset Pool, the residual claims of such holders will rank *pari passu* with the unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer. Noteholders will not have any preferential right to the Issuer’s assets other than those entered into the Register and/or Cover Asset Pool as collateral in respect of the Covered Bonds. Given the *pari passu* ranking of the Covered Bonds under the MCBA, in the event of the Issuer’s liquidation or bankruptcy, the amount available to be paid to holders of Covered Bonds out of the Cover Asset Pool on a prioritised basis may be affected by the amounts payable at the relevant time to

counterparties of any Derivative Transactions registered in the Cover Asset Pool entered into by the Issuer and registered in the Register.

The funds accruing from the assets entered in the Cover Asset Pool after the commencement of liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings are entered into the Register and/or Cover Asset Pool as collateral until the holders of Covered Bonds, counterparties to Derivative Transactions and providers of Bankruptcy Liquidity Loans are repaid in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds, Derivative Transactions and Bankruptcy Liquidity Loans, as applicable. Such provision of the MCBA shall also be applied to the funds accrued to the Issuer after the commencement of the liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings on the basis of derivative transactions entered into the Register in respect of the Covered Bonds or assets entered into the Register as collateral in respect of the Covered Bonds.

MCBA insolvency regime untested

The MCBA came into effect on 8 July 2022. While it contains several amendments to the earlier legislation governing Finnish mortgage-backed notes, the provisions regarding the preferential rights of the mortgage-backed notes in case of the issuer's liquidation or bankruptcy are substantially in line with those of its predecessor, the Finnish Mortgage Credit Banks Act (in Finnish: *laki kiinnitysluottopankkitoiminnasta 688/2010*, as amended). The protection afforded to the holders of the Covered Bonds by means of a preference on the qualifying assets is based only on the MCBA. Although the MCBA regulates the mortgage credit activities in detail, there is no experience in relation to the operation of the insolvency regime of the MCBA or of the previous legislation.

Reliance on Swap Providers

To provide a hedge against possible variances in the rates of interest receivable on the mortgage loans and other assets from time to time held by the Issuer (which may, for instance, include variable rates of interest, discounted rates of interest, fixed rates of interest or rates of interest which track a base rate) and the interest rate(s) under the Covered Bonds, the Issuer may from time to time enter into interest rate swap agreements (see "*Derivative Transactions related to the Covered Bonds*").

If any swap counterparty defaults on its obligations to make payments under the relevant interest rate swap agreement, the Issuer will be exposed to changes in the relevant rates of interest. Unless such interest rate swap agreements are replaced, the Issuer may not have sufficient funds to make payments under the Covered Bonds.

No events of default in Covered Bonds

The terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds do not include any events of default relating to the Issuer and therefore the terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds do not entitle holders to accelerate the Covered Bonds. As such, it is envisaged that holders will only be paid the scheduled interest payments under the Covered Bonds as and when they fall due under the terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds.

In the liquidation or bankruptcy, the payments or payment schedule may be different from those contemplated by the terms of the Covered Bonds

The Issuer is required under the MCBA to comply with certain matching requirements as long as there is any Covered Bond outstanding. Under the MCBA, if the assets in the Cover Asset Pool do not fulfil the requirements provided for in the MCBA, the FIN-FSA may set a time limit within which the Issuer shall place more collateral in compliance with the MCBA and the conditions of the relevant Covered Bonds. If these requirements are not complied with, the Issuer's license for mortgage bank activities may be withdrawn. If the Issuer is placed in liquidation or declared bankrupt, and the requirements for the total amount of collateral of the Covered Bonds are not fulfilled, a supervisor appointed by the FIN-FSA may demand that the Issuer's bankruptcy administrator declare the Covered Bonds due and payable and sell the assets in the Cover Asset Pool. This could result in the holders of Covered Bonds receiving payment according to a schedule that is different from that contemplated by the terms of the Covered Bonds (with accelerations as well as delays) or that the holders of Covered Bonds are not paid in full.

If the terms of the Covered Bonds include extension of maturity clause the bankruptcy administrator in a bankruptcy, and in liquidation the liquidator shall, on demand of the attorney or by their permission, apply to the FIN-FSA for permission to extend the maturity of a Covered Bond (see [§ 20\(1\)\(b\)](#) – *Extendable Obligation*”).

Limited description of the assets in the qualifying cover assets pool

Investors will not receive detailed statistics or information in relation to the mortgage-backed loans and other assets included in the qualifying cover assets pool other than as required under the MCBA to be published by the Issuer on its website on a quarterly basis (which, for the avoidance of doubt, is not incorporated by reference in and does not form part of this Base Prospectus). Further, it is expected that the composition of the qualifying cover assets pool will change from time to time through the repayment of the mortgage-backed loans by borrowers or new mortgage-backed loans or other assets being added to the qualifying cover assets pool. However, the FIN-FSA will monitor the Issuer's compliance with the matching requirements, eligibility criteria and certain other material provisions of the MCBA. There are no assurances that the credit quality of the assets in the qualifying cover assets pool will remain the same as at the date of this Base Prospectus or on or after the issue date of any Covered Bonds.

Default of the assets in the Cover Asset Pool may jeopardise payment on the Covered Bonds

Default of the Issuer's assets in the Cover Asset Pool could jeopardise the Issuer's ability to make payments on the Covered Bonds in full or on a timely manner. In case of defaults of the Issuer's assets in the Cover Asset Pool, the Issuer must supplement the Cover Asset Pool to comply with the statutory requirements and if the current value of the total amount of the Cover Asset Pool does not continuously exceed the current value of the combined payment obligations resulting from the Covered Bonds by at least two per cent or five per cent, as applicable, the FIN-FSA may withdraw the Issuer's license for mortgage bank activities and the assets in the Cover Asset Pool may not fully cover the payments on the Covered Bonds. To the extent that claims of the Noteholders in respect of the Covered Bonds are not met out of the Cover Asset Pool, the residual claims of the holders of Covered Bonds will rank *pari passu* with the unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer. The Issuer will substitute assets that are, for any reason, no longer eligible for collateral with eligible assets in accordance with the applicable regulation.

No market for collateral after an insolvency of the Issuer

There is no assurance as to whether there will be a trading market for the collateral in the Cover Asset Pool or an eligible transferee to take over the obligations relating to the Covered Bonds and the corresponding collateral after an insolvency of the Issuer.

Liquidity post Issuer bankruptcy

It is believed that neither an insolvent issuer nor its bankruptcy estate would have the ability to issue Covered Bonds. Under the MCBA, the bankruptcy administrator (upon the demand or the consent of a supervisor appointed by the FIN-FSA) may, however, raise liquidity through the sale of mortgage loans and other assets in the Cover Asset Pool to fulfil the obligations relating to the relevant Covered Bonds. The bankruptcy administrator and the liquidator have the right, by permissions of the attorney or on their demand, to make contractual arrangements to secure liquidity or take out liquidity credit. The liquidity credit and its identifying information shall be entered in the Register. The creditor of a liquidity credit has the right to receive payment against the funds contained in the cover pool after claims referred to in section 20, subsection 1 of the MCBA.

However, there can be no assurance as to the actual ability of the bankruptcy estate to raise post-bankruptcy liquidity, which may result in a failure by the Issuer to make full and timely payments to holders of Covered Bonds and existing derivative counterparties registered in the Cover Asset Pool.

Defaults under the mortgage loans and defaults by borrowers may affect the eligibility of the assets in the cover pool

The mortgage loans which secure the Covered Bonds will comprise loans secured on property. A borrower may default on its obligation under such mortgage loan. The Issuer will substitute assets that are, for any reason, no longer eligible for collateral with eligible assets in accordance with the MCBA. If the Cover Asset Pool does not have sufficient eligible assets, the Issuer would breach its statutory obligations and the FIN-FSA may set a time limit within which the Issuer shall place more collateral in compliance with the MCBA and the

conditions of the relevant Covered Bonds. Non-performing receivables are not automatically considered to have security value of zero but the Issuer must take into consideration the heightened risk when calculating the current value of the cover pool and disclose the amount of non-performing receivables in the cover pool.

Defaults in mortgage loans may occur for a variety of reasons. Defaults under mortgage loans are subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risks. Various factors influence mortgage delinquency rates, prepayment rates, repossession frequency and the ultimate payment of interest and principal, such as changes in the national or international economic climate, regional economic or housing conditions, changes in tax laws, interest rates, inflation, the availability of financing, yields on alternative investments, political developments and government policies. Other factors in borrowers' individual, personal or financial circumstances may affect the ability of the borrowers to repay the mortgage loans. Loss of earnings, unemployment, illness, divorce, weakening of financial conditions or results of business operations and other similar factors may lead to an increase in delinquencies by and bankruptcies of borrowers, and could ultimately have an adverse impact on the ability of borrowers to repay the mortgage loans. In addition, the ability of a borrower to sell a property given as security for a mortgage loan at a price sufficient to repay the amounts outstanding under that mortgage loan will depend upon a number of factors, including the availability of buyers for that property, the value of that property and property values in general at the time.

Extendable obligations

The applicable Final Terms may provide that an Extended Final Maturity Date (as defined below) applies to a Series of Covered Bonds.

If an Extended Final Maturity is specified in the applicable Final Terms as applying to a Series of Covered Bonds and the Issuer notifies the Issuer Agent and the Noteholders at the latest on the fifth Business Day before the Maturity Date that it will not redeem the relevant Covered Bonds in full on the Maturity Date (or within two Business Days thereafter), the maturity of the nominal amount outstanding of the Covered Bonds not redeemed will be extended up to but no later than to the extended final maturity date as defined in the applicable Final Terms (the "**Extended Final Maturity Date**"). In the event that maturity date has been extended, the Issuer may redeem all or any part of the nominal amount outstanding of such Covered Bonds on an Interest Payment Date falling in any month after the Maturity Date up to and including the Extended Final Maturity Date or as otherwise provided in the applicable Final Terms.

The extension of the maturity is subject to the permission granted by the FIN-FSA and there is no guarantee that the Issuer would receive such permission. The preconditions for extension of maturity are that:

- 1) the issuer is unable to obtain funding from conventional sources of long-term funding;
- 2) the issuer cannot repay the capital and interests of the maturing covered bond without falling short of the liquidity buffer requirement applicable to the issuer or the consortium; and
- 3) the extension does not affect the order of maturity based on the original maturity dates of covered bonds secured by the same cover pool.

The issuer shall apply to the FIN-FSA for permission to extend maturity as referred to in this section at the latest five banking days before the covered bond matures. The FIN-FSA shall grant the permission if the requirements laid down above are fulfilled. The permission shall indicate the new maturity date.

The extension of the maturity of the principal amount outstanding of the Covered Bonds from the Maturity Date to the Extended Final Maturity Date will not result in any right of the Noteholders to accelerate payments or take action against the Issuer, and no payment will be payable to the Noteholders in that event other than as set out in the terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds as completed by the applicable Final Terms. In these circumstances, failure by the Issuer to make payment in respect of the Final Redemption Amount on the Maturity Date shall not constitute a default in payment by the Issuer.

Furthermore, if the Issuer has the right to convert the interest rate on the Covered Bonds from a fixed rate to a floating rate or vice versa in relation to all amounts constituting accrued interest due and payable on each Interest Payment Date falling after the Maturity Date up to (and including) the Extended Final Maturity Date, then the Issuer may pay such interest pursuant to the floating rate or fixed rate (as the case may be) set out in the applicable Final Terms.

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

This Base Prospectus has been drawn up by the Issuer, and the Issuer accepts responsibility regarding the information contained in this Base Prospectus.

To the best of the Issuer's knowledge, the information contained in this Base Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and the Base Prospectus makes no omission likely to affect its import.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON PARTIES AND STATUTORY AUDITOR

The Issuer

Oma Savings Bank Plc
Valtakatu 32
53100 Lappeenranta
Finland

The Auditor of the Issuer

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy
Itämerentori 2
00180 Helsinki
Finland

Arranger

Danske Bank A/S
Debt Capital Markets
Bernstorffsgade 40
DK-1577 Copenhagen V
Denmark

Legal Advisor to the Issuer

Castrén & Snellman Attorneys Ltd
Eteläesplanadi 14
00130 Helsinki
Finland

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE PROGRAMME

The following General Terms and Conditions of the Programme must be read in their entirety together with the relevant Final Terms, or as applicable, the Amended Final Terms for the relevant Notes.

1. Notes, their form and status

Notes (the “**Notes**”) are issued by Oma Savings Bank Plc (the “**Issuer**”). The Notes are issued as serial notes (in Finnish: *sarjalaina*) (each a “**Series of Notes**”). Each Series of Notes may comprise one or more tranches (each a “**Tranche of Notes**”). The terms and conditions of a Tranche of Notes consist of these general terms and conditions (the “**General Terms and Conditions**” and each clause a “**Condition**”) and a document containing the specific terms and conditions of such Tranche of Notes (the “**Final Terms**”). If two or more Tranches are issued, the consolidated terms and conditions for those Tranches will be documented in the form of amended final terms (the “**Amended Final Terms**”) which will replace and supersede any prior Final Terms applicable to such Tranches. Any reference hereinafter to the Final Terms shall be deemed to include a reference to the Amended Final Terms, as applicable.

Notes may be issued as:

- (a) senior preferred notes that will be MREL eligible and constitute direct, unconditional, unguaranteed, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer that rank *pari passu* without any preference among themselves and (save for certain obligations required to be preferred by law) at least *pari passu* with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer (the “**Senior Preferred Notes**”); or
- (b) covered notes (in Finnish: *katettu joukkolaina*) (the “**Covered Bonds**” and a Series of Notes containing only Covered Bonds a “**Series of Covered Bonds**”), covered in accordance with the Finnish Act on Mortgage Banks and Covered Bonds (in Finnish: *laki kiinnitysluottopankeista ja katetuista joukkolainoista*, 151/2022), as may be supplemented, amended, modified, varied, extended, replaced or re-enacted from time to time (the “**MCBA**”). The Covered Bonds constitute unsubordinated obligations issued in accordance with, and subject to, the MCBA and rank *pari passu* among themselves and with all other obligations of the Issuer which benefit from the same priority right in the Cover Asset Pool as the Covered Bonds under the Finnish Act on Priority over Creditors (in Finnish: *laki velkojen maksunsaantijärjestyksestä*, 1578/1992), as may be supplemented, amended, modified, varied, extended, replaced or re-enacted from time to time, and the MCBA. To the extent claims in relation to the Covered Bonds and other claims with the same priority are not met out of the Cover Asset Pool or the proceeds arising from it, the residual claims will rank *pari passu* with the claims of ordinary unsecured and unsubordinated creditors of the Issuer.

Notes may be issued for subscription to institutional investors. No Notes may be issued to retail investors. The minimum subscription amount is at least EUR 100,000 and the denomination of a book-entry unit is at least EUR 100,000.

The Notes will be issued in the central securities depository system (“**CSD system**”) of Euroclear Nordics Ltd, incorporated in Finland with a Business ID 1061446-0 and having its address in Itämerenkatu 25, FI-00180 Helsinki, Finland, (“**Euroclear Nordics**”) (or any system replacing or substituting the CSD system) in accordance with the Finnish laws as well as rules and operating procedures applicable to and/or issued by Euroclear Nordics for the time being (the “**Euroclear Nordics Rules**”), in accordance with the Act on the Book-Entry System and Clearing and Settlement (in Finnish: *laki arvo-osuusjärjestelmästä ja selvitystoiminnasta* 348/2017, as amended) and other Finnish legislation governing book-entry system and book-entry accounts as well as the Euroclear Nordics Rules.

No Noteholder shall in the liquidation or bankruptcy of the Issuer be entitled to exercise any right of set-off or counterclaim against moneys owed under assets that are subject to the priority set out in the MCBA in respect of any Covered Bond.

The issuer agent (in Finnish: *liikkeeseenlaskijan asiamies*) for a Series of Notes referred to in the Euroclear Nordics Rules as well as the issuer and paying agent of the Notes (the “**Issuer Agent**” and/or where applicable, the “**Paying Agent**”) will be specified in the Final Terms. The Issuer may appoint one or more Lead Managers (the “**Lead Managers**”) for a Tranche of Notes as specified in the Final Terms. The Issuer may appoint a calculation agent for a Series of Notes or the Issuer may act as the calculation agent, in each case as specified in the Final Terms.

Notes subscribed and paid for shall be entered to the respective book-entry accounts of the subscriber(s) on a date set out in the Final Terms in accordance with the Finnish legislation governing the book-entry system and book-entry accounts as well as the Euroclear Nordics Rules. Each Note is freely transferable after it has been entered into the respective book-entry account.

The Notes may be listed on the regulated market of Nasdaq Helsinki Ltd (the “**Helsinki Stock Exchange**”) or they may be unlisted as specified in the Final Terms.

2. Waiver of Rights of Set-Off

No Noteholder shall be entitled to exercise any right of set-off, netting agreements or counterclaim against moneys owed by the Issuer in respect of any Senior Preferred Notes or any accrued but unpaid interest thereon and any additional or other amounts whatsoever accrued or due or which would otherwise be payable on or in respect of the Senior Preferred Notes. Each Noteholder shall, by virtue of his holding of any Senior Preferred Notes, be deemed to have waived all such rights of set-off, netting agreements and counterclaim. If, notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any Noteholder receives or recovers any sum or the benefit of any sum in respect of any Senior Preferred Notes by virtue of any such set-off, netting or counterclaim, it shall hold the same on trust for the Issuer and shall pay the amount thereof to the Issuer or, in the event of liquidation (in Finnish: *selvitystila*) or bankruptcy (in Finnish: *konkurssi*) of the Issuer, to the liquidator or bankruptcy estate of the Issuer.

The rights of Noteholders shall be subject to any present or future Finnish laws or regulations relating to the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms in the Republic of Finland which are or will be applicable to the Senior Preferred Notes only as a result of the operation of such laws or regulations.

3. Nominal value

The nominal amount of each book-entry unit relating to a Series of Notes is specified in the Final Terms.

4. Maximum principal amount of the Programme and note principal as well as currency

The maximum aggregate equivalent value of the Notes outstanding at any time is four billion (4,000,000,000) euros. The Issuer may decide on increasing or lowering the maximum principal amount. The principal and the currency (the “**Specified Currency**”) of a Series of Notes and the principal of a specific Tranche of Notes are specified in the Final Terms. The Issuer may decide on increasing or lowering the issued aggregate principal of each Series and Tranche of Notes during the subscription period. Each Series of Notes is numbered annually in numerical order as specified in the Final Terms. Each Tranche of Notes under a Series of Notes is numbered in numerical order as specified in the Final Terms.

5. The term of the Notes, redemption and extension of maturity

5.1 The term of the Notes and redemption

The term of the Notes is at least one (1) year. The principal of the Notes shall be repaid on the Maturity Date specified in the Final Terms, or if Extended Final Maturity has been specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms and the Issuer has extended the maturity of a Series of Covered Bonds, in accordance with Condition 5.3 (*Extension of Maturity up to Extended Final Maturity Date*). The principal of the Notes shall be repaid in instalments if so specified in the Final Terms. The Business Day Convention specified in the Final Terms is applicable to the Maturity Date and any payment date

determined in accordance with Condition 5.3 (*Extension of Maturity up to Extended Final Maturity Date*). The redemption amount is the nominal amount of the principal.

5.2 Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Call)

If Issuer Call is specified as being applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer may, having given not less than the minimum period nor more than the maximum period of notice specified in the applicable Final Terms to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 22 (*Notices*) (which notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the date fixed for redemption), redeem the Senior Preferred Notes in whole or, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, in part, at either their outstanding principal amount or a higher amount (the “**Early Redemption Amount**”) as specified in the relevant Final Terms on any Optional Redemption Date specified in the applicable Final Terms together with interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date.

The Issuer may redeem the Senior Preferred Notes pursuant to this Condition 5.2 only in compliance with applicable regulation and subject to obtaining the prior approval of the Finnish Financial Stability Authority (in Finnish: *Rahoitusvakausvirasto*) (the “**Stability Authority**”). Any refusal by the Stability Authority to grant its approval as described above will not constitute an event of default.

5.3 Extension of Maturity up to Extended Final Maturity Date

An Extended Final Maturity Date may apply to a Series of Covered Bonds, as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

If “Extended Final Maturity” is specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms of a Series of Covered Bonds the date on which such Series of Covered Bonds will be due and repayable for the purposes of these Conditions may, subject to the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority’s (the “**FIN-FSA**”) Permission (as defined below), be extended up to but no later than the Extended Final Maturity Date. In the event that maturity date has been extended, the Issuer may redeem all or any part of the nominal amount outstanding of such Covered Bonds on an Interest Payment Date falling in any month after the Maturity Date up to and including the Extended Final Maturity Date or as otherwise provided in the applicable Final Terms.

The Issuer may only extend the maturity date of Series of Covered Bond with the FIN-FSA’s permission (the “**FIN-FSA Permission**”). The Issuer must apply to the FIN-FSA for permission to extend the maturity date of the Series of Covered Bond no later than five (5) Business Days prior to the maturity date of such Series of Covered Bonds.

Pursuant to Section 32 of the MCBA, the FIN-FSA shall grant a permission for the extension of maturity if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the Issuer is unable to obtain financing from ordinary sources of long-term financing;
- (b) the Issuer cannot pay the principal and interest on the relevant covered bond becoming due without falling below the liquidity coverage requirement regarding the Issuer or an amalgamation which the Issuer belongs to; and
- (c) the extension does not affect the order of maturity based on the original maturity dates of the covered bonds covered by the same cover pool.

The Issuer shall give notice to the Noteholders (in accordance with Condition 22 (*Notices*)) and the Issuer Agent and the Paying Agent of:

- (a) any decision to extend the maturity of a Series of Covered Bonds pursuant to this Condition 5.3, in whole or in part, as soon as practicable after any such decision is made but no later than five (5) Business Days prior to the Maturity Date; and
- (b) following such extension, its intention to redeem all or any of the nominal amount outstanding of such Covered Bonds in full at least three (3) Business Days prior to:

- (i) the relevant Interest Payment Date or, as applicable; or
- (ii) the Extended Final Maturity Date.

Any failure by the Issuer to notify such persons shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of any such extension of the maturity of such Covered Bonds or, as applicable, redemption by the Issuer on the Maturity Date or, as applicable, the relevant Interest Payment Date or, as applicable, the Extended Final Maturity Date or give rise to any such person having any rights in respect of any such redemption but such failure may result in a delay in payment being received by a Noteholder through Euroclear Nordics (including on the Maturity Date where at least three (3) Business Days' notice of such redemption is not given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 22 (*Notices*)) and Noteholders shall not be entitled to further interest or any other payment in respect of such delay.

In the case of Covered Bonds, which are zero coupon notes up to (and including) the Maturity Date and for which an Extended Final Maturity Date is specified in the applicable Final Terms, for the purposes of this Condition 5.3, the nominal amount outstanding shall be the total amount otherwise payable by the Issuer on the Maturity Date less any payments made by the Issuer in respect of such amount in accordance with these General Terms and Conditions.

Any extension of the maturity of the Covered Bonds under this Condition 5.3 shall be irrevocable. Where this Condition 5.3 applies, any failure to redeem the Covered Bonds on the Maturity Date or any extension of the maturity of such Covered Bonds under this Condition 5.3 shall not constitute an event of default for any purpose or give any Noteholder any right to receive any payment of interest, principal or otherwise on the relevant Covered Bonds other than as expressly set out in these General Terms and Conditions.

In the event of the extension of the maturity of a Series of Covered Bonds under this Condition 5.3 interest rates, Interest Periods and Interest Payment Dates on such Covered Bonds from (and including) the Maturity Date to (but excluding) the Extended Final Maturity Date shall be determined in accordance with the Extended Final Maturity Interest Provisions in the applicable Final Terms.

If the Issuer redeems part but not the entire principal amount outstanding of any Covered Bonds on an Interest Payment Date falling in any month after the Maturity Date, the redemption proceeds shall be applied rateably across such Covered Bonds and the nominal amount outstanding on each such Covered Bond shall be reduced by the level of that redemption.

If the maturity of a Series of Covered Bonds is extended up to the Extended Final Maturity Date in accordance with this Condition 5.3, subject as otherwise provided in the applicable Final Terms, for so long as any such Covered Bonds remain outstanding, the Issuer shall not issue any further Notes, unless the proceeds of issue of such further Notes are applied by the Issuer on issue in redeeming in whole or in part any Covered Bonds the maturity of which has been extended in accordance with this Condition 5.3.

This Condition 5.3 shall only apply to Covered Bonds for which "Extended Final Maturity" is specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms and if the Issuer does not redeem such Covered Bonds in full on the Maturity Date (or within two (2) Business Days thereafter.)

6. Subscription of Notes

6.1 Subscription manner and subscription price and the payment of subscriptions

Each Series of Notes is offered for subscription during the subscription period at the subscription places specified in the Final Terms of each Tranche of Notes. The Issuer may decide on shortening or lengthening the subscription period.

The subscription amount is the nominal value of the subscription multiplied by the issue price at the moment of subscription. When subscription takes place after the Issue Date, the accrued interest for the subscribed amount must also be paid (except in case of zero coupon notes) in accordance with the Final Terms for the period between the Issue Date and the payment date of the subscription.

When Notes are subscribed on any other day than on an Interest Payment Date, but after the first Interest Payment Date, the subscriber must pay the accrued interest for the period between the beginning of the current Interest Period and the subscription payment day.

Approved subscriptions are confirmed after the termination of the subscription period. Subscriptions are to be paid in a manner specified in the Final Terms. Subscriptions shall be paid as instructed in connection with the subscription, or at the time of the subscription, in each case as stipulated in the relevant Final Terms of a Tranche of Notes.

6.2 Measures in oversubscription and under-subscription situations

The Issuer has the right to determine separately on the measures in the event of an oversubscription and under-subscription of a Series of Notes. In the event of oversubscription, such measure may include, for example, reducing subscriptions in part or in whole. The Issuer has the right to increase the amount of offered Notes of a Series and a Tranche of Notes during the subscription period or to discontinue the subscription of Notes.

6.3 Issue price

The Issue Price of the Notes will be specified in the Final Terms.

6.4 Subscriber's cancellation right and discontinuance of acceptance of subscriptions in certain cases

If the Issuer, during the subscription period of Notes or before the Notes have been admitted for public trading, supplements the Base Prospectus due to a significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy arising after the approval of the Base Prospectus or publishes a succeeding Base Prospectus during the above-mentioned period, a subscriber, who has made a subscription in an offer of securities to the public before the publication of a supplement or before the publication of the updated base prospectus, has the right, according to Article 23 of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as amended ("**Prospectus Regulation**") to cancel his subscription within at least three (3) Business Days from the publication of the supplement or the update. However, the cancellation right only exists if the error, deficiency or material new information arose or was noted before the delivery of the Notes to the subscribers in accordance with Condition 7 (*Delivery of Notes*). The supplemented Base Prospectus or a succeeding Base Prospectus and information on the time limit for cancellation and the procedure relating to it are available at subscription places and on the Issuer's website www.omasp.fi/en/investor-relations.

The Issuer has the right to discontinue the acceptance of subscriptions immediately when a need to supplement the Base Prospectus has become evident. The discontinuance will be announced in the subscription places.

7. Delivery of Notes

Book-entries are entered in the book-entry account informed by the subscriber in a manner announced in connection with the subscription and during the time period specified in the Final Terms in accordance with legislation regarding the book-entry system and book-entry accounts and the Euroclear Nordics Rules.

8. Security

No security has been granted for the Senior Preferred Notes.

The Covered Bonds are covered by the assets that comprise a qualifying cover asset pool maintained by the Issuer in accordance with the MCBA.

9. Interest

Either a fixed rate or a floating rate interest based on a reference rate is paid from time to time on the unamortized principal of the Notes as specified in the Final Terms. Interest is paid on the Interest Payment Dates specified in the Final Terms. Notes can also be issued as zero coupon notes, which will be offered and sold at a discount to their nominal amount and will not bear interest.

9.1 Fixed rate interest

Annual interest, specified in the Final Terms, is paid on a Note to which this provision is applicable according to the Final Terms.

9.2 Floating reference rate interest

Floating interest, which consists of a floating reference rate interest and a margin as specified in the Final Terms, is paid on a Note to which this provision is applicable according to the Final Terms.

The floating reference rate can be EURIBOR or other relevant reference rate, such as STIBOR, NIBOR or CIBOR ("**OTHER**") if the issuance has been made in another currency than EUR.

The floating reference rate (being either EURIBOR, STIBOR, CIBOR or NIBOR, as specified in the applicable Final Terms) which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the relevant screen page of a designated distributor, or such replacement page on a service which displays the information, as at 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time in the case of EURIBOR, Stockholm time in the case of STIBOR, or Copenhagen time in the case of CIBOR) or as at 12 noon Oslo time in the case of NIBOR two applicable Business Days (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) prior to the beginning of the relevant Interest Period. If the Interest Period does not correspond to any time period provided on the designated distributor's page, the floating reference rate is calculated by interpolating the ratio of time with two reference rates closest to the above-mentioned relevant Interest Period between which the Interest Period is settled.

If a EURIBOR or OTHER quotation was discontinued or otherwise unavailable, the rate of interest shall be determined for the relevant period by reference to a Successor Reference Rate (as defined below) or, if such Successor Reference Rate is not available, by reference to an Alternative Reference Rate (as defined below), in each case as determined by the Issuer (following consultation with the Issuer Agent). Such Successor Reference Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) may be adjusted (if required) by the Issuer (following consultation with the Issuer Agent) in order to reduce or eliminate, to the extent reasonably practicable in the circumstances, any economic prejudice or benefit (as applicable) to investors arising out of the replacement of EURIBOR or OTHER quotation in any such case, acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner.

In addition, the Issuer (following consultation with the Issuer Agent) may also determine (acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner) that other amendments to these Terms and Conditions are necessary in order to follow market practice in relation to the relevant successor reference rate or alternative reference rate (as applicable) and to ensure the proper operation of the relevant successor reference rate or alternative reference rate (as applicable).

If the Issuer (following consultation with the Issuer Agent) is unable to determine a rate in accordance with the above provisions in relation to any Interest Period, the rate of interest applicable to the Notes during such Interest Period will be the sum of the Margin and the rate or, as the case may be, the arithmetic mean last determined in relation to the Notes in respect of the last preceding Interest Period.

No consent of holders of Notes shall be required in connection with effecting any Successor Reference Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (as applicable) or any other related adjustments and/or amendments described above.

In this Condition 9.2:

"Alternative Reference Rate" means the rate that the Issuer determines has replaced EURIBOR or OTHER quotation in customary market usage in the international debt capital markets for the purposes of determining floating rates of interest in respect of floating rate bonds denominated in such currency and of a comparable duration to the relevant interest periods, or, if the Issuer determines that there is no such rate, such other rate as the Issuer determines in its discretion is most comparable to EURIBOR or OTHER quotation, as applicable;

"Successor Reference Rate" means the rate that the Issuer determines is a successor to or replacement of EURIBOR or OTHER quotation which is formally recommended by any Relevant Nominating Body; and

“Relevant Nominating Body” means, in respect of a benchmark or screen rate (as applicable): (i) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, or any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable); or (ii) any working group or committee sponsored by, chaired or co-chaired by or constituted at the request of (a) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, (b) any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable), (c) a group of the aforementioned central banks or other supervisory authorities or (d) the Financial Stability Board or any part thereof.

9.3 Minimum and/or the maximum amount of interest

A floating reference rate interest (being the sum of the relevant reference rate and a margin) referred to in Condition 9.2 (*Floating reference rate interest*) shall always be subject to a minimum of zero (0) per cent.

In addition, an additional minimum or a maximum amount or both for the floating reference rate interest referred to in Condition 9.2 (*Floating reference rate interest*), can be specified in the Final Terms.

10. Interest Period

Interest Period means each period of time, for which the interest is calculated. The first Interest Period begins on the Issue Date, or on any other date as specified in the applicable Final Terms, and ends on the following Interest Payment Date specified in the Final Terms. Each following Interest Period begins on the previous Interest Payment Date and ends on the following Interest Payment Date. Interest accrues for each Interest Period, including the first day of the Interest Period and excluding the last day of the Interest Period.

11. The Day Count Fraction

The Day Count Fraction in respect of the calculation of an amount for any period of time applicable to a Series of Notes is specified in the Final Terms as follows:

- (a) **“Actual/Actual (ICMA)”**, where the actual days of the Interest Period are divided by the number which is received by multiplying the actual days of the Interest Period with the amount of Interest Periods included in a year (possible irregular Interest Periods form an exception);
- (b) **“Actual/Actual (ISDA)”**, where the actual days of the Interest Period are divided in other years than leap years by 365 and in leap years by 366. If the Interest Period is only partially extended to a leap year, the Interest Period is divided into two parts, to which the previously explained principles will be applied and the total amount of interests are combined;
- (c) **“Actual/365”**, where the actual days of the Interest Period are divided by 365;
- (d) **“Actual/360”**, where the actual days of the Interest Period are divided by 360;
- (e) **“30E/360”** or **“Eurobond rule”**, where the interest year is combined of 12 months of 30 days (however so, that when the last day of the last Interest Period is the last day of February, February is not changed to a 30-day month), which are divided by 360; or
- (f) **“30/360”**, where the interest year has 360 days and each interest month has 30 days.

12. Business Day Convention

If an Interest Payment Date in respect of a Note should fall on a date that is not a Business Day, it will be modified as specified in the Final Terms as follows:

- (a) **“Following”**, where the Interest Payment Date is the next following Business Day;
- (b) **“Modified Following”**, where the Interest Payment Date is the next following Business Day, except if the next following Business Day is in the next calendar month, where the Interest Payment Date is the preceding Business Day; or
- (c) **“Preceding”**, where the Interest Payment Date is the preceding Business Day.

The change of the Interest Payment Date of a fixed interest Note does not affect the amount of interest to be paid on such Note.

The change of the Interest Payment Date of floating rate Note influences the length of the Interest Period and, by implication, the amount of the interest to be paid on such Note.

“Business Day” means a day when

- (a) commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business in Finland and the real time gross settlement system operated by the Eurosystem (T2), or any successor system, is open, and
- (b) in relation to any sum payable in a currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant currency.

13. Payment of interest

Interest is paid on the Interest Payment Dates specified in the Final Terms. The payment shall be made in accordance with the legislation governing the book-entry system and book-entry accounts as well as the Euroclear Nordics Rules to each Noteholder entitled to receive the payment according to the book-entry account information.

14. Early Redemption of Senior Preferred Notes as a result of an MREL Disqualification Event

Upon the occurrence of an MREL Disqualification Event and subject to approval by the Stability Authority, the Issuer may, at its option, having given not less than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 22 (*Notices*), redeem all (but not some only) of the Senior Preferred Notes at their outstanding principal amount, together with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

“MREL Disqualification Event” means the determination by the Issuer, after consulting with the Stability Authority, that the outstanding principal amount of the Senior Preferred Notes ceases or would be likely to cease to be included in whole or in any part, or count in whole or in any part, towards the own funds or eligible liabilities available to meet the MREL Requirements of the Issuer.

“MREL Requirements” means the minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities applicable to the Issuer referred to in the Directive (EU) 2014/59 (as amended) (**“BRRD”**) and the Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (as amended) (**“CRR”**) and/or any other EU laws or regulations implemented in Finnish laws as applied by the competent authorities.

15. Early Redemption of Senior Preferred Notes as a result of Withholding Tax Event

If:

- (a) on the occasion of the next payment due under the Senior Preferred Notes, the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 16 (*Early Redemption of Senior Preferred Notes as a result of Tax Event*) as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of a Tax Jurisdiction (as defined in Condition 16) or any

change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the issue date of the Senior Preferred Notes (a “**Withholding Tax Event**”); and

- (b) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it,

the Issuer may, subject to approval by the Stability Authority, at its option, having given not less than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 22 (*Notices*), redeem all (but not some only) of the Senior Preferred Notes at their outstanding principal amount, together with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

16. Early Redemption of the Senior Preferred Notes as a result of Tax Event

Upon the occurrence of a Tax Event and subject to approval by the Stability Authority, the Issuer may, at its option, having given not less than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 22 (*Notices*), redeem all (but not some only) of the Senior Preferred Notes at their outstanding principal amount, together with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

“**Tax Event**” means the receipt by the Issuer of an opinion of counsel in the relevant Tax Jurisdiction (as defined below) experienced in such matters to the effect that, as a result of:

- (a) any amendment to, or change in, the laws or treaties (or any regulations thereunder) of the Tax Jurisdiction affecting taxation;
- (b) any governmental action in the Tax Jurisdiction; or
- (c) any amendment to, or change in, the official position or the interpretation of such law, treaty (or regulations thereunder) or governmental action or any interpretation, decision or pronouncement that provides for a position with respect to such law, treaty (or regulations thereunder) or governmental action that differs from the theretofore generally accepted position, in each case, by any legislative body, court, governmental authority or regulatory body in the Tax Jurisdiction, irrespective of the manner in which such amendment, change, action, pronouncement, interpretation or decision is made known, which amendment or change is effective or such governmental action, pronouncement, interpretation or decision is announced, on or after the issue date of the Senior Preferred Notes:
 - i) the Issuer is, or will be, subject to additional taxes, duties or other governmental charges with respect to the Senior Preferred Notes or is not, or will not be, entitled to claim a deduction in respect of payments in respect of the Senior Preferred Notes in computing its taxation liabilities (or the value of such deduction would be materially reduced); or
 - ii) the treatment of any of the Issuer's items of income or expense with respect to the Senior Preferred Notes as reflected on the tax returns (including estimated returns) filed (or to be filed) by the Issuer will not be respected by the taxing authority in the Tax Jurisdiction, which subjects the Issuer to additional taxes, duties or other governmental charges,

and such event is material and was not reasonably foreseeable at the time of the issuance of the relevant Senior Preferred Notes.

“**Tax Jurisdiction**” means the Republic of Finland or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax.

17. Event of Default relating to Senior Preferred Notes

This Condition 17 applies only to Senior Preferred Notes.

Each of the following events shall constitute an Event of Default in relation to any relevant Series of Notes of Senior Preferred Notes:

- (a) Non-Payment: Any amount of interest on or principal of a Series of Notes has not been paid within five (5) Business Days from the relevant due date, unless the failure to pay is caused by a reason referred to in Condition 20 (*Force Majeure*).
- (b) Winding-up: An order is made or an effective resolution is passed for the winding up or liquidation of the Issuer or the Issuer is otherwise declared bankrupt or put into liquidation, in each case by a court or agency or supervisory authority in the Republic of Finland having jurisdiction in respect of the same.

If any Event of Default shall occur in relation to any Series of Notes of Senior Preferred Notes, any holder of a Senior Preferred Note may, to the extent permitted by applicable law:

- (A) in the case of Non-Payment which is continuing, institute such steps, including the obtaining of a judgment against the Issuer for any amount due in respect of the relevant Senior Preferred Notes, as it thinks desirable with a view to having the Issuer declared bankrupt or put into liquidation, in each case in the Republic of Finland and not elsewhere, and prove or claim in the bankruptcy or liquidation of the Issuer; and/or
- (B) in the case of Winding-up, prove or claim in the bankruptcy or liquidation of the Issuer, whether in the Republic of Finland or elsewhere and instituted by the Issuer itself or by a third party,

but (in either case) any holder of a Senior Preferred Note may claim payment in respect of the Note only in the bankruptcy or liquidation of the Issuer.

The Noteholder of any Senior Preferred Note may at its discretion institute such proceedings against the Issuer as it may think fit to enforce any obligation, condition, undertaking or provision binding on the Issuer under the Senior Preferred Notes (other than, without prejudice to paragraphs (A) and (B) above, any obligation for the payment of any principal or interest in respect of the Senior Preferred Notes) provided that the Issuer shall not by virtue of the institution of any such proceedings be obliged to pay any sum or sums sooner than the same would otherwise have been payable by it, except with the prior approval of the Stability Authority. Any refusal by the Stability Authority to grant its approval as described above will not constitute an Event of Default under the relevant Senior Preferred Notes.

18. Acknowledgement of Loss Absorption Powers

Notwithstanding and to the exclusion of any other term of the Notes or any other agreements, arrangements or understanding between the Issuer and any Noteholder (which, for the purposes of this Condition 18, includes each holder of a beneficial interest in the Senior Preferred Notes and claims of the Noteholders in relation to the Covered Bonds that are not fully met out of the assets in the Cover Pool i.e. the residual claims of the holders of Covered Bonds), by its acquisition of any Note, each Noteholder acknowledges, accepts and consents that the Notes and any liability arising under the Notes may be subject to the exercise of Statutory Loss Absorption Powers by the Stability Authority and acknowledges, accepts, consents to and agrees to be bound by:

- (a) the effect of the exercise of any Statutory Loss Absorption Powers by the Resolution Authority, which exercise (without limitation) may include and result in any of the following, or a combination thereof:
 - (i) the reduction of all, or a portion, of the Relevant Amounts in respect of the Notes (which may be a reduction to zero);
 - (ii) the conversion of all, or a portion, of the Relevant Amounts in respect of the Notes into shares, other securities or other

obligations of the Issuer or another person, and the issue to or conferral on the Noteholder of such shares, securities or obligations, including by means of an amendment, modification or variation of the terms of the Notes;

- (iii) the cancellation of the Notes or the Relevant Amounts in respect of the Notes; and
 - (iv) the amendment or alteration of the term of the Notes or amendment of the amount of interest payable on the Notes, or the date on which interest becomes payable, including by suspending payment for a temporary period; and
- (b) the variation of the terms of the Notes, as deemed necessary by the Stability Authority, to give effect to the exercise of any Statutory Loss Absorption Powers by the Stability Authority.

“Statutory Loss Absorption Powers” means any write-down, conversion, transfer, modification, suspension or similar or related power existing from time to time under, and exercised in compliance with, any laws, regulations, rules or requirements in effect in the Republic of Finland, relating to (i) the transposition into Finnish law of Directive (EU) 2014/59 as amended or replaced from time to time and (ii) the instruments, rules and standards created thereunder, pursuant to which any obligation of the Issuer (or any affiliate of the Issuer) can be reduced, cancelled, modified, or converted into shares, other securities or other obligations of the Issuer or any other person (or suspended for a temporary period).

“Relevant Amounts” means the outstanding principal amount of the Notes, together with any accrued but unpaid interest thereon and any additional or other amounts whatsoever accrued or due or which would otherwise be payable on or in respect of the Notes. References to such amounts will include (but not be limited to) amounts that have become due and payable, but which have not been paid, prior to the exercise of any Statutory Loss Absorption Powers by the Resolution Authority.

19. Noteholders’ Meeting and Procedure in Writing

The Issuer has the right to convene a meeting of the Noteholders (the **“Noteholders’ Meeting”**) or request a procedure in writing among the Noteholders (a **“Procedure in Writing”**) to decide on any changes to be made to these General Terms and Conditions, or on any other issues mentioned below.

A notice to the Noteholders’ Meeting and the initiation of a Procedure in Writing must be given in the manner provided for in Condition 22 (*Notices*) no later than ten (10) days prior to the meeting or on the last day reserved for replies in the Procedure in Writing. The notice shall specify the time, place and agenda of the meeting or the last day to reply and provide an address for replies in the Procedure in Writing as well as specify any action required to be taken by the Noteholder in order to attend the meeting or participate in the Procedure in Writing. The Noteholders’ Meeting must be held in Helsinki, Finland, and the place and the chairman of the meeting will be elected by the Issuer.

Any Notes held by or for the benefit of the Issuer or any Subsidiary of the Issuer shall (unless and until ceasing to be so held) be excluded from any determination, whether or not a quorum exists for the purposes of a Noteholders’ Meeting or a Procedure in Writing. The Issuer or any Subsidiary of the Issuer has no right to vote at the Noteholders’ Meeting or in the Procedure in Writing.

Only those who, according to the register kept by Euroclear Nordics in respect of the Notes, were registered as Noteholders on the fifth (5th) Business Day prior to the Noteholders’ Meeting or on the last day reserved for replies in the Procedure in Writing on the list of Noteholders to be provided by Euroclear Nordics in accordance with Condition 23 (*Consent of the Noteholders to the Disclosure of Personal Data*), or proxies authorised by such Noteholders, shall, if holding any of the principal amount of the Notes at the time of the meeting or the last day reserved for replies in the Procedure in Writing, be entitled to vote at the meeting or in the Procedure in Writing and shall be recorded in the list of the Noteholders present in the Noteholders’ Meeting or participating in the Procedure in Writing.

A Noteholders' Meeting or a Procedure in Writing constitutes a quorum, if (i) at least two (2) persons representing at least fifty (50) per cent or (ii) one (1) Noteholder holding one hundred (100) per cent of the principal amount of the Series of Notes outstanding are present or provide replies in the Procedure in Writing.

If a quorum does not exist within thirty (30) minutes after the time specified for the start of the Noteholders' Meeting, the Issuer can convene an adjourned Noteholders' Meeting on a date no earlier than fourteen (14) days and no later than twenty-eight (28) days after the original meeting at a place to be determined by the Issuer. Correspondingly, if by the last day reserved for replies in the Procedure in Writing a quorum does not exist, the time for replies may be extended as determined by the Issuer.

The adjourned Noteholders' Meeting or the extended Procedure in Writing constitutes a quorum, if (i) at least two (2) persons representing at least ten (10) per cent or (ii) one (1) Noteholder holding one hundred (100) per cent of the principal amount of the Series of Notes outstanding are present in the meeting or provide replies in the Procedure in Writing.

The notice of the adjourned meeting or, in the Procedure in Writing, information regarding the extended time for replies, must be given in the same manner as the notice of the original meeting or the Procedure in Writing. The notice must also include the requirements for a constitution of a quorum.

The voting rights of the Noteholders will be determined on the basis of the principal amount of the Notes held.

More than fifty (50) per cent of the votes cast are required for passing a decision at the Noteholders' Meeting or In the Procedure in Writing.

A representative of the Issuer and/or a person authorised to act for the Issuer may attend and speak at the Noteholders' Meeting.

A Noteholders' Meeting or a Procedure in Writing may, at the request of the Issuer, make decisions that are binding on the Noteholders on:

- any amendments to the terms and conditions of the relevant Series of Notes, and
- a temporary waiver regarding the terms and conditions of the relevant Series of Notes.

However, the consent of Noteholders representing at least seventy-five (75) per cent of the principal of the Series of Notes outstanding will be required to:

- reduce the principal amount of and/or the interest on the relevant Series of Notes; or
- extend the term of the relevant Series of Notes; or
- amend the quorum requirements of the Noteholders' Meeting or Procedure in Writing; and/or
- amend the majority required for the decisions of the Noteholders' Meeting or Procedure in Writing.

Consent may be given at the Noteholders' Meeting, in the Procedure in Writing or by other verifiable means.

The Noteholders' Meeting and the Procedure in Writing can authorise a named person to take any necessary actions to enforce the decisions of the Noteholders' Meeting or the Procedure in Writing.

A matter decided at the Noteholders' Meeting or in the Procedure in Writing is binding on all Noteholders of the relevant Series of Notes, irrespective of whether they were present at the Noteholders' Meeting or participated in the Procedure in Writing. Decisions made at the Noteholders' Meeting or the Procedure in Writing are deemed to have been received by the Noteholders of the relevant Series at the time (i) they have been entered in the issue account maintained by Euroclear Nordics, or (ii) notified to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 22 (*Notices*). In addition, the Noteholders are obliged

to notify subsequent transferees of the Notes of the resolutions of the Noteholders' Meeting and the Procedure in Writing.

A notice to Euroclear Nordics must be given on (i) the convening of a Noteholders' Meeting or the request for a Procedure in Writing, and (ii) on their resolutions made in accordance with Euroclear Nordics Rules.

20. Force Majeure

Neither the Issuer, the subscription place, the Issuer Agent, the Paying Agent nor the account operator will be responsible for any damage caused by a force majeure event or by other similar reasons unreasonably making it considerably more difficult to act. Such events include for example:

- a war or a threat of war, act of terrorism, rebellion, or riot, other civil commotion;
- any interruption in the postal delivery, telephone traffic, automatic data processing, data transfer, other electronic communication or electricity supply, independent of the Issuer, the subscription place, the Issuer Agent, the Paying Agent or the account operator;
- any suspension or delay in the operations of the Issuer, the subscription place, the Issuer Agent, the Paying Agent or the account operator due to a fire, natural disaster or other comparable accident;
- industrial action such as a strike, stoppage or boycott, regardless of whether the Issuer, the subscription place, the Issuer Agent, the Paying Agent or the account operator is a party to it or not;
- an action by authorities independent of the Issuer, the subscription place, the Issuer Agent, the Paying Agent nor the account operator; or
- any other similar force majeure or hindrance, which makes it unreasonably difficult to carry on the activities of the Issuer, the subscription place, the Issuer Agent, the Paying Agent nor the account operator.

21. Substitution and Variation

This Condition 21 (*Substitution and Variation*) is applicable only to Notes specified in the applicable Final Terms as Senior Preferred Notes and references to Notes in this Condition 21 shall be construed accordingly.

If substitution and variation is specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, at any time following the occurrence of an MREL Disqualification Event, Tax Event or a Withholding Tax Event, as applicable, or to ensure the effectiveness or enforceability of Condition 18 (*Acknowledgement of Loss Absorption Powers*), the Issuer may, subject to the Applicable Banking Regulations and (to the extent applicable) it has been granted the permission of the Stability Authority (without any requirement for the consent or approval of the Noteholders) and having given not less than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 22 (Notices) (which notice shall be irrevocable), at any time, either:

- (a) substitute all (but not some only) of the relevant Notes for new Notes, which are Qualifying Securities, or
- (b) vary the terms of the relevant Notes so that they remain or, as appropriate, become, Qualifying Securities,

provided that, in each case, (i) such variation or substitution does not itself give rise to any right of the Issuer to redeem the varied or substituted securities and (ii) such variation or substitution would not itself directly lead to a downgrade in any of the credit ratings (if any) of the relevant Notes as assigned to such Notes by any credit rating agency immediately prior to such variation or substitution (unless any such downgrade is solely attributable to the effectiveness and enforceability of Condition 18 (*Acknowledgement of loss absorption powers*)) and (iii) such variation or substitution is not materially less favourable to holders (unless any such prejudice is solely attributable to the effectiveness and enforceability of Condition 18 (*Acknowledgement of loss absorption powers*)). For the avoidance of

doubt, any such substitution or variation shall not be deemed to be a modification or amendment for the purposes of Condition 19 (*Noteholders' meeting and procedure in writing*).

Any refusal by the Stability Authority to grant its approval as described above will not constitute an event of default under the terms and conditions of any Notes.

For the purposes of this Condition 21:

A variation or substitution shall be “**materially less favourable to Noteholders**” if such varied or substituted securities do not:

- (a) include a ranking at least equal to that of the relevant Notes pursuant to Condition 1 (Notes, their form and status);
- (b) have the same interest rate and the same interest payment dates as those from time to time applying to the relevant Notes;
- (c) have equivalent redemption rights as the relevant Notes;
- (d) have the same currency of payment, maturity, denomination and original aggregate outstanding nominal amount as the relevant Notes prior to such variation or substitution;
- (e) preserve any existing rights under the relevant Notes to any accrued interest which has not been paid in respect of the period from (and including) the interest payment date last preceding the date of substitution or variation; or
- (f) have a listing on a recognised stock exchange if the relevant Notes were listed immediately prior to such variation or substitution; and

“**Qualifying Securities**” means securities issued directly or indirectly by the Issuer that contain terms which are at such time result in such securities being eligible to qualify towards the Issuer's and/or the Group's eligible liabilities available to meet the MREL Requirements or the Issuer, for the purposes of, and in accordance with, the relevant Applicable Banking Regulations, (in case of a variation or substitution due to a MREL Disqualification Event or a Tax Event) to at least same extent as the Notes prior to the relevant MREL Disqualification Event or Tax Event.

“**Applicable Banking Regulations**” means at any time the laws, regulations, requirements, guidelines and policies relating to capital adequacy, resolution and/or any minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities then in effect in Finland including, without limitation to the generality of the foregoing, the laws and regulations implementing the Directive (EU) 2013/36 (as amended) and the BRRD, the CRR and those regulations, requirements, guidelines and policies relating to capital adequacy, resolution and/or any minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities adopted by the FIN-FSA or the Stability Authority, from time to time, and then in effect (whether or not such requirements, guidelines or policies have the force of law and whether or not they are applied generally or specifically to the Issuer).

22. Notices

Any matters relating to the Notes will be notified to the Noteholders by a stock exchange announcement, or a notice published in Helsingin Sanomat or in any other major Finnish daily newspaper selected by the Issuer or by other verifiable means. Such notice is deemed to have been received by the Noteholders at the time of publication.

In addition, the Issuer may deliver notices regarding the Notes in writing directly to the Noteholders through the account operators of Euroclear Nordics, or to the address appearing on the list of Noteholders provided by Euroclear Nordics in accordance with Condition 23 (*Consent of the Noteholders to the Disclosure of Personal Data*). Such notice is deemed to have been given on the fourth (4) Business Day after the date such notice is mailed or otherwise sent to the Noteholder.

Address for notices to the Issuer is as follows:

Oma Savings Bank Plc
Valtakatu 32
53100 Lappeenranta
Finland

23. Consent of the Noteholders to the Disclosure of Personal Data

The Noteholders give their consent to that, notwithstanding any secrecy obligation, the Issuer and the Issuer Agent are entitled to obtain, and Euroclear Nordics is entitled to give, at the request of the Issuer or the Issuer Agent, any information on the Noteholders entered in the book-entry system maintained by Euroclear Nordics, including the name, contact details and possible Business ID of the Noteholder. Furthermore, the Issuer or the Issuer Agent shall, subject to Euroclear Nordics Rules and applicable laws, be entitled to acquire from Euroclear Nordics a list of the holders of the Notes. Further, the Issuer may provide the FIN-FSA with the information of the Noteholders, if required by applicable laws.

24. Publication of financial information

If the Notes cease to be listed on any regulated market, the Issuer will make the following information available to the Noteholders by publishing on the website of the Issuer:

- (a) as soon as they become available, but in any event within 120 days after the end of each financial year, its audited financial statements for that financial year; and
- (b) as soon as they become available, but in any event within 60 days after the end of each interim half of its financial year, its financial statements for such period.

25. Other provisions

The Issuer has the sole right to (i) make such appropriate amendments to the Final Terms of the Notes that do not weaken the position of the Noteholders, and (ii) to amend the technical procedures relating to the Notes in respect of payments or other similar matters without the consent of the Noteholders or the Noteholders' Meeting or the Procedure in Writing. Any changes will be notified to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 22 (*Notices*).

26. Time Bar of the Past-Due Payments

If the principal or interest has not been paid due to insufficient information within three (3) years of the payment falling due for the first time pursuant to these terms and conditions, the right to receive the payment will, to that extent, be lost.

27. Further Issues

The Issuer may from time to time, without the consent of and notice to the Noteholders, create and issue further Tranches of Notes having the same terms and conditions as any of the previous Tranches of Notes under the same Series of the outstanding Notes in all respects (or in all respects except for the first payment of interest on them, the issue price and/or the minimum subscription amount thereof) by increasing the issued and, if needed, also the maximum aggregate principal amount of such Series of Notes or otherwise.

28. Availability of the Documents

Copies of the documents relating to the Notes will be available for inspection during the office hours in the offices of the Issuer at Valtakatu 32, 53100 Lappeenranta and at the premises of Danske Bank A/S at the address Bernstorffsgade 40, DK-1577 Copenhagen V, Denmark.

29. Applicable Law and Jurisdiction

The Notes are governed by the laws of Finland. Any disputes relating to the Notes will be settled in the first instance in the District Court of Helsinki. If the plaintiff is a consumer, action may be brought in the relevant local first instance court.

FORM OF FINAL TERMS OF THE NOTES

[Amended] Terms and Conditions

[These Final Terms replace and supersede the Final Terms dated [●] [●] [●]]

[PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS: The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (the “**EEA**”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (“**MiFID II**”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the “**Insurance Distribution Directive**”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the “**PRIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIPs Regulation.]

[MiFID II product governance / Professional investors and eligible counterparties only target market – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the [Notes/Covered Bonds] has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the [Notes/Covered Bonds] is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in MiFID II/Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Covered Bonds to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. *[Details of any negative target market to be included if applicable]*. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the [Notes/Covered Bonds] (a “distributor”) should take into consideration the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the [Notes/Covered Bonds] (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.]

[MiFID II product governance / Retail investors, professional investors and eligible counterparties target market – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Covered Bonds has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the [Notes/Covered Bonds] is eligible counterparties, professional clients and retail clients, each as defined in Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”); EITHER [(ii) all channels for distribution of the [Notes/Covered Bonds] are appropriate[, including investment advice, portfolio management, non-advised sales and pure execution services]] OR [(ii) all channels for distribution to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate; and (iii) the following channels for distribution of the [Notes/Covered Bonds] to retail clients are appropriate – investment advice[,/and] portfolio management[,/ and][non-advised sales][and pure execution services][, subject to the distributor’s (as defined below) suitability and appropriateness obligations under MiFID II, as applicable]]. *[Consider any negative target market]*. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the [Notes/Covered Bonds] (a “distributor”) should take into consideration the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the [Notes/Covered Bonds] (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer[’s/s’] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels[, subject to the distributor’s suitability and appropriateness obligations under MiFID II, as applicable].]

These Final Terms have been drawn in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation and they are to be read together with the Base Prospectus regarding programme, including the General Terms and Conditions of the Programme, for the Issuance of Notes by Oma Savings Bank Plc [dated [●] [●] 2026 [and the supplement[s] to it dated [●] and [●]]] (the “**Base Prospectus**”) (the “**Programme**”) in order to obtain all the relevant information. Unless otherwise stated in these Final Terms, the General Terms and Conditions of the Programme shall apply.

The complete information regarding the Issuer and the Notes can be found in the Base Prospectus, including documents incorporated into it by reference, and in these Final Terms.

The Base Prospectus [, the supplement[s] dated [●] and [●]] and the Final Terms are available at the web page of Oma Savings Bank Plc at [●] and at request from Oma Savings Bank Plc or at the subscription places mentioned in the Final Terms.

[EVEN THOUGH THE AMOUNT TO BE REPAYED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES IS THE NOMINAL VALUE OF THE NOTES, THE INVESTOR MAY LOSE PART OF THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, IF THE NOTES ARE SUBSCRIBED ABOVE NOMINAL VALUE.]

Name and number of the Series of Notes:	[]
Notes and their form:	[Covered Bonds][Senior Preferred Notes]
Tranche number:	[] [and []]
[Date on which the Notes become fungible:	The Issue Date.]
Lead Manager(s):	Tranche 1: [Name and Address] [Tranche []: Name and Address]
Subscription place(s) of each Tranche of Notes:	Tranche 1: [Name and Address / Not applicable] [Tranche []: [Name and Address / Not applicable]]
Issuer Agent and Paying Agent:	[Name and Address]
[Calculation Agent	[Name and Address] / [The Issuer acts as the calculation agent]
Interests of the Lead Manager(s)/other subscription place/other parties taking part in the issue:	Tranche 1: [The customary sector connected commercial interest / possible other interest] [Tranche []: [The customary sector connected commercial interest / possible other interest]]
Specified Currency of the Notes:	[].
Maximum principal amount of this Series of Notes:	[EUR] [].
Principal amount of each Tranche of Notes:	Tranche 1: [EUR] []. [Tranche []: [EUR] [].
Number of book-entry units of each Tranche of Notes:	Tranche 1: [] [Tranche []: []]
Priority of the Notes:	[Senior Preferred Notes – Condition 1. (a) will apply] [Covered Bond – Condition 1.(b) will apply]
Form of the Notes:	Book-entry securities of Euroclear Nordics Ltd's central securities depository system.
Denomination of book-entry unit:	[] [N.B. <i>minimum EUR 100,000 or equivalent in some other currency</i>]
Payment of subscription:	[Subscriptions shall be paid for as instructed in connection with the subscription] / [The subscription shall be paid at the time of the subscription]
Issue Date of each Tranche of Notes:	Tranche 1: [] [Tranche []: []]
Issue Price of each Tranche of Notes:	Tranche 1: [] [Tranche []: []]
Amount and manner of redemption:	The nominal amount of principal of the Notes.

	[The Notes will be repaid in one instalment.] [The Notes will be repaid in several instalments <i>[specify the amounts of the instalments]</i> .]
Maturity Date:	[]
Issuer Call	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(if not applicable delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
(i)Optional redemption date(s)	[]
(ii)Redeemable in part	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(if not applicable delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
a. Minimum Redemption Amount	[]
b. Maximum Redemption Amount	[]
(iii)Early Redemption Amount	[[] per cent of the relevant proportion of the outstanding principal amount being redeemed/[]]
(iv)Notice periods	Minimum period: [15] days Maximum period: [30] days
Extended Final Maturity:	[Applicable/Not applicable]
Extended Final Maturity Date:	[In accordance with Condition 5.3, if the Issuer notifies the Issuer Agent that it will not redeem a Series of Covered Bonds in full on the Maturity Date or within two Business Days thereafter, the maturity of the nominal amount outstanding of the Covered Bonds will be extended to the Extended Final Maturity Date. In that event, the interest rate payable on, and the Interest Periods and Interest Payment Dates, in respect of the Covered Bonds, will change from those that applied up to the Maturity Date and the Issuer may redeem all or part of the nominal amount outstanding of those Covered Bonds on any Interest Payment Date falling in any month after the Maturity Date up to and including the Extended Final Maturity Date, all in accordance with Condition 5.3.] <i>[Insert Extended Final Maturity Date]</i>
Substitution and variation:	[Applicable/Not applicable]
Interest:	[Specify here, if the Notes are so-called zero-coupon Notes, or which general note terms, either Condition [●] (Fixed rate interest) or Condition [●] (Floating reference rate interest), is applied and include required details as follows: [Condition [●] [(Fixed rate interest)/(Floating reference rate interest): / [In respect of the period from (and including) the [Issue Date / [●]] to (but excluding) the [Maturity Date / [[first / [●]] Optional redemption date]:] [Interest rate [] per annum] [[EURIBOR] [OTHER: STIBOR/CIBOR/NIBOR] of [] months] Regarding OTHER: for each Interest Period the OTHER interest will be determined two (2) Business

	Days before the start of the Interest Period in question.
	[Margin []]
	[The date when the first Interest Period starts, if not the same as the Issue Date]
	Interest Payment Date(s) []
	[Zero Coupon]
	<i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs)</i>
	[In respect of the period from (and including) the [[first / [•]] Optional redemption date to (but excluding) the Maturity Date:]
	[[•] per cent fixed rate]
	[EURIBOR]
	[OTHER: STIBOR/CIBOR/NIBOR] of [•] months
	[Zero Coupon]
Day Count Fraction:	[Actual/actual (ICMA / ISDA); Actual/365; Actual/360, Eurobond rule or 30/360] / [Not applicable]
Minimum/maximum amount of interest:	[Applicable / Not applicable <i>If applicable, specify minimum/maximum amount</i>]
Business Day Convention:	[Following / Modified Following / Preceding]
Delivery of book-entry securities:	The time when the book-entry securities are recorded in the book-entry security accounts specified by the subscribers is estimated to be:
	Tranche 1: []
	[Tranche []]: []
ISIN code of the Series of Notes:	[]
Extended Final Maturity Interest Provisions:	[Applicable (from and including) the Maturity Date to (but excluding) the Extended Final Maturity Date / Not Applicable]
a) Fixed Rate Provisions:	[Applicable / Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of Fixed Rate Provisions)</i>
i) Rate of interest:	[] per annum.
ii) Interest Payment Date(s):	[]
iii) Day Count Fraction:	[Actual/actual (ICMA / ISDA); Actual/365; Actual/360, Eurobond rule or 30/360] / [Not applicable]
iv) Business Day Convention:	[Following / Modified Following / Preceding]
b) Floating Rate Provisions:	[Applicable / Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraph of Floating Rate Provisions)</i>

- i) Rate of interest: [EURIBOR] [OTHER: STIBOR/CIBOR/NIBOR] of [] months
Margin []
Regarding OTHER: for each Interest Period the OTHER interest will be determined two (2) Business Days before the start of the Interest Period in question.
- ii) Interest Payment Date(s): []
- iii) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/actual (ICMA / ISDA); Actual/365; Actual/360, Eurobond rule or 30/360] / [Not applicable]
- iv) Minimum/maximum amount of interest: [Applicable / Not applicable. *If applicable, specify minimum/maximum amount*]
- v) Business Day Convention: [Following / Modified Following / Preceding]

Other Information

This information of the Series of the Notes is presented in connection with the issue of each Tranche of the Series of Notes.

- Decisions and authority based on which Notes are issued: Based on the authorisation dated [] of the Issuer's Board of Directors / Based on the resolution of the Issuer's Board of Directors dated on [] in respect of Tranche 1 [and [] in respect of Tranche []]
- Subscription period: Tranche 1: []
[Tranche []: []]
- Yield: Tranche 1: The effective interest yield to the investor on the Issue Date, when the issue price is 100 per cent, is [] per cent / [zero coupon] / [Not applicable]
[Tranche []: The effective interest yield to the investor on the Issue Date, when the issue price is 100 per cent, is [●] per cent / [zero coupon] / [Not applicable]]
- Credit rating of the Notes: [] / [Not applicable] / [Expected]
- Listing: [Shall] / [Shall not] be applied for listing on the Helsinki Stock Exchange
- Estimated net proceeds: []
- Use of Proceeds: [General corporate purposes] / [] [To cover the Issuer's MREL requirement]
- Estimated time of listing: Tranche 1: [] / [Not applicable]
[Tranche []: [] / [Not applicable]]
- Estimate of the total expenses related to the admission to trading: Tranche 1: EUR []
[Tranche []: EUR []]

In [], on [] 202[]

OMA SAVINGS BANK PLC

FINNISH ACT ON MORTGAGE CREDIT BANKS AND COVERED BONDS

The following is a brief summary of the MCBA that implements the Covered Bond Directive (EU) 2019/2162 into Finnish legislation. The MCBA entered into force 8 July 2022 and repealed the Finnish Act on Mortgage Credit Bank Activity (in Finnish: laki kiinnitysluottopankkitoiminnasta 688/2010). The summary does not purport to be, and is not, a complete description of all aspects of the Finnish legislative and regulatory framework for covered notes under the MCBA. Please also refer to the “Risk Factors”.

Supervision

The FIN-FSA is responsible for supervising each issuer's compliance with the MCBA and may issue regulations for risk management and internal control in respect of mortgage credit business operations. If an issuer does not comply with the provisions of the MCBA or the conditions of the license granted by the FIN-FSA, the FIN-FSA shall lay down a period in which the issuer must fulfil any requirements set by the FIN-FSA. If such requirements are not fulfilled within the set period, the FIN-FSA may cancel the issuer's authorisation to engage in mortgage credit business.

Authorisation

The issuing of covered notes under the MCBA requires that the issuer has a separate license for mortgage banking activity which is applied from the FIN-FSA. OmaSp has received its license under the MCBA on 30 June 2022. Mortgage credit business is a line of banking business which involves the issuing of covered notes on the basis of loans secured by residential property, shares in Finnish housing companies (apartments), commercial real estate or shares in real estate companies as well as the acquisition of claims against public-sector bodies. A credit institution must fulfil certain requirements prescribed in the MCBA in order to be able to obtain authorisation from the FIN-FSA to engage in mortgage credit business. The FIN-FSA shall grant the authorization, if, based on the evidence obtained from the credit institution, it can be assured of, among other things, that the business plan presented by the issuer is sufficiently comprehensive, that the credit institution has in place suitable procedures and instruments for managing the risk entailed in holding the assets in the Cover Asset Pool(s), that mortgage banking activity is being conducted in accordance with the MCBA and the regulations given by virtue of it, and that the activity of the credit institution is stable and that its economic position and operational capability are sufficient to secure the repayment of covered notes. Moreover, the FIN-FSA shall be assured that the register of covered notes of the issuer fulfils the statutory requirements, and the issuer must have principles and policies for valuation of collateral and the expertise and professional skill required by mortgage banking activity. Additionally, the FIN-FSA may grant the authorization only if it is not aware of anything, pursuant to which the liquidity, solvency, or the economic position otherwise or the risk management of the issuer or the debtor of an intermediary loan would be jeopardized. In addition to credit institutions authorised separately to engage in mortgage credit business, also mortgage credit banks whose activities are exclusively restricted to carrying out mortgage credit business are entitled to issue covered notes after receiving the authorization referred to in the MCBA.

Register of Covered notes

The MCBA requires the issuer to maintain the Register for the covered notes and the collateral which forms the assets in the Cover Asset Pool for the Covered Bonds. Any intermediary loan shall also be entered in the Register. The actual entry of the covered notes and relevant derivative contracts in the Register is necessary to confer the preferential right in the Cover Asset Pool. Further, only assets entered into the Register form part of the Cover Asset Pool.

The Register must list, amongst other things, the covered notes issued by the issuer and the assets in the Cover Asset Pool and Derivative Transactions relating thereto along with any Bankruptcy Liquidity Loans entered into on behalf of the issuer. Furthermore, as the issuer is, pursuant to the MCBA, entitled to use different Cover Asset Pools for different covered notes, the Register must also specify which Cover Asset Pools constitute collateral for which covered notes. In other words, the collateral shall be entered in the Register as collateral for specified covered notes. Moreover, after the commencement of a bankruptcy or a liquidation of the issuer or the debtor of an intermediary loan, the funds accrued on the collateral shall be separated from other assets of the credit institution having given the collateral in question, and they shall be entered into the Register.

The FIN-FSA monitors the management of the Register, including the due and proper recording of assets. The information in the Register must be submitted to the FIN-FSA regularly.

Dual recourse

The MCBA maintains the concept of dual recourse. In the event of the insolvency of the issuer, covered bonds creditors have (i) a priority claim against the principal and any accrued and future interest on cover assets and any substitute assets thereof and (ii) unless fully satisfied from the cover assets, a claim against the issuer's insolvency estate ranking *pari passu* with the claims of the issuer's unsecured and unsubordinated creditors. Covered bonds are not subject to automatic acceleration upon the insolvency or resolution of the credit institution issuing the covered bonds. The priority claim applies to mortgage credits in the cover pool in their entirety.

Eligible covered pool assets

The covered notes shall be covered at all times by a specific pool of qualifying assets. Eligible assets which are permitted as collateral for covered notes consist of Mortgage Loans, Public-Sector Loans and Substitute Collateral, each as defined in the MCBA as follows:

Mortgage Loans are Housing Loans or Commercial Real Estate Loans.

Housing Loans are, provided that the requirements set out in Article 129 of the CRR are met, loans secured by (i) mortgageable property for primarily residential purposes referred to in Chapter 16, Section 1 or Chapter 19, Section 1 of the Finnish Land Code (in Finnish: *maakaari* 540/1995, as amended); or (ii) shares in a housing company referred to in Chapter 1, Section 2 of the Finnish Act on Housing Companies (in Finnish: *asunto-osakeyhtiölaki* 1599/2009, as amended) or shares comparable thereto, participations and rights of occupancy; or (iii) collateral comparable to the aforementioned collateral, situated in another State belonging to the European Economic Area.

Commercial Real Estate Loans are, provided that the requirements set out in Article 129 of the CRR are met, loans secured by (i) mortgageable real estate for commercial or office purposes referred to in Chapter 16, Section 1 or Chapter 19, Section 1 of the Finnish Land Code (in Finnish: *maakaari* 540/1995, as amended); or (ii) shares of a housing company or a real estate company referred to in Chapter 28, Section 2 of the Finnish Act on Housing Companies (in Finnish: *asunto-osakeyhtiölaki* 1599/2009, as amended) entitling the holder to occupancy of the commercial or office premises; or (iii) collateral comparable to the aforementioned collateral, situated in another State belonging to the European Economic Area. For the avoidance of doubt, OmaSp does not grant Commercial Real Estate Loans that would be part of the Cover Asset Pool.

Public-Sector Loans are loans (i) which have been granted to a state, municipality, central bank or other public-sector entity provided that such fulfils the requirements prescribed in Article 129, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph (a) or (b) of the CRR or (ii) fully collateralised by a guarantee as for its own debt by a public-sector entity referred to in point (i).

At most 10 per cent of the total nominal amount of collateral in a Cover Asset Pool may consist of Commercial Real Estate Loans (unless otherwise agreed in the terms and conditions of the notes) and at most 20 per cent of the total nominal amount of collateral in a Cover Asset Pool may consist of Substitute Collateral. The FIN-FSA may grant an exemption from the requirement in respect of Substitute Collateral.

Substitute Collateral may only be used as collateral for covered notes on a temporary basis and in the circumstances set out in the MCBA (see "*Substitute Collateral*" below).

Derivative Transactions concluded for hedging against risks related to covered notes must be registered in the Register and therefore constitute part of the assets in the Cover Asset Pool.

Quality of the cover pool assets

Mortgage lending limit and valuation

It is not possible to directly record collateral for an individual covered note. Pursuant to the MCBA collateral shall be included in a Cover Asset Pool and each covered note can simultaneously only belong to one Cover Asset Pool. However, an issuer is entitled to cover several covered notes with one Cover Asset Pool.

A Mortgage Loan entered into the Cover Asset Pool as collateral for a covered note may not exceed the current value of the shares, housing property or commercial real estate standing as collateral at the time of recording the asset into the Cover Asset Pool. The current value shall be calculated using good property evaluation practice applicable to credit institutions in accordance with provisions on the management of capital adequacy and credit risk of credit institutions issued by the FIN-FSA. As there is collateral securing the payment, the issuer is not obliged to remove a Mortgage Loan from the Cover Asset Pool of a specific covered note due to the Mortgage Loan becoming non-performing receivables.

Requirements for matching cover

The MCBA seeks to protect covered noteholders by requiring that the outstanding principal amount and net present value of the covered notes must be covered at all times by matching assets in the Cover Asset Pool. This is achieved by Section 24 of the MCBA which provides that (a) the total value of Cover Asset Pool must always exceed the liabilities under the covered notes and (b) the net present value of Cover Asset Pool must always be at least 2 per cent above the net present value of the liabilities under the covered notes. Moreover, if the requirements prescribed in Article 129, Paragraph 3 a, Subparagraph 3 of the CRR are not fulfilled, the net present value of Cover Asset Pool must be at least 5 per cent above the net present value of the liabilities. The net present value shall also cover the estimated costs in relation winding-down of the covered notes. In calculating the total value of the Cover Asset Pool, the following limitations apply:

- 1) at most 80 per cent of the underlying value of the shares or the real estate securing each Housing Loan;
- 2) at the most 60 per cent of the value of the shares or the real estate securing each Commercial Real Estate Loan; and
- 3) the book value of the Public-Sector Loans and the Substitute Collateral, may be taken into account.

Derivative Transactions concluded in order to hedge the covered notes and any assets provided as collateral for the Derivative Transaction shall be taken into account for the purposes of Sections 23 and 31 of the MCBA.

Requirements relating to liquidity

Under Section 31 of the MCBA, the issuer shall ensure that the Cover Asset Pool continuously includes such amount of Substitute Collateral that covers the maximum net outflow connected to covered notes during the upcoming 180-day period (liquidity requirement). In calculating the net outflow connected to the covered notes, the issuer may take into account the extension of the maturity of any covered notes in accordance with Section 32 of the MCBA up to the final maturity date. Before the commencement of liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings against the issuer or a debtor of an intermediary loan, a mortgage credit bank may, in respect of collateral granted by a debtor of an intermediary loan, treat the interest payments on the intermediary loans as being the interest accrued from such collateral.

Substitute Collateral

Up to 20 per cent of the aggregate amount of all assets constituting the statutory security for the covered notes conferred by the MCBA may temporarily consist of Substitute Collateral. However, in case Substitute Collateral is used to fulfil the liquidity requirement, the limit of 20 per cent of Substitute Collateral does not apply pursuant to Section 22 of the MCBA. Substitute Collateral may include: (a) assets qualifying as level 1, level 2A or level 2B assets pursuant to the applicable delegated regulation

adopted pursuant to Article 460 of the CRR; and (b) short-term exposures to credit institutions or short-term deposits in accordance with point (c) of Article 129(1) of the CRR. However, Substitute Collateral may not include assets that are issued by the issuer itself or a corporation dependent on it. The use of Substitute Collateral is regarded as temporary provided that (i) Mortgage Loans or Public-Sector Loans have not yet been granted or registered as collateral for the covered notes; or (ii) the total amount of collateral does not fulfil the requirements set out in Chapter 4 of the MCBA. The instruments included in Substitute Collateral shall fulfil the requirements prescribed in Article 129 of the CRR.

Extension of maturity (*soft bullet*)

Pursuant to Section 32 of the MCBA, the terms and conditions of a covered note may include a provision that enables the issuer to extend the maturity of a covered note subject to certain conditions, including the approval of the FIN-FSA. In addition, the conditions for extension of maturity include, among others, that the issuer is unable to obtain long-term financing from ordinary sources, the issuer is unable to meet the liquidity requirement set out in the MCBA if it makes payments towards the principal and interest of the maturing covered note and that the extension of maturity does not affect the sequence in which the issuer's covered notes from the same Cover Asset Pool are maturing. If the FIN-FSA's determines that the conditions for extension have been fulfilled and it gives its approval to the extension, its resolution shall indicate the extended maturity date of such covered notes.

Transitory provisions

Pursuant to Section 51 of the MCBA, any covered notes issued in accordance with the Act on Mortgage Credit Bank Activity will be governed by the provisions effect on the issue date of such covered notes save for certain exceptions set out in Sections 9 and 36 of the MCBA. However, an issuer may choose to apply the provisions of the MCBA also in respect of such covered notes if the issuer and the holders of the covered notes specifically agree that the MCBA applies to such covered notes.

The Issuer has conducted a consent solicitation process with respect to its covered bonds issued under the Finnish Act on Mortgage Credit Bank Activity (688/2010). In the consent solicitation the holders of the EUR 400,000,000 0.01 per cent rate covered bonds due 2027 (ISIN FI4000466412), EUR 600,000,000 1.50 per cent rate covered bonds due 2026 (ISIN FI4000522974), EUR 300,000,000 0.125 per cent rate covered bonds due 2024 (ISIN FI4000378674) and EUR 250,000,000 0.125 per cent rate covered bonds due 2023 (ISIN FI4000425830) (all together referred to as the "**Issued Covered Bonds**") decided by way of written resolution that aforementioned bonds are subject to the MCBA. Pursuant to the resolutions made in the procedure in writing, the Issuer decided that the effective date for the Issued Covered Bonds becoming subject to the MCBA is 20 January 2023. On the date of this prospectus Covered Bonds with ISIN FI4000378674 and ISIN FI4000425830 have been repaid and the outstanding amount of the other two covered bonds is EUR 650,000,000 (ISIN FI4000466412) and EUR 500,000,000 (ISIN FI4000522974).

Derivatives

The issuer may enter into Derivative Transactions to hedge against the risks relating to covered notes or their underlying collateral. Details of any such derivatives must be entered in the Register.

Set-off

In the liquidation or bankruptcy of the issuer or the debtor of an intermediary credit, their creditors may not offset their receivables against collateral in the cover pool, unless otherwise provided in the MCBA.

Prohibition on transfers, pledges, execution and precautionary measures

The issuer and the debtor of an intermediary credit may not assign or pledge mortgage-backed credits and public-sector credits placed as collateral for covered bonds without the permission of the FIN-FSA. An assignment or pledge violating this prohibition will be void.

Collateral securing a covered bond entered in the register of bonds shall not be taken in execution of a debt of the party having granted a mortgage-backed credit or public-sector credit, the debtor of an intermediary credit or the issuer, and they may not be subjected to precautionary measures relating to such a debt.

Preferential right in the event of liquidation or bankruptcy

Under Finnish law, liquidation (in Finnish: “*selvitystila*”) means either a voluntary winding up of a company or a winding up pursuant to specific provisions of Finnish law and bankruptcy (in Finnish: “*konkurssi*”) means the mandatory winding up of a company in the event of its insolvency.

Under Sections 20 and 39 of the MCBA, notwithstanding the liquidation or bankruptcy of the issuer, a covered note shall be paid until its maturity in accordance with the terms and conditions of the covered note from the funds accruing on the Cover Asset Pool of the covered note before other claims. The same applies to Derivative Transactions. The funds accruing from collateral for covered notes after the commencement of liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings against the issuer shall be entered in the Register as collateral for such covered notes. In bankruptcy proceedings the bankruptcy administrator must ensure due maintenance of the Register.

Collateral entered in the Register in accordance with the MCBA may not be recovered pursuant to the Finnish Act on Recovery of Assets to a Bankruptcy Estate (in Finnish: *laki takaisinsaannista konkurssipesään* 758/1991, as amended).

Pursuant to Section 20 of the MCBA, Mortgage Loans are included in the Cover Asset Pool for a covered note for their total value.

What is set out above in respect of Section 20 of the MCBA applies *mutatis mutandis* to the counterparties of the Derivative Transactions entered in the Cover Asset Pool. Parties to the Derivative Transactions have an equal right with the holders of the covered notes to payment from the funds, entered in the Register as collateral for the covered notes, and from the payments relating to them, and accordingly, such Derivative Transactions rank *pari passu* with the covered notes and administration and liquidation costs with respect to such assets in the Cover Asset Pool. The providers of any loan securing liquidity for the issuer in liquidation or bankruptcy (each such loan being a “**Bankruptcy Liquidity Loan**”) has the right to receive payment against the funds contained in the Cover Asset Pool only after the receivables referred to in Section 20 of the MCBA.

The bankruptcy administrator may, upon the demand or with the consent of the supervisor appointed by the FIN-FSA (see *Management of Cover Pool Assets during the liquidation or bankruptcy of the issuer*), transfer collateral entered in the Cover Asset Pool of the relevant covered notes to the issuer’s general bankruptcy estate, if the value and the net present value of the Cover Asset Pool, as provided for in Section 45 of the MCBA, considerably exceed the total amount of the covered notes and it is apparent that the collateral to be transferred shall not be necessary to fulfil the obligations in respect of the covered notes, Derivative Transactions and Bankruptcy Liquidity Loans.

Management of Cover Pool Assets during the liquidation or bankruptcy of the issuer

When the issuer has entered into liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings, the FIN-FSA shall, without delay, appoint a supervisor in accordance with Section 29 of the Finnish Act on the Financial Supervisory Authority (in Finnish: *laki Finanssivalvonnasta* 878/2008, as amended) to protect the interests of creditors of covered notes and creditor entities comparable to such and to enforce their right to be heard (a supervisor). The supervisor shall, in particular, supervise the management of the collateral for the covered notes and their conversion into cash as well as the contractual payments to be made to the holders of the covered notes. The person to be appointed as a supervisor shall have sufficient knowledge of financing and legal issues with regard to the nature and scope of the duties. The remuneration of the supervisor shall be decided by the FIN-FSA, and the issuer is responsible for the payment of the remuneration. The payment of the remuneration is secured by the Cover Asset Pool(s). Should the FIN-FSA pay the remuneration on behalf of the issuer, the right to claim payment of the remuneration would be transferred to the FIN-FSA and the corresponding priority in respect of the Cover Asset Pool would be preserved. The FIN-FSA shall without delay appoint an administrator when the issuer has entered into liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings.

In bankruptcy proceedings the courts will by operation of law appoint a bankruptcy administrator to administer the bankruptcy estate. The Cover Asset Pool will be run by the bankruptcy administrator, but the supervisor will supervise the bankruptcy administrator, acting in the interest of the noteholders. Under Section 44 of the MCBA, a bankruptcy administrator shall, upon the demand or with the consent of the supervisor, conclude Derivative Transactions necessary for hedging against risks relating to

covered notes and the relevant collateral as well as, where necessary, sell a sufficient amount of collateral for the covered note in order to fulfil the obligations relating to the covered note. In addition, a bankruptcy administrator shall, upon the demand or with the consent of the supervisor, have a right to conclude contractual arrangements to secure liquidity or take out Bankruptcy Liquidity Loans.

Funds which accrue on the collateral of covered notes after the commencement of liquidation or bankruptcy of the issuer and the bank accounts related to the collateral and its income shall be entered in the Register under the relevant Cover Asset Pool. Correspondingly, a Bankruptcy Liquidity Loan taken under Section 44 of the MCBA and each bank account into which any such funds are deposited shall be entered in the Register.

If the matching cover requirements of the collateral of a covered note cannot be fulfilled due to the issuer or the debtor of an intermediary loan being in bankruptcy or liquidation, the bankruptcy administrator and the liquidator in liquidation shall, on the demand or approval of the supervisor, accelerate the covered notes and the intermediary loans connected thereto as well as sell the funds being collateral for each covered note for their payment. The bankruptcy administrator or the liquidator in liquidation is entitled, upon demand or approval by the supervisor, to apply from the FIN-FSA for a permission to extend the maturity of a covered note, if the covered note includes a condition referred to in Section 32 (extension of maturity condition) of the MCBA, pursuant to which the issuer can, on the permission granted by the FIN-FSA, extend the maturity of the covered note upon fulfilment of the conditions included in Section 32 of the MCBA.

On demand of the attorney or by their permission, a bankruptcy administrator and a liquidator has a right to terminate or assign to a third party a derivatives contract if assets standing as collateral are transferred or converted into cash and doing so is reasonable from the perspective of risk management, and a right to transfer collateral to the counterparties in derivatives contracts when this is necessary to secure the interests of the holder of the covered bond.

If the requirements for the Cover Asset Pool of the covered notes, as provided for in Sections 23 and 31 of the MCBA, cannot be fulfilled, the bankruptcy administrator must, upon the request or approval of the supervisor, accelerate the covered notes and sell the Cover Asset Pool assets in order to pay the covered notes.

RESOLUTION LAWS

The following is a brief summary of certain provisions of the directive establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (European Union Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (EU) 2014/59) entered into force on 2 July 2014, and it was implemented in Finland with effect as of 1 January 2015 by the Act on the Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms, Act on the Financial Stability Authority and by amending the Act on Credit Institutions. The summary does not purport to be, and is not, a complete description of all aspects of the Finnish legislative and regulatory framework for the Notes. Please also refer to the Risk Factors section of the Base Prospectus.

The BRRD entered into force on 2 July 2014, and it was implemented in Finland with effect as of 1 January 2015 by the Resolution Act, the Authority Act and by amending the Act on Credit Institutions (jointly, the Resolution Laws). The BRRD has been subsequently amended by the Directive (EU) 2019/879 as regards the loss-absorbing and recapitalisation capacity of credit institutions and investment firms and was implemented in national legislation on 1 April 2021. The Authority Act deals with the operation and powers of the Stability Authority, being the national resolution authority having counterparts in all EU member states and established for the purposes of the enforcement of the Resolution Act and other regulation relating to recovery and resolution of financial institutions. The Banking Reform Package included a legislative resolution on Directive (EU) 2019/879 amending the BRRD which was implemented into national legislation on 1 April 2021.

Pursuant to the Resolution Act, the Stability Authority shall draw up and adopt a resolution plan for the institution subject to its powers. The resolution plan is ready for execution in the event that the institution in question has to be placed into a resolution process. A credit institution must continuously have, both institution-specifically and at a consolidated level, own funds and eligible liabilities qualified for write-down at least the amount defined by the Stability Authority (the so-called MREL requirement). The decision on the minimum amount of own funds and eligible liabilities qualified for write-down shall be made as part of the drafting of the resolution plan.

The Resolution Act vests the Stability Authority with resolution powers and tools as provided in the BRRD. To be able to use the other resolution tools the Stability Authority shall first place the institution in a resolution process. During the process, the institution could be subject to a number of resolution tools, including write-down of debts or conversion of debts into equity (bail-in), sale of business, bridge institution and asset separation. To continue the operations of the institution, the Stability Authority has the power to decide upon covering losses of the institution by reducing the value of the institution's share capital or cancelling its shares. The write-down and conversion of capital instruments must be implemented without undue delay in case an institution has been placed into a resolution process. This is a precondition for any support from a resolution fund administered by the Stability Authority.

The aim of the Resolution Laws is to provide authorities with a broad range of powers and instruments to address failing financial institutions in order to safeguard financial stability and minimise taxpayers' exposure to losses. The regime imposes an obligation on the resolution authority and financial institutions to prepare resolution and recovery plans, authorises the resolution authority to assess the resolvability of a financial institution, and to address or remove impediments to resolvability. This obligation has been specified through the European Banking Authority (EBA) Guideline 01/2022, which has been in force from 1 January 2024. Financial institutions carried out preparatory measures in 2022 and 2023. In the event of a distress of a financial institution, the regime allows competent authorities, being in Finland the FIN-FSA, to intervene and take early intervention measures with respect to any financial institution that the FIN-FSA considers unlikely to be able to meet the conditions of its authorisation or its other liabilities or infringes its capital adequacy requirements. Such measures include the power to require the financial institution to take measures referred to in its recovery plan and, if necessary, require the institution to convene its general meeting to approve any such measures requested by the FIN-FSA, require the institution to prepare a plan on the reorganisation of its debts as instructed by the FIN-FSA, and to require the institution to change its strategy, legal or administrative structure.

The Stability Authority is vested with the power to implement resolution measures with respect to a financial institution that the Stability Authority considers as failing or likely to fail, and where there is no

reasonable prospect that any measures could be taken to prevent the failure of the institution, and that the taking of resolution measures is necessary to protect significant public interest. Accordingly, resolution measures are secondary to bankruptcy and liquidation of a failing financial institution and are implemented only if the relevant conditions set out in the Resolution Laws are satisfied.

An institution will be considered as failing or likely to fail when it is, or is likely in the near future to be, in breach of its requirements for continuing authorisation; its assets are, or are likely in the near future to be, less than its liabilities; it is, or is likely in the near future to be, unable to pay its debts as they fall due; or it requires extraordinary public financial support (except in limited circumstances). Neither the Issuer nor any of its group companies have been classified as a systematically important institution domestically or globally or as otherwise significant credit institution to financial system in Finland by the FIN-FSA.

The measures available in respect of a financial institution subject to resolution procedures (in Finnish: *kriisihallinto*) include the power and obligation on the Stability Authority, in order to cover losses of the distressed financial institution, to write down or convert capital instruments (shares or other equity) in the institution. The resolution instruments (in Finnish: *kriisinratkaisuvälineet*) available to the Stability Authority under the Resolution Laws include the powers to:

- (i) enforce bail-in; the Stability Authority has the power to write-down certain claims of unsecured creditors of the distressed financial institution and to convert certain unsecured debt claims to equity (the general bail-in tool, in Finnish: *velkojen arvonalentaminen ja muuntaminen*). Such equity could also be subject to any future write-down. Relevant claims for the purposes of the bail-in tool would include the claims of the holders in respect of any Senior Preferred Notes issued under the Programme;
- (ii) enforce the sale of the business (assets or shares) of the financial institution as a whole or part on commercial terms without requiring the consent of its shareholders (or holders of other equity instruments) (in Finnish: *liiketoiminnan luovuttaminen*);
- (iii) redemption of shares and transfer of shares or assets to another institution; the Stability Authority may transfer all or part of the business of the institution to a “bridge institution” (in Finnish: *väliaikainen laitos*) which is an entity created for this purpose by the Stability Authority; and
- (iv) transfer all or part of assets in the distressed financial institution to one or more asset management vehicles (in Finnish: *omaisuudenhoito-yhtiö*) to allow them to be managed with an intention of maximizing their value through eventual sale or orderly wind-down.

On 18 April 2023, the European Commission published a proposal to adjust and further strengthen the European Union’s existing bank crisis management and deposit insurance (CMDI) framework (the “**CMDI Framework**”). Following trilogue negotiations between the European Parliament and the Council of the EU, a political agreement on the CMDI framework was reached on 25 June 2025. The Council of the EU formally adopted the legislative package on 5 March 2026, and on 26 March 2026, the European Parliament adopted the new rules at plenary. The legal texts were published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 20 April 2026, and they entered into force on 10 May 2026. The new rules will apply from 11 May 2028.

The CMDI Framework amends the BRRD, including, among other things, the public interest assessment under BRRD, which has been revised to mandate that resolution authorities initiate bank resolution whenever any resolution objective is at risk and liquidating the bank through standard insolvency procedures would not accomplish the resolution objectives. The least cost test governing deposit guarantee scheme (DGS) utilisation in resolution has been streamlined by limiting DGS

contributions to the gross covered deposit amount, while maintaining the established super-preference for covered deposits within a three-tier creditor ranking system. The amended BRRD also includes liabilities of uncertain timing or amount in the eligible and bail-inable liabilities.

Furthermore, the adopted CMDI Framework introduces a general depositor preference, whereby all deposits benefit from a higher priority ranking over ordinary unsecured claims, subject to limited expectations. Accordingly, under the adopted CMDI Framework, Senior Preferred Notes will rank junior in right of payment to all deposits of the Company that fall within the scope of the general depositor preference, including deposits of large corporates and other deposits that currently rank *pari passu* with the Senior Preferred Notes. Only limited kinds of deposits that are explicitly excluded from the general depositor preference will continue to rank *pari passu* with, or subordinate to, the Senior Preferred Notes. Under the adopted framework, the hierarchy of claims in respect of deposits is as follows: (i) covered deposits and claims of deposit guarantee schemes rank highest; (ii) the portion of eligible deposits of natural persons, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and public authorities exceeding the coverage level rank in a second tier; and (iii) subject to limited exceptions, all other deposits (including deposits of large corporates and other currently non-preferred deposits) rank in a third tier that is nonetheless senior to the claims of ordinary unsecured creditors, including Senior Preferred Notes. The CMDI Framework also introduces amendments to the public interest assessment framework and makes provision for DGS and resolution funds to be used, as a last resort, to bridge funding gaps in resolution where a bank has insufficient MREL, without bailing in depositors.

As part of the CMDI Framework, the Commission also adopted a targeted amendment of the BRRD and of the SRM Regulation as a separate legal instrument (the “**Daisy Chains proposal**”), as a self-standing legal instrument for the co-legislators to fast-track its adoption ahead of the remainder of the CMDI Framework, to address specific issues on the treatment of internal MREL. On 26 March 2024, the Council of the European Union adopted a directive (EU) 2024/1174 amending Directive 2014/59/EU and Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 as regards certain aspects of the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (the “**Daisy Chain II Directive**”), published on the Official Journal of the European Union on 11 April 2024. The new rules introduce a specific MREL treatment for ‘liquidation entities’, which are defined as entities within a banking group earmarked for winding-up in accordance with normal insolvency proceedings, which would, therefore, not be subject to resolution action (conversion or write-down of MREL instruments). On this basis and as a rule, liquidation entities will not be obliged to comply with an MREL requirement, unless the resolution authority decides otherwise on a case-by-case basis for financial stability protection reasons. The Daisy Chain II Directive was implemented into national law by amending, *inter alia*, the Resolution Act. The amendments came into force on 27 November 2024. In accordance with the amendments to the Resolution Act, particularly Chapter 8 Section 7i, the Stability Authority shall not impose a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities on an entity which, according to the resolution plan, would be placed in liquidation or bankruptcy or which is not an entity subject to resolution measures, unless the Stability Authority considers it justified. Such justification takes into account the potential adverse effects on financial stability, other institutions, within the meaning of the act, the financial system and the deposit guarantee fund.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COVER ASSET POOL

The Issuer must ensure that the Cover Asset Pool comprises only of (a) Housing Loans that have been entered into the Register as collateral for the Notes and (b) Substitute Collateral within the limits set by the MCBA and the terms and conditions of the Covered Bonds. The Issuer will substitute assets that are no longer eligible to be included in the Cover Asset Pool in accordance with the requirements of the MCBA and such terms and conditions and supplement the Cover Asset Pool with new Housing Loans or Substitute Collateral upon the existing Housing Loans or Substitute Collateral in the Cover Asset Pool being repaid by the relevant borrower in respect of such assets.

The Issuer continuously monitors that the current value of the Cover Asset Pool exceeds the combined payment obligations resulting from the Covered Bonds by at least two per cent or five per cent, as applicable. In addition, the Issuer assesses the adequacy of the value and the quality of the Cover Asset Pool by regular stress tests. No due diligence, such as investigations, searches or other actions in respect of any assets contained or to be contained in the Cover Asset Pool has or will be performed by the Arranger nor any Lead Manager. Instead, they will rely on the obligations of the Issuer under applicable Finnish law.

The criteria that the Issuer applies in the selection of assets for the Cover Asset Pool and the policies for granting loans are summarised below.

Origination Criteria for the Housing Loans and the Cover Asset Pool

All Housing Loans included in the Cover Asset Pool are originated by the Issuer in Finland in accordance with the applicable lending criteria, which include, but are not limited to the following:

- verifying the identity of the borrower;
- verifying the borrower has legal capacity and, in case of a natural person, is of age;
- assessing the creditworthiness of the borrower;
- assessing the borrower has sufficient repayment capability;
- verifying public payment defaults in Suomen Asiakastieto Oy's credit information register; and
- checking the borrowers previous loan payment behaviour in the Company's internal register.

The Company identifies the Housing Loans that are eligible for inclusion in the Cover Asset Pool according to criteria set by the MCBA and the Company. These criteria, in summary, include but are not limited to the following:

- the borrower is identified by a Finnish social security number or a Finnish business identity number;
- the borrower is neither subject to debt collection procedures nor subject to any debt reorganisation;
- on the date of inclusion in the Cover Asset Pool, the borrower was not in arrears;
- the borrower is not an employee of OmaSp;
- the principal amount of the Housing Loan must not exceed the fair value of the collateral securing the Housing Loan, that is, the loan-to-value ratio must be 100 per cent or lower;
- there are no rights or obligations to make further advances in any of the Housing Loans included in the Cover Asset Pool;

- the Housing Loan must be secured by eligible assets located in Finland and must be denominated in euro; and
- the terms and conditions of the pledge relating to the property that constitutes the collateral for the Housing Loan must contain a provision according to which the pledgor undertakes to maintain sufficient insurance of the property.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Issuer does not grant Commercial Real Estate Loans that would be part of the Cover Asset Pool.

All of the abovementioned origination criteria for the Housing Loans, including the applicable lending criteria, and for the Cover Asset Pool have been set out as of the date of this Base Prospectus and might change over time. The composition and characteristics of the Cover Asset Pool will change over time. The Issuer will maintain a separate register for the Cover Asset Pool in accordance with the MCBA and the issuer shall publish at least the following information on covered bonds on their website each quarter:

- the total value of the collateral assets and issued covered bonds;
- the international securities identification numbers (ISINs) of the covered bonds;
- distribution of collateral assets by type; for housing loans, however, this information shall be itemised into loans to natural persons, credits to housing companies and credits to other housing corporations;
- geographical distribution of collateral for loan receivables, description of the assessment methods, and information on the credit amounts of loan receivables;
- information on the market risks to the covered bonds, including interest rate risk and currency risk, as well as credit risks and liquidity risks;
- information on the maturity of covered bonds, including any requirements for extending the maturity of a bond as well as the legal and any other effects of extending maturity;
- the available collateral and minimum collateral level, including the minimum level laid down in legislation for overcollateralisation, overcollateralisation required under the terms of a bond or bond programme as well as the total value of the cover pool in excess of these; and
- the share in the cover pool of loan receivables that either fulfil the requirements laid down in Article 178 of the CRR or the matured capital or interest of which has otherwise remained unpaid for at minimum 90 days.

The issuer shall post on its website the information referred to in subsection 1 for at least the current year and five preceding calendar years.

DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO THE COVERED BONDS

Permitted Derivative Transactions

The Issuer may from time to time enter into one or more Derivative Transactions in order to hedge against risks relating to Covered Bonds and/or a Series of Covered Bonds or the assets in the Cover Asset Pool. Such Derivative Transactions will be entered into the Register for the Cover Asset Pool.

The Issuer may enter into one or more interest rate swap transactions to hedge the interest rate exposure arising as a result of Mortgage Loans and other assets in the Cover Asset Pool that carry floating rates of interest covering the relevant Covered Bonds that carry a fixed rate payment obligation for the Issuer. The Issuer may also enter into one or more interest rate swap transactions to hedge the interest rate exposure arising as a result of Mortgage Loans and other assets in the Cover Pool that carry fixed rates of interest covering the relevant Covered Bonds that carry a floating rate payment obligation for the Issuer.

Documentation

The Issuer currently anticipates that Derivative Transactions entered into between the Issuer and a swap counterparty will be evidenced by a confirmation and such confirmation will supplement, form part of and be subject to an agreement between the Issuer and such swap counterparty in the form of an ISDA 2002 Master Agreement, as amended and supplemented from time to time, each as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association Inc. (ISDA) (each such agreement a “**Swap Agreement**”). All such Derivative Transactions will be terminable by a party if an Event of Default (as defined in the relevant Swap Agreement) occurs in respect of the other party or all or a group of Derivative Transactions will be terminable by one or both of the parties if a Termination Event (as defined in the relevant Swap Agreement) occurs. The Issuer also anticipates that the terms of the relevant Swap Agreements and related Credit Support Annexes (as published by ISDA) may be modified as instructed by Standard and Poor’s criteria for such documentation.

Upon the early termination of one or more Derivative Transactions, the Issuer or the relevant swap counterparty may be liable to make a payment to the other party reflecting the market value of the terminated Derivative Transaction(s). The market value will be based on market quotations of the cost of entering into a transaction with the same terms and conditions and that would have the effect of preserving the respective full payment obligations of the parties (or based upon calculated loss of a party in the event that no market quotation can be obtained). The Swap Agreements may be unilaterally collateralised by the counterparty, with agreed limits for the maximum value of the counterparty’s uncollateralised swap positions.

The Issuer may also at its discretion use other types of instruments and transactions for the purposes described in this section “*Derivative Transactions related to the Covered Bonds*”.

Effect of a Hedge Counterparty’s Rating Downgrade

Under each of the Swap Agreements, in the event that the relevant rating(s) of a hedge counterparty are downgraded by a rating agency, the rating(s) specified in the relevant derivative agreement (in accordance with the requirements of the rating agency) for such hedge counterparty, the relevant hedge counterparty will, in accordance with the relevant Swap Agreement, be required to take certain remedial measures which may include providing additional collateral for its obligations under the relevant Swap Agreement, arranging for its obligations under the Swap Agreement to be transferred to an entity with rating(s) required by the relevant rating agency as specified in the relevant Swap Agreement (in accordance with the requirements of the relevant rating agency), procuring another entity with rating(s) required by the relevant rating agency as specified in the relevant Swap Agreement (in accordance with the requirements of the relevant rating agency) to become co-obligor or guarantor, as applicable, in respect of its obligations under the relevant Swap Agreement or taking some other action as it may agree with the relevant rating agency.

Bankruptcy or Liquidation of the Issuer

The terms of derivatives contracts included in a cover pool shall state that the contracts remain valid notwithstanding the issuer's bankruptcy, liquidity or resolution. Regarding obligations under derivative contracts related to covered bonds, the creditors have a right to a priority claim against the assets included in the cover pool, ranking higher than other debtors of the issuer or the debtor of an intermediary credit. This priority claim also covers interest on and yields of the collateral assets as well as any assets with which they have been substituted. On demand of the attorney or by their permission, a bankruptcy administrator and a liquidator has a right to terminate or assign to a third party a derivatives contract if assets standing as collateral are transferred or converted into cash and doing so is reasonable from the perspective of risk management, and a right to transfer collateral to the counterparties in derivatives contracts when this is necessary to secure the interests of the holder of the covered bond.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER

General Information on the Issuer's Business

OmaSp is the largest savings bank in Finland measured by total assets. OmaSp provides nationwide services through its branches and digital service channels to private and business clients. OmaSp is focused primarily on retail banking operations and provides its clients with a broad range of banking services both through its own balance sheet as well as by acting as an intermediary for its partners' products. The intermediated products include credit, investment and loan insurance products. OmaSp is also engaged in mortgage bank operations.

OmaSp's core aim is to provide personal service and to be local and close to its customers, both in digital and in traditional channels. OmaSp aspires towards premium level customer experience through personal service and easy accessibility. In addition, the development of OmaSp's operations and services occurs on a customer-oriented basis. OmaSp's personnel is committed and OmaSp seeks to support their career development with versatile tasks and continuous development. A substantial part of the personnel also owns shares in the Issuer.

OmaSp's service offering for private customers includes daily banking services, various financing solutions, savings services, asset management services and insurances. The service selection for corporate customers encompasses payment services and other corporate daily banking services, financing services, corporate pension insurances, and investment services. OmaSp has supplemented its own service offering with services provided by cooperation partners, which enables the offering of a complete service selection. For instance, in relation to asset management services, OmaSp cooperates with Sp-Fund Management Company Ltd and Fennia Henkivakuutus.

General

The name of the Issuer is Oma Savings Bank Plc (Oma Säästöpankki Oyj in Finnish and Oma Sparbank Abp in Swedish) and its domicile is Seinäjoki, Finland. The Issuer is a public limited company incorporated under the laws of Finland. The Issuer's postal address is Valtakatu 32, FI-53100 Lappeenranta, Finland and telephone number +358 20 764 0600. The Issuer's Business Identity Code is 2231936-2. The Issuer's legal entity identifier (LEI) code is 743700LE1ECAPXC5UT18. The Issuer was registered in the Trade Register on 31 December 2008 and the Issuer has been conducting business under the name of Oma Savings Bank since 2009. The Issuer possesses a credit institution authorisation as well as an authorisation to engage in mortgage bank operations.

Pursuant to Clause 2 of its Articles of Association, the Issuer conducts deposit savings bank operations referred to in the Finnish Credit Institutions Act. The Issuer conducts mortgage bank operations referred to under the MCBA. The Issuer may issue covered bonds. In addition, the Issuer provides investment services referred to the Finnish Investment Services Act. The specific objective of the Issuer is the promotion of frugality.

The Issuer is supervised and inspected by the FIN-FSA. In addition, OmaSp is a member of the Deposit Guarantee Fund administered by the Stability Authority, which secures depositor's claims from OmaSp up to EUR 100,000. OmaSp is also a member of the Investors' Compensation Fund, which covers all the non-professional investors.

Business Strategy

On 14 January 2026 the Company announced its growth strategy for the period 2026-2029. The key factors of OmaSp's strategy are the following: OmaSp is a solvent and profitable Finnish bank focused on retail banking, providing customers with a broad range of banking services both through its own balance sheet and by acting as an intermediary for its partners' products, as well as engaging in mortgage banking. Key customer groups are private and SME companies, with the goal of strengthening the market position across the entire business area.

Growth is pursued in areas where it can be achieved whilst meeting profitability and risk management goals. The key idea is to serve customers personally in both digital and traditional channels, providing

a high-quality and personal customer experience through easy accessibility where the customer chooses their channel of service.

The Company pays attention to effective operating models and comprehensive risk management, with a stable business profile focused on retail banking in Finland. Individual customer and investment risk concentrations are kept limited, and the organisational structure is kept simple and transparent. The personnel is committed, and career development is supported through versatile tasks and continuous development, with approximately half of the personnel also owning the Company's shares.

The new growth strategy is for the 2026–2029 strategic period, during which the Company strengthens its position as the most personal bank in Finland, aiming to grow responsibly and profitably through developing ways to provide personal service, whilst also being a lucrative investment object for investors.

Fostering Excellent Customer Experience

OmaSp serves customers personally local and close in all service channels, both through diverse digital services and through its branch offices. The broad network of branches and extensive digital services ensures that the services are conveniently available in the form that suits the customer. The Company's comprehensive digital channels allow to access the bank regardless of location. OmaSp continuously develops its digital service channels to offer better personal service and automatise its service provision. The starting point for the development are the needs of customers and a high-quality customer experience. OmaSp wants to serve its customers efficiently and close to people, regardless of time and place, all over Finland.

This objective entails the Issuer's target to have the highest customer satisfaction in the industry among its primary customer categories, *i.e.* families and small and medium-sized enterprises as well as the target to offer its customers with the best customer experience. The Issuer aims to keep its customer experience at a high level by focusing on the development of value adding services according to customer needs, by reacting rapidly to changing customer needs by knowing its customers well, as well as by having high accessibility through advanced digital service channels and an extensive branch network. The Issuer is also a reliable banking partner for its customers, managing its customers' and its own financial affairs diligently, persistently and reliably.

Active Search of Profitable Growth through Excellent Customer Service and Good Service Accessibility

OmaSp believes that excellent customer service will speed up its profitable growth. Instead of price competition, OmaSp focuses on excellent customer service and high service accessibility. OmaSp strives towards excellent customer service and good service accessibility through being local and close to its customers both in digital and physical service channels. For these purposes, the Issuer seeks continuously to identify its customers' needs and to develop its services and service channels to meet the changing needs. The Issuer's management sees that this strategy creates growth opportunities particularly in larger cities where, to the understanding of the Issuer's management, many competitors are focusing more on price competition, at the expense of a good customer experience. The Issuer's competitors have reduced their presence in smaller municipalities. The Issuer is of the view, however, that many of these locations exhibit a strong demand for local services. This creates growth opportunities for OmaSp, as its management believes its strengths lie in its local expertise and in high service accessibility. OmaSp's competitive advantage stems from its ability to provide highly personalised service across all channels. OmaSp's goal is to be the most personal bank in Finland, offering customers seamless and personalised banking service across every interaction. This means ensuring that personal service is accessible through whichever channel the customer chooses — unlike many competitors who direct or limit customers to specific channels, such as digital-only services. In OmaSp's operating model, the customer selects their preferred service channel, and the bank provides comprehensive services fully available both digitally and through personal interaction. OmaSp views this approach as a key differentiator that supports its responsible and profitable growth in selected customer segments.

The Issuer's entire organisation is engaged in active sourcing of new customers to drive growth and strives proactively to highlight the benefits of good and skilled customer service. With its professional

service, OmaSp seeks to create value for its customers in the long-term, as the Issuer's management believes this to be more attractive for the customer than any, even momentary, lower prices from a bank whose service quality and accessibility do not compete with OmaSp's customer-oriented service level. High customer satisfaction improves the Issuer's chances for upselling, as well as increases customer loyalty, thus reducing customer churn. The Issuer's management believes that customer satisfaction and good recommendation rates are important when acquiring new customers, since satisfied customers are more likely to recommend OmaSp to others.

High Profitability is Fostered by Taking Care of Profitability of Customer Relationships, Focusing on Efficient Operations and Keeping the Costs of Funding Low

OmaSp's strategic objective is to seek growth only if the growth can be carried out profitably and without taking excessive risks. Focusing on a good customer experience allows the Issuer to maintain good profitability, as good customer experience allows for higher pricing customer acquisition without engaging in price competition. A large portion of the Issuer's costs relates to funding of the operations. Consequently, maintaining high profitability is also impacted by the Issuer's efficient risk management, high solvency and liquidity, which serve to enable low funding costs in relation to interest income of lending. In addition to the competitive price levels in lending and the funding of the operations, the Issuer seeks to provide services as efficiently as possible. For these purposes, the Issuer is continuously monitoring and optimising its distribution channel, both at a branch and employee level. Each of the Issuer's branches must demonstrate good profitability and a positive future outlook. Furthermore, the Issuer is heavily investing in digital service channels in order to automate customer service in order to improve its profitability. In addition to the service channels, the Issuer seeks to keep its administrative organisation efficient and lean to keep the administrative costs low.

Active Risk Management and Desire to Retain High Solvency at all Times

Keeping OmaSp's risks low is primarily based on three principal factors: 1) the Issuer operates in stable retail banking market segments in Finland, 2) keeps its customer and investment risk concentrations low, as well as 3) maintains a simple and transparent organisational structure. The Issuer keeps its credit risks low by practicing a strict credit policy and by focusing on secured loans in its lending. A simple and transparent organisational structure also facilitates risk management, supervision of operations and, when necessary, reacting to any detected shortcomings.

The Issuer has adopted systematic processes for managing operational risks. The entire organisation is responsible for risk management and, in addition, different parts of the Issuer have specialised risk management tasks. The Board of Directors determines the boundaries for risk-taking and approves the methods and systems for risk monitoring. The Issuer's management team is responsible for risk assessment and monitoring as part of the Issuer's operation. The management conducts risk monitoring on a daily basis, based on instructions approved by the Board of Directors. All employees are as part of their daily work responsible for risk monitoring and reporting any suspect activities. All employees have unified and clear instructions on how to act in different situations. In addition, OmaSp has separate risk management, compliance and internal audit functions that, *inter alia*, promote a healthy risk-taking culture, supervise risk management and ensure that the Board of Directors and management have an up-to-date and correct picture of the Company's profitability, efficiency and operative risks.

Credit risk management is crucial for the Issuer. Maintenance of a sound credit policy is an integral part of the Issuer's risk management, and thus, OmaSp has carefully determined a unified credit policy, which is followed in all lending throughout the Issuer. To the extent possible, credit decisions are made in the branches, as close to the customer as possible, because the local personnel have good local knowledge and best information regarding the customers. The quality of the Issuer's customer base also affects the levels of the Issuer's credit risks. OmaSp has historically focused and will also in the future focus on granting of secured loans to financially healthy customers. The precondition for the Issuer to grant a loan to a customer is always the customer's stable solvency and good credit rating. By focusing on private customers, as well as on small and medium-sized corporate customers, the Issuer is able to keep the risk concentrations related to individual customers low.

Under new rules of the Finnish Act on Credit Institutions, with effect from 1 July 2023, credit institutions must adopt healthy consumer lending criteria which do not jeopardise consumers' solvency in an apparent way. Credit institutions must also establish a risk classification system to reliably monitor and

assess default risk in consumer lending. Credit institutions are also subject to a new reporting obligation, which covers for example the risk classifications used in lending.

The Finnish Act on Credit Institutions has as of 1 July 2023 restricted new construction lending by limiting the amount credit institutions may lend to housing companies under construction within the meaning of the Finnish Act on Residential Property Trading (in Finnish: *asuntokauppalaki 843/1994*) to 60 per cent of the debt-free price of the shares in the new construction housing company to be offered for sale. The Finnish Act on Credit Institutions also prohibits credit institutions from including terms in the new construction housing company loan agreements which provide that loan repayment instalments do not have to be paid regularly within the first five years from the date the construction ended. Loan agreements may however provide for instalment-free periods or smaller instalments during the first 12 months after construction as well as temporary payment arrangements to secure the housing company's solvency.

Solvency management also forms a significant part of the Issuer's risk management. High solvency creates buffers against sudden negative shocks, but also allows the Issuer to seek high growth and dividend distribution to the owners. Furthermore, high solvency allows the Issuer to maintain its credit rating at a good level, which primarily decreases the cost of its funding. For more information on the Issuer's solvency position and applicable requirements, see "*– The Issuer's Capital Adequacy*" and "*– Funding, Liquidity and Solvency Requirements*". In addition to solvency, OmaSp aims to uphold high liquidity. The Company's dividend policy supports maintenance of sufficient solvency buffers. In accordance with the dividend policy the Issuer aims to distribute at least 30 per cent of the net profit to the shareholders.

Company's Business Operations, Services and Products

OmaSp provides its clients with a broad range of banking services through its own balance sheet, as well as by acting as an intermediary for its partners' products. The core of the Issuer's service offering consists of providing high quality daily banking and lending services to private and corporate customers and, in addition, the Issuer offers its private and corporate customers a wide range of different financing, savings and investment services.

Services provided by the Company

Private Customers	SME Customers
Daily Banking Services	Daily Banking Services
Wealth Management	Wealth Management
Financing	Financing
Savings	Savings
Credit Insurance	Advisory Services

Loans, Financing and Credit

OmaSp offers its private and corporate customers a multitude of different loans for the varying needs occurring in life and during the lifecycle of a company, with a focus on secured loans. For private customers, the Issuer offers, *inter alia*, mortgages, car loans, renovation loans, student loans and loans for other, even unexpected, needs of everyday life.

For corporate customers, OmaSp offers a comprehensive range of financing services for the financing of the corporate customers' business operations. The traditional business loan provided by the Issuer is well suited, for instance, for financing corporate investments. Securities that may be required by a corporate customer's counterparty for different kinds of deliveries, construction contracts, and purchase price payments may be arranged, if necessary, by a bank guarantee provided by OmaSp. OmaSp also offers its corporate customers a corporate account with an overdraft facility, with which the corporate customer can ensure liquidity in short-term and seasonal financing needs.

OmaSp acts as an independent issuer of Visa cards, and the Issuer's customers may also resort to a card credit offered by the Issuer to meet their financing needs. OmaSp finances the Visa credits from its own balance sheet.

The financing services offered by OmaSp as set forth above are additionally supplemented by various products of cooperation partners that OmaSp offers to its customers, such as various loan insurances and various conditional guarantees. For further information, please see section “– *OmaSp's Cooperation Partners*” below.

Accounts and Deposits

OmaSp provides its private and corporate customers with accounts for all customer needs. The Issuer offers its private customers, *inter alia*, current accounts, savings accounts, ASP accounts and rent security deposit accounts. For its corporate customers, the Issuer offers corporate accounts.

The deposits made into the accounts by the customers play a fundamental role in the Issuer's funding operations. Customer deposits account form a vast majority of the Company's total funding.

Card Business

OmaSp offers a wide variety of payment-related services to its private and corporate customers. OmaSp offers a payment card for the needs of nearly every user. OmaSp's cards can be used for payments in store and online, and for withdrawing cash in Finland and abroad. OmaSp's cards allow for the withdrawal of cash in conjunction with shopping in K-grocery stores and R-kiosks. OmaSp also offers a contactless payment feature in its cards as well as GooglePay and ApplePay compatibility.

OmaSp acts as an independent issuer of Visa cards and in their financing needs, and the Issuer's customers may also resort to card credit provided by OmaSp. The bank finances the Visa card credits from its own balance sheet.

A Visa Business Debit ATM and payment card may be connected to a corporate customer's account, allowing corporate customers to manage their payments and online purchases in addition to the traditional wire transfer and online banking payments as well as OmaSp Visa Business Credit corporate credit card.

In addition, OmaSp and Finnish trading sector forerunner Kesko Plc have jointly developed a co-branded K-Business Visa card, where OmaSp acts as the credit issuer and banking partner, while Kesko provides the Plussa loyalty and partner benefits ecosystem. The card combines Visa payment functionality with K-Group commercial benefits, allowing corporate customers to use a standard global payment instrument while simultaneously accessing retailer-driven advantages and services through the K-Business platform.

Payment Services

OmaSp provides its private and corporate customers with versatile daily banking services. In most of its branches, OmaSp offers its customers bank clerk services. Bank clerk services comprise of, *inter alia*, various forms of payment carried out at the bank and the processing of cash for private and corporate customers. OmaSp also provides its customers with services for cross-border payment traffic. Alongside various payment cards, OmaSp offers its customers payment services through which customers can pay their bills themselves either through online banking on their own computer, or through mobile payments, utilising OmaSp's OmaMobiili mobile online bank. Additionally, customers can pay their purchases in the form of online payments in online stores utilising OmaSp's own payment button, assuming that the online store in question has integrated this possibility into their website. Reciprocally, OmaSp's corporate customers may include OmaSp's payment button on their website to enable online payments through the websites.

Savings and Investment Services

OmaSp provides its private and corporate customers with various savings and investment services both independently as well as jointly together with its cooperation partners. The Company provides or

brokers to its customers *inter alia*, savings insurances, asset management insurances, pension saving, ASP accounts and fixed-term deposits, capitalisation agreements, shares and common funds.

The Issuer does not produce all of its investment and savings services by itself, but rather supplements its service offering by intermediating services of its cooperation partners. The Company intermediates, for instance, common fund products of Sp-Fund Management Company Ltd and insurance products of Fennia Henkivakuutus Oy.

OmaSp provides its private customers with the following savings and investment services: savings deposit account, investment deposit, ASP account, mutual funds, savings insurance, asset management insurance as well as shares and other book-entries. For its corporate customers, the Company offers the following savings and investment services: savings deposit account, investment deposit, mutual funds, capitalisation agreement, asset management capitalisation, group pension insurance as well as shares and other book-entries.

OmaSp's Cooperation Partners

OmaSp offers some of the services complementing the traditional banking operations and the Issuer's core business operations in collaboration with its cooperation partners. OmaSp has no ownership in its cooperation partners listed below.

Sp-Fund Management Company Ltd and Fennia Henkivakuutus Oy

OmaSp brokers Sp-Fund Management Company Ltd's mutual funds and Fennia Henkivakuutus Oy's insurance products. As remuneration for a sale made by OmaSp, it receives a portion of the subscription, redemption and management fees of the products sold. Cooperation with Sp-Fund Management Company Ltd and Fennia Henkivakuutus Oy ensures OmaSp the possibility of providing its customers with a wide-ranging selection of services supplementing its banking services, such as savings and investing services, loan insurance and life insurance products. By means of providing such services together with its cooperation partners, OmaSp can focus on its core business operations, *i.e.* operating and developing of retail banking services.

Central Bank of Savings Banks Finland Plc

OmaSp provides its own central credit institution services. OmaSp is independently responsible for and independently manages the liquidity of the payment account and other functions associated with it. OmaSp has an independent liquidity management and treasury function. Additionally, OmaSp has a T2 account, which it manages independently.

OmaSp acquires services related to the brokerage of customer payments from the Central Bank of Savings Banks Finland Plc ("**Central Bank of Savings Banks**").

Other Cooperation Partners

Other cooperation partners important for OmaSp include, *inter alia*, Finnvera and the European Investment Fund, which guarantee some of the corporate loans granted by OmaSp; NIB and EIB, providing the Company financing to be further brokered to small and medium-sized enterprises; as well as Insurance Limited Liability Company Garantia and AXA Partners, offering OmaSp's private customers loan guarantees and loan insurances.

In 2024, in cooperation with K Group, OmaSp launched a new credit card for SMEs, the K-Business Credit card.

Company's Customers and Service Channels

General

OmaSp's key customer groups are private customers as well as small and medium-sized enterprises as well as agricultural and forestry entrepreneurs. At the end of the period ended on 31 December 2025, the Company had about 200,000 customers (unaudited).

Private Customers

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, approximately 82 per cent of OmaSp's customers are private customers. Among private customers, OmaSp's target customers comprise customers desiring full-service banking services and appreciate good and easily accessible customer service. The majority of private customers utilize a minimum of three services offered by the Company. Thus, the Company has succeeded in obtaining a large number of full-service customers, whom the Company estimates to be more loyal than customers utilising just one or two of the services the Company offers.

According to the Company's management, growth has been achieved through excellent customer service and active sales efforts. The growth has been particularly strong in mortgage loans.

As of 31 December 2025, approximately 62 per cent of OmaSp's loan book was held by private customers.²

Corporate Customers and other Entities

Roughly 18 per cent of the Company's customers are corporate customers or other entities. In relation to corporate customers, the Company's target customers are companies that OmaSp is familiar with, having a stable business model and are looking for full-service banking services. The majority of the Company's corporate customers are small and medium-sized enterprises. A focal factor in the Company's strategy is acquiring and serving such small and medium-sized enterprises, whose business the Company has assessed to be financially healthy and stable.

On 31 December 2025, roughly 38 per cent of OmaSp's loan book was held by corporate customers and other entities, including SMEs, housing companies and agricultural and forestry entrepreneurs.³

Company's Service Channels

A key target of the Issuer is to serve its customers personally and to be local and close to its customers both in digital and traditional service channels. Historically, OmaSp's key market areas have included South Karelia, South Ostrobothnia, Southern Savonia, Häme, Kymenlaakso, Pirkanmaa, North Karelia and Satakunta, which has resulted in the network of branches previously being centralised into those areas. During the past few years, the Issuer has expanded its operations in all of Finland and wishes to strengthen its market position and to increase its customer volumes across the country.

Digital Service Channel

In order to be able to offer its services efficiently throughout the country, the Issuer has invested in developing its digital service channels and in optimising its branch network. The Issuer has comprehensive digital service channels, with the aid of which the Issuer is able to serve its customers regardless of the time and place.

At the core of the Company's digital services lies a versatile online bank, where private and corporate customers can manage their affairs pertaining to payments, accounts and cards, loans and asset management at the customers' convenience. OmaSp also offers its customers the OmaMobiili mobile online bank that allows customers to manage their daily banking affairs through a smartphone or a tablet. The Company also provides online identification services and an electronic signature service, through which customers can identify themselves in various online services and companies can identify their customers.

Branch Network

Alongside the digital services, OmaSp has an extensive and comprehensive branch network, which the Company seeks to actively develop for optimised efficiency. As part of the re-organisation of its

² Loan portfolio split by customer type and industry based on the parent company's figures.

³ Loan portfolio split by customer type and industry based on the parent company's figures.

operations, the Company has merged smaller branches and service locations into nearby branches in order to improve profitability. At the same time the Company has opened new branches in growth centres in locations in which the Company believes the branches can achieve good profitability and high customer flows. In 2023, the Company carried out the acquisition of Liedon Savings Bank's banking business, which strengthened the Company's branch network with nine new units located in the city of Turku and in Southwest Finland, and in 2024, the Company expanded its operations in the Helsinki metropolitan area to Vantaa and to the economic areas of Kuopio and Vaasa. On the date of this Base Prospectus, OmaSp has 48 branch offices.

OmaSp aspires to be a people-oriented bank and to distinguish itself from its competitors through personal service. An example of versatile personal service and being close to the customer is that OmaSp can even arrange home visits for such of its customers who for one reason or another are unable to manage their banking affairs electronically or at the nearest branch.

Funding, Liquidity and Solvency Requirements

Funding and Liquidity

OmaSp's funding base consists of deposits received from the public (liabilities to the public and public sector entities), loans from other credit institutions, bonds and certificates of deposit, and of subordinate liabilities. The cornerstone of the Company's funding comprises deposits received from the public. OmaSp has been active in the bond market since 2013. The bonds have allowed OmaSp to diversify and prolong the maturity of its funding base. OmaSp also utilizes certificates of deposit in its funding. Certificates of deposit add flexibility to OmaSp's funding, and the Company utilizes certificates of deposit for the purposes of short-term financing as well as for liquidity management.

The management of OmaSp's liquidity risk is based on the Company's ability to procure sufficient cash that is competitive in price in both the short and long term. The Company's main measures of liquidity risk assessment are the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). Both principles have been introduced by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. At the end of the six month period ended on 30 June 2026, the LCR was 320.3 per cent, the regulatory minimum requirement being 100 per cent. At the end of the six month period ended on 30 June 2026, the Company's NSFR was 128.4 per cent, the regulatory minimum requirement being 100 per cent.

In addition to regulatory liquidity requirements applicable to all institutions established in the European Union, the FIN-FSA has set a Company-specific liquidity requirement. By its decision on 14 February 2025, the FIN-FSA imposed on the Company a liquidity requirement to maintain a minimum survival horizon of at least three months in a scenario according to the stress test methodology of the European Central Bank. The requirement entered into force on 31 December 2025 and is valid until 31 December 2028 at the latest. The Company met the additional liquidity requirement and the survival horizon set by the FIN-FSA at the end of the financial year 2025.

The Issuer's Capital Adequacy and Solvency Requirements

The Issuer's Own Funds

On 30 June 2026, the total own funds (TC) came to EUR 581.7 (on 30 June 2025: EUR 581.4 million) million, of which Tier 1 capital (T1) accounted for EUR 558.1 (546.3) million. Tier 1 capital consisted entirely of Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1). Tier 2 capital (T2) EUR 23.6 (35.6) million consisted of debenture loans. Own funds were most significantly increased by retained earnings for the financial year 2025, which have been included in the Common Equity Tier 1 capital with the permission granted by the FIN-FSA and by the change in the fair value reserve.

Capital Requirements

Under the provisions applicable at a given time, the Company shall satisfy the solvency requirements as well as the risk and solvency management requirements applicable to its operations. The objective of the solvency management process is to assess whether the amount and nature of the Company's capital is adequate relative to the nature, extent and complexity of the Company's operations and

sufficient to cover all risks of the business and the operating environment. The Company's capital structure and solvency may affect its credit rating. Sufficient solvency is necessary for the availability of financing to enable the Company's growth and its potential for implementing its strategy.

The total capital requirement for Issuer's own funds consists of the Pillar I minimum capital requirement (8.0 per cent) and various buffer requirements. Buffer requirements, are among, others the capital conservation buffer set by the Credit Institution Act (2.5 per cent), the discretionary SREP requirement according to Pillar II, the countercyclical buffer requirement, and the systemic risk buffer.

On 14 February 2025, the FIN-FSA updated its SREP requirement based on the supervisory authority's estimate for OmaSp to a level of 2.25 per cent (previously 1.5 per cent). The requirement is valid from 30 June 2025 until 30 June 2028 at the latest. According to the overall assessment based on risk indicators, there are no grounds for applying a countercyclical buffer, and thus the FIN-FSA maintained the requirement at its basic level of 0 per cent. However, taking into account the geographical distribution of Oma Savings Bank Group's exposures, Oma Savings Bank Group is still subject to a countercyclical capital buffer requirement of 0.01%, arising from exposures in jurisdictions where a positive buffer requirement is in force. The systemic risk buffer requirement of 1.0 per cent set by the FIN-FSA for Finnish credit institutions strengthens the risk-bearing capacity of the banking sector. Oma Savings Bank Group's own funds clearly exceeded the total capital requirement: the surplus on own funds was EUR 170 million at 30 June 2026.

In addition to capital requirements, the FIN-FSA has issued an indicative additional capital recommendation for OmaSp under the Finnish Act on Credit Institutions, which rose to 1.5 per cent (previously 1.0 per cent) as of 31 March 2026. Taking into account the indicative additional capital recommendation, the surplus on own funds was EUR 137.3 million on 31 December 2025. The indicative additional capital recommendation to be covered by Common Equity Tier 1 capital is valid until further notice.

The minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) set by the Financial Stability Authority for Oma Savings Bank Group under the Resolution Act consists of a requirement based on overall risk (9.5 per cent) and a requirement based on the total amount of liabilities used in calculating the leverage ratio (3.0 per cent). In the situation on 30 June 2026, Oma Savings Bank Group meets the set requirement with its own funds.

The Financial Stability Authority set an updated level for the minimum amount of own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL requirement) for the Company on 19 March 2026 and revoked the decision issued on 21 March 2025. According to the new decision, the updated MREL consists of a total risk-based requirement of 23.10 per cent (previously 20.88 per cent) and a requirement based on the total amount of exposures used in the calculation of the leverage ratio is 7.92 per cent (previously 7.89 per cent). The updated MREL requirement entered into force on 17 April 2026 (previously 17 April 2027). At the end of the six month period ended on 30 June 2026, the Company's total risk-based MREL ratio stood at approximately 29.1 per cent, and its leverage ratio exposure-based MREL ratio stood at approximately 11.9 per cent. Thus, the Company met the requirement in the situation on 30 June 2026 and continues to meet it at the date of this Prospectus.

Capital Adequacy Position

The total capital (TC) ratio of Oma Savings Bank Group was 19.45 per cent during the six month period ended on 30 June 2026 (on 30 June 2025: 18.74 per cent), the total capital requirement being 13.76 per cent. The Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) ratio was 18.66 (on 30 June 2025: 17.59) per cent, the CET1 requirement being 9.28 per cent. The Company has set a minimum threshold for the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio at least 2 percentage points above the regulatory requirement in the medium-term, below which the Company does not intend to fall.

Risk-weighted assets were EUR 2,991.2 million at the end of six month period ended on 30 June 2026 (on 30 June 2025: EUR 3,105.0 million). The CRR3 changes that took effect at the beginning of 2025 lowered risk-weighted assets. The Company applies in the capital requirement calculation for credit risk calculation the standardised approach and for operational risk the basic indicator approach.

Leverage Ratio

The Oma Savings Bank Group's leverage ratio is presented in accordance with the European Commission Delegated Regulation and the figure describes the ratio of Oma Savings Bank Group's Tier 1 capital to the total exposures. Oma Savings Bank Group's leverage ratio 30 June 2026 7.7 (7.4) per cent.

The total leverage ratio exposures decreased by EUR 259.8 million. The financial year's 2025 profit and the change in the fair value reserve increased Tier 1 capital most significantly.

The Company monitors excessive leverage as part of capital adequacy management process. An internal minimum target level has been set for Oma Savings Bank Group's leverage ratio as part of risk budgeting included in the overall risk strategy.

The CRR2 regulation obligates the maintenance of a leverage ratio of a minimum of 3 per cent. On 14 February 2025, as part of the ongoing supervisory review process SREP, the FIN-FSA maintained the indicative additional capital requirement (P2R-LR) at 0.25 per cent. The requirement is valid from 30 June 2025, however until 30 June 2028 at the latest. The P2R-LR requirement must be covered by Tier 1 capital.

Mortgage Bank Operations

OmaSp was granted permission by the FIN-FSA to launch mortgage bank operations on 14 September 2017. The mortgage bank functions as part of OmaSp's banking business. The MCBA entered into force in Finland on 8 July 2022. As of 30 June 2022, the FIN-FSA has granted OmaSp a licence to operate mortgage banking under the new Act that entered into force on 8 July 2022. Mortgage bank operations constitute business operations entailing the issuance of covered bonds. The covered bonds are secured by the mortgages granted by OmaSp. The mortgage bank operations have allowed OmaSp to diversify its funding.

In September 2025, Standard & Poor's (S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited, S&P Global division) confirmed OmaSp's long-term funding issuer credit rating at BBB and short-term funding credit rating at A-2. At the same time S&P changed OmaSp's outlook from stable to negative. The negative outlook is based on the credit rating agency's concern about the quality of the Company's credit portfolio as the amount of non-performing loans (NPLs) exceeds the credit rating agency's previous expectations and the average amount of non-performing loans of domestic references.

On 14 July 2026, S&P placed OmaSp's long-term credit rating of "BBB" on CreditWatch with positive implications. The placement follows S-Bank's Tender Offer (see also "*Information about the Issuer – Recent Events*"). If the Tender Offer is completed as announced, OmaSp could be viewed as a subsidiary of the S-Bank Group and may benefit from ongoing and extraordinary group support. S&P indicated that the positive CreditWatch placement reflects the possibility of a one-notch upgrade of OmaSp's long-term issuer credit rating following completion of the Tender Offer. If S-Bank does not complete the Tender Offer, S&P stated that it would remove the CreditWatch placement and reassess any implications for OmaSp's standalone credit profile.

As part of launching its mortgage bank operations, OmaSp applied to be admitted as a direct monetary policy counterparty of the European Central Bank (ECB) and as party of the TARGET2 system (the system preceding the T2), which enables the use of central bank financing in the maintenance of short-term and long-term liquidity. The Issuer's TARGET2 account at the Bank of Finland was opened in September 2017.

OmaSp has issued covered bonds under its EUR 4,000 million bond programme since December 2017. At the date of this Base Prospectus, OmaSp's covered bonds have been granted a credit rating of AAA by S&P Global Ratings.

S&P Global Ratings Europe is established in the European Economic Area and on the date of this Base Prospectus, it is registered to the register of European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16

September 2009 on credit rating agencies (the Credit Rating Agencies Regulation) available at <http://www.esma.europa.eu/page/list-registered-and-certified-CRAs>.

History and Development of OmaSp

OmaSp has long traditions in Finland extending to the late 1800s. OmaSp can trace its roots back to the Lappeenranta Savings Bank, which opened its doors for the first time on 13 February 1875. The Issuer was formed in its current form out of the merger between Töysän Säästöpankki and Kuortaneen Säästöpankki in 2009, continuing their business operations under the name of Oma Savings Bank. Parkanon Säästöpankki joined the Issuer in 2013. Kantasäästöpankki, Suodenniemen Säästöpankki and Etelä-Karjalan Säästöpankki joined in 2014. In the fall of 2015, the business operations of Joroisten Osuuspankki and Pyhäselän Paikallisosuuspankki were merged into the Issuer. In 2016, the Company acquired approximately 48.0 per cent holding in SAV-Rahoitus Oyj, and on 31 December 2018 the holding amounted to 50.7 per cent. SAV-Rahoitus Oyj has been consolidated in OmaSp's consolidated financial statement since the year of acquisition, 2016. In 2017, the Issuer acquired S Bank's small and medium-sized enterprises as well as agricultural and forestry business operations.

The Issuer completed an initial public offering ("IPO") of its shares in the end of 2018 and trading in the Company's shares commenced on the regulated market of the Helsinki Stock Exchange on 4 December 2018.

On December 2021, the Company acquired the business of Eurajoen Savings Bank in accordance with the acquisition plan. On 29 June 2022, OmaSp announced that it is streamlining its group structure and SAV-Rahoitus Oyj was consolidated into Oma Savings Bank Group using the equity method, after which Oma Savings Bank Group consists of the parent company OmaSp and its subsidiary, the real estate company Lappeenrannan Säästökeskus.

In May 2022, the Company launched negotiations to acquire Liedon Savings Bank's banking business, and the acquisition was completed on 28 February 2023. The acquisition increased the Company's balance sheet by a total of EUR 1,448.0 million and the number of customers grew to more than 200,000 customers. The Company's branch network strengthened with nine new units located in the city of Turku and in Southwest Finland.

In May 2023, the Company and Svenska Handelsbanken AB agreed on an arrangement whereby the Company will acquire Svenska Handelsbanken AB's SME enterprise operations in Finland. The acquisition was completed on 1 September 2024. The acquired SME business is geographically located all over Finland. The deposit portfolio transferred to the Company was approximately EUR 440 million and the loan portfolio approximately EUR 500 million. Approximately 10,000 customers transferred to OmaSp in the acquisition, and at the same time 30 people transferred to OmaSp as old employees.

On 9 July 2026, S-Bank Plc announced a voluntary recommended public cash tender offer for all shares in OmaSp. (For more information see "*Recent Events*" below).

Recent Events

- OmaSp announced on 5 February 2026 that the FIN-FSA had initiated a hearing procedure under the Administrative Procedure Act concerning imposing possible administrative sanctions on OmaSp. In the FIN-FSA's view, there were grounds to suspect that the Company had violated certain provisions of the Market Abuse Regulation and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU 2016/347) that govern insider lists.

On 15 May 2026, the FIN-FSA notified the Company of a combined penalty payment of EUR 400,000 imposed on the Company, relating to the periods 7 January 2021–23 June 2021 and 13 April 2022–13 May 2022. According to FIN-FSA, OmaSp failed to draw up insider lists at a time when it possessed, at the latest, insider information. The Company also did not update the insider lists without delay after individuals no longer had access to insider information. In addition, the Company's insider lists did not contain all the information required under the regulations.

The Company has already implemented measures to further develop its insider management and has renewed its insider process guidelines and increased system support for these processes.

The Company recorded a one-off expense of EUR 400,000 related to the penalty payment in the second quarter. The penalty had no material impact on the Company, its results of operations or its financial position.

- The Annual General Meeting was held on 16 April 2026.

The Annual General Meeting decided that a dividend of EUR 0.36 per share and an additional dividend of EUR 0.14 per share be paid from the distributable funds of the parent company for each share entitled to receive a dividend for the financial year 2025, amounting to a total of approximately EUR 17.0 million, and that the remaining distributable funds be retained in equity.

The Annual General Meeting resolved to re-elect the current members of the Board; Juhana Brotherus, Irma Gillberg-Hjelt, Jaakko Ossa, Carl Pettersson, Kati Riikonen and Juha Volotinen. The Annual General Meeting resolved to elect Eeva Ahdekivi and Jens Jensen as new members of OmaSp's Board of Directors.

The Annual General Meeting further resolved to elect PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy as the new auditor of the Company.

- On 18 February and 4 March 2026 OmaSp announced that it has repurchased its outstanding covered bond notes maturing in 2026, in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 100,000,000. The aim of the transactions is to optimize the Company's financing structure.

The Company has cancelled the acquired notes. The repurchases will reduce OmaSp's interest expenses and financing risk, as well as strengthen its credit profile.

The Company does not intend to carry out further repurchases and aims to maintain the outstanding nominal amount of the bond notes at EUR 500,000,000.

Following the cancellation of the repurchased notes, the outstanding nominal amount of the bond (ISIN FI4000522974) will be EUR 500,000,000.

- On 21 October 2025, Markus Souru, Director of the Service Network and a member of Oma Savings Bank Group's Management Team, left his position. Markus Lauri was appointed as interim Director of the Service Network.
- On 30 October 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company decided to discontinue OmaSp's IRB approval application process. The Board also decided that the Company will not seek to accumulate IRB experience or pursue submission of an IRB approval application to the Financial Supervisory Authority in the near future. The discontinuation has no material financial impact and does not affect the Company's reported capital adequacy position.
- On 24 June 2026, OmaSp announced that the FIN-FSA has evaluated the operations of OmaSp for the period 19 December 2018 – 4 February 2025 and has initiated a hearing procedure in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. The hearing is related to the Company's credit risk management, governance and management system, and reporting of large customer exposures. In the view of the FIN-FSA, the 25 per cent regulatory limit relating to the largest customer exposure was exceeded during the period from Q4 2022 to Q3 2024. Based on corrected data reviewed by FIN-FSA, the exposures related to the largest customer group have been below the 25% threshold since the fourth quarter of 2024. The FIN-FSA is assessing whether the conditions for imposing administrative sanctions, such as an administrative fine or a public warning, have been met. OmaSp has been cooperating with the FIN-FSA and began taking measures in 2024 to improve its credit risk management, reporting practices and internal processes. OmaSp is preparing for possible sanctions issued by FIN-

FSA and made a provision of EUR 2.5 million in the second quarter of 2026.

- On 9 July 2026, S-Bank Plc ("**S-Bank**") announced a voluntary recommended public cash tender offer of EUR 17.20 per share for all shares in OmaSp ("**Tender Offer**"). Etelä-Karjalan Säästöpankkisäätiö sr, Parkanon Säästöpankkisäätiö sr, Liedon Säästöpankkisäätiö sr, Töysän Säästöpankkisäätiö sr and Kuortaneen Säästöpankkisäätiö sr, which in aggregate hold approximately 59.9 per cent of the outstanding shares and votes in OmaSp, have irrevocably undertaken to accept the Tender Offer. The Board of Directors of OmaSp, represented by a quorum comprising the non-conflicted members of the Board of Directors, has unanimously decided to recommend that the shareholders of OmaSp accept the tender offer. The Tender Offer is expected to be completed during the fourth quarter of 2026. According to information published by S-Bank, the completion of the Tender Offer is not expected to have any immediate material effects on the operations or assets, the position of the management or employees, or the business locations of OmaSp. However, as is customary, S-Bank intends to change the composition of the Board of Directors of OmaSp after the completion of the Tender Offer. After the completion of the Tender Offer S-Bank aims to delist OmaSp and OmaSp would continue as a subsidiary of S-Bank. Further, depending on the strategic and commercial considerations by S-Bank following the completion of the Tender Offer and/or the delisting of the shares of OmaSp from the regulated market of Nasdaq Helsinki Ltd, S-Bank may implement certain changes over time as part of customary business evaluation. The offer price represents a premium of approximately 52.5 per cent compared to the volume-weighted average trading price during the twelve-month period and approximately 47.0 per cent compared to the closing price as of 8 July 2026.

On 16 July 2026, the FIN-FSA approved the Finnish language version of the tender offer document relating to the Tender Offer. The offer period for the Tender Offer commenced on 17 July 2026 at 9:30 a.m. (Finnish time) and will expire on 25 September 2026 at 4:00 p.m. (Finnish time), unless S-Bank extends the offer period is extended in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Tender Offer (the "**Offer Period**"). S-Bank will announce the preliminary result of the Tender Offer on or about the first Finnish banking day following the expiration of the Offer Period.

On 14 July 2026, S&P placed OmaSp's long-term credit rating of "BBB" on CreditWatch with positive implications. The placement follows the Tender Offer. If S-Bank completes the Tender Offer as announced, OmaSp could be viewed as a subsidiary of the S-Bank Group and may benefit from ongoing and extraordinary group support. S&P indicated that the positive CreditWatch placement reflects the possibility of a one-notch upgrade of OmaSp's long-term issuer credit rating following completion of the Tender Offer. If S-Bank does not complete the Tender Offer, S&P stated that it would remove the CreditWatch placement and reassess any implications for OmaSp's standalone credit profile.

On 27 August 2026, S-Bank announced that it has received the required merger control clearance from the Finnish Competition and Consumer Authority for the completion of the Tender Offer. Consequently, the Tender Offer is, with respect to regulatory approvals, now only conditional on the approval of notifications (including notifications for ownership control purposes) pursuant to the Act on Credit Institutions by the competent authority. The completion of the Tender Offer remains conditional on the fulfillment, or S-Bank having waived to the extent permitted by applicable law, of certain other conditions on or by the date of S-Bank's announcement of the final result of the Tender Offer.

In addition to the above, there are no recent events particular to the Issuer, which are to a material extent relevant to the evaluation of the Issuer's solvency.

Organisational Structure

The Oma Savings Bank Group consists of the parent company (Oma Savings Bank Plc) and its subsidiary Kiinteistö Oy Lappeenrannan Säästökeskus (100 per cent holding). OmaSp's banking operations and the related business operations are carried out by the parent company of the group.

Kiinteistö Oy Lappeenrannan Säästökeskus is domiciled in Lappeenranta and its line of business is to control pursuant to a lease agreement a land lot No. 18, with its surface area being c. 1,915 m², located in the II Centre district of the town of Lappeenranta, in block No. 5, as well as to own and control the commercial and office building situated on the land lot, which houses the Issuer's headquarters.

In addition, Oma Savings Bank Group has associated companies GT Invest Oy (48.7 per cent holding) and City Kauppapaikat Oy (45.3 per cent holding) as well as joint ventures and joint operations SAV-Rahoitus Oyj (48.2 per cent holding), Figure Taloushallinto Oy (25 per cent holding), Deleway Projects Oy (49 per cent holding) and housing company Seinäjoen Oma Savings Bank house (30.5 per cent holding).

OmaSP is not dependent upon other entities within Oma Savings Bank Group.

Governmental, Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

On 3 May 2024, OmaSp announced that the FIN-FSA had filed a request for a police investigation concerning suspected securities market offences related to the Company and was concurrently investigating the need to impose administrative sanctions on the Company. OmaSp announced on 11 December 2025 that the police investigation and consideration of charges in the securities market offences had been concluded and that no requests for criminal sanctions had been presented to be imposed on OmaSp in the matter.

The Company announced on 5 February 2026 that the FIN-FSA had initiated a hearing procedure under the Administrative Procedure Act concerning imposing possible administrative sanctions on OmaSp. In the FIN-FSA's view, there were grounds to suspect that the Company had violated certain provisions of the Market Abuse Regulation and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU 2016/347) that govern insider lists.

On 15 May 2026, the FIN-FSA notified the Company of a combined penalty payment of EUR 400,000 imposed on the Company, relating to the periods 7 January 2021–23 June 2021 and 13 April 2022–13 May 2022. According to FIN-FSA, OmaSp failed to draw up insider lists at a time when it possessed, at the latest, insider information. The Company also did not update the insider lists without delay after individuals no longer had access to insider information. In addition, the Company's insider lists did not contain all the information required under the regulations.

The Company has already implemented measures to further develop its insider management and has renewed its insider process guidelines and increased system support for these processes.

The Company recorded a one-off expense of EUR 400,000 related to the penalty payment in the second quarter. The penalty had no material impact on the Company, its results of operations or its financial position.

In June 2024, the Company announced that it would file a request for an investigation with the police in relation to non-compliance with the guidelines on lending. This investigation is proceeding according to the schedules of the authorities, and the Company will report on the progress of the investigation in accordance with its ongoing disclosure policy. At the date of this Base Prospectus, the Company has no further information on the matter.

At the end of the year 2024, the Company filed an investigation request with police regarding suspicion of breach of banking secrecy regulation in a public debate. At the date of this Base Prospectus, the Company has no further information in this regard. In February 2026, Pasi Sydänlammi, the former CEO of Finnish savings bank Oma Säästöpankki, and former Deputy CEO Pasi Turtio are suspected of aggravated fraud. The District Court of South Ostrobothnia is due to hear demands from the National Bureau of Investigation for precautionary asset seizures in connection with the case. The suspected offences relate primarily to the bank's lending practices, during which a senior employee

is alleged to have manipulated the credit process, resulting in credit losses of approximately EUR 84 million in 2024 of which EUR 64 million was linked to conduct that violated internal guidelines.

An arbitration proceeding regarding the compensation and remuneration related to the termination of former CEO Pasi Sydänlammi's executive agreement has ended in a settlement in January 2026.

Three former members of Oma Säästöpankki's board of directors — Jaana Sandström, Jyrki Mäkynen, and Aila Hemminki — are being prosecuted for insider trading, with the case to be heard at the Helsinki District Court in spring 2026. Charges were dropped against three other individuals. The suspected offences relate to the period 2020–2022 and were originally brought to light by a FIN-FSA referral to the police. According to public information available to the Issuer, the proceedings against Jyrki Mäkynen and Aila Hemminki concluded in March 2026 in a conviction for abuse of inside information, whereas as at the date of this Base Prospectus the proceedings against Jaana Sandström remain ongoing.

Apart from the above, during the 12 months preceding the date of this Base Prospectus, OmaSp has not been a party to any legal, arbitration or administrative proceedings that may have or have had, in the recent past, a material impact upon the financial position or profitability of OmaSp or its subsidiaries, and to the OmaSp's knowledge no such proceedings are pending or threatened.

Material Contracts

OmaSp has outsourced certain payment transfers and central banking services, where OmaSp uses the transfer and clearing services of the Central Bank of Savings Banks Finland Plc. On the date of this Base Prospectus, Kyndryl-Samlink provides to OmaSp banking information services (core banking systems, operating and infrastructure services and technical support) as well as financial management services.

Apart from the contracts listed above, there are no material contracts that are not entered into in the ordinary course of the Issuer's business, which could result in the Issuer or any of its subsidiary company being under an obligation or entitlement that is material to the Issuer's ability to meet its obligation to the Noteholders.

FINANCIAL AND TREND INFORMATION

Historical Financial Information

Oma Savings Bank Group's audited consolidated financial statements and audited parent company financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 have been incorporated into this Base Prospectus by reference (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*"). Oma Savings Bank Group's consolidated audited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union. The applicable Finnish accounting and corporate legislation and regulatory requirements have also been taken into account when preparing the notes to the financial statements.

In addition, Oma Savings Bank Group's unaudited consolidated Interim Report 30 June 2026 as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2026, prepared in accordance with "*IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting*" including the unaudited comparative consolidated financial information as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2025, has been incorporated into the Base Prospectus by reference (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*").

Except for the financial statements as of and for the financial years ended 31 December 2025, the information included in this Base Prospectus has not been audited.

No Significant Change in the Financial Position

There has been no significant change in the financial position of the Issuer or Oma Savings Bank Group since the end of the last financial period for which the audited financial statements, unaudited interim financial statements or unaudited financial statements bulletins of the Issuer or Oma Savings Bank Group have been incorporated in this Base Prospectus by reference.

Trend Information

No Material Adverse Change in the Prospects of the Issuer

There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer since the end of the last financial period for which the audited financial statements of the Issuer have been incorporated in this Base Prospectus by reference.

No Significant Change in the Financial Performance

There has been no significant change in the financial performance of the Issuer or Oma Savings Bank Group since the end of the last financial period for which the audited financial statements, unaudited interim financial statements or unaudited financial statements bulletins of the Issuer or Oma Savings Bank Group have been incorporated in this Base Prospectus by reference.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

Board of Directors

According to the Issuer's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors shall have a minimum of five (5) and a maximum of eight (8) members and no more than two (2) deputy members. As per the Articles of Association, the term of a member of the Board of Directors expires at the end of the next Annual General Meeting following the election. The Board of Directors elects a Chairman from among its members to serve for the duration of the term of the Board and one (1) to two (2) Vice Chairmen. The Board of Directors is responsible for the Issuer's administration and the due organisation of operations. The Board of Directors adopts the principles concerning OmaSp's strategy, organisation, accounting and finances control. The Board of Directors has prepared a written charter for its operations, which defines the key tasks and operating principles of the Board.

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the Board of Directors of OmaSp has eight (8) members. The members of the Board of Directors are as follows:

Name	Year born	Position	Elected to the Board of Directors
Jaakko Ossa	1965	Chairman	2023, Member since 2024
Carl Pettersson	1979	Vice Chairman	2024; Member since 2025
Juhana Brotherus	1986	Member	2024
Irma Gillberg-Hjelt	1962	Member	2024
Kati Riikonen	1971	Member	2024
Juha Volotinen	1975	Member	2024
Eeva Ahdekivi	1966	Member	2026
Jens Jensen	1973	Member	2026

Jaakko Ossa, Chairman of the Board of Directors, serves as Professor of finance law at the University of Turku, Chairman of the delegation of Taxpayers Association of Finland (TAF), the inspector of the Satakuntalais-Hämäläinen Student Nation (in Finnish: *osakunta*) of the University of Turku, expert member in Asianajotoimisto Astrea Oy and Ossa Partners Oy, and has an extensive written production, particularly in the field of corporate taxation and investment taxation. He has served as a Member of the Board of Directors in several companies, including Liedon Savings Bank, Sp-Fund Management Company and the Savings Bank Association. He holds a Doctorate in law and the honorary title of Master of Laws, trained on the bench (in Finnish: *varatuomari*).

Carl Pettersson, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and Member of the Board of Directors, acts as the Managing Director of Elo Pension Company since 2021. Pettersson holds a Bachelor of Business Administration and an eMBA.

Juhana Brotherus, Member of the Board of Directors, serves as CEO in Finnish Work Association since 2026. Brotherus holds a Master of Economic Sciences.

Irma Gillberg-Hjelt, Member of the Board of Directors, has served as the Executive Vice President and Head of Corporate Banking of Aktia Bank Plc in 2017–2020. In addition, Gillberg-Hjelt has been a member of the Board of Directors of Saldo Bank UAB in 2023–2024. Gillberg-Hjelt holds a Master of Laws.

Kati Riikonen, Member of the Board of Directors, serves as Vice President in Sales & Marketing at EG A/S since 2025 and a member of the Board of Directors of Verkkokauppa.com Plc since 2023. Riikonen holds a Master of Business Administration.

Juha Volotinen, Member of the Board of Directors, serves as the CIO of the Municipality Finance Plc since 2021. Volotinen holds a Master of Economic Sciences.

Eeva Ahdekivi, DBA, M.Sc. (Econ.) is an investment professional and board member. Among other roles, Ahdekivi has previously worked as an investment banker, Portfolio Manager at Pohjola Varainhoito, Chief Investment Officer at Solidium, and CEO of Hartwall Capital. Ahdekivi is a member of the Board of Directors of LocalTapiola General Mutual Insurance Company, Vice Chair of the

Market Practice Board of the Securities Market Association, a member of the advisory board of Tekir Oy, and a board member of the Sibelius Academy Foundation and the Helsingin Kauppakorkeakoulun tukisäätiö foundation.

Jens Jensen, M.Sc. (Econ.) is the CEO of Suvia Group Oy. Jensen has extensive experience in leading service- and insurance-related operations. He previously served as the Head of Corporate Customers at Suomen Terveystalo Oy, and before that held management positions at If P&C Insurance Ltd, Aktia and MeritaNordbanken. Jensen is a member of the Board of Ålands Ömsesidiga Försäkringsbolag.

Board Committees

The Issuer has had a remuneration committee since 2018. The remuneration committee consists of at least three (3) members, elected annually from amongst and by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors specifies the tasks of the remuneration committee within the rules of procedure adopted by the Board of Directors. The tasks of the remuneration committee consist of the preparation of the compensation and other economic benefits of the CEO and other management, the preparation of matters relating to the Company's incentive schemes, the evaluation of the CEO's and management's compensation, caring for the appropriateness of the incentive schemes, the preparation of appointment matters in relation to the CEO and other management as well as the surveying of their successors and the development of the remuneration of the personnel and the organisation. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the members of the remuneration committee are Juhana Brotherus (Chairman), Jaakko Ossa and Juha Volotinen.

In May 2024, the Board of Directors established an audit committee. The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring, supervising and preparing the following matters regarding financial reporting and auditing as well as sustainability reporting and its verification:

- Credit institution's reporting system
- Effectiveness of internal control and audit and risk management systems
- Auditing
- Independence of the auditor and sustainability reporting auditor, in particular the provision of services other than auditing and sustainability reporting assurance by the auditor
- Preparation of the election of the auditor and sustainability reporting auditor.

In addition to these obligations under the Credit Institutions Act, the Audit Committee of OmaSp:

- Prepares the accounting policies for the Company's Financial Statements and Sustainability reporting
- Prepares the Company's Financial Statements for approval by the Board of Directors
- Prepares the Corporate Governance Statement.

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the members of the audit committee are Carl Pettersson (Chairman), Kati Riikonen and Eeva Ahdekivi.

In January 2025, the Board of Directors established a risk committee. The Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in the assessment of risk management and compliance of the Issuer. In addition, the Risk Committee assists the Remuneration Committee in assessing the risk dimensions of the Issuer's remuneration processes. The Risk Committee of OmaSp:

- Handles the guidelines and reports of OmaSp's independent validation function
- Monitors the remediation progress of findings given by independent functions and the FIN-FSA
- Prepares strategies and policies of OmaSp's risk management and compliance functions
- Prepares proposal of capital and liquidity assessment statements for approval by the Board of Directors
- Assesses the risk profile and risk culture of OmaSp

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the members of the risk committee are Irma Gillberg-Hjelt (Chairman), Jens Jensen and Juha Volotinen.

On 9 July 2026, S-Bank announced a voluntary recommended public cash tender offer for all shares in OmaSp. The Tender Offer is expected to be completed during the fourth quarter of 2026. As is customary, S-Bank intends to change the composition of the Board of Directors of OmaSp after the completion of the Tender Offer. See also *“Information about the Issuer - Recent Events”*.

CEO and Management Team

CEO

The Board of Directors appoints the Issuer's CEO. The CEO supervises the Issuer's day-to-day administration in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association, the directions of the Board as well as other regulations.

The CEO is responsible for implementing OmaSp's strategy and for the day to day administration of the Company in accordance with the instructions and specifications of the Board of Directors.

Karri Alameri (born 1963) acts as the Company's CEO. Alameri started in his position on 31 March 2025. Alameri has strong experience in the financial sector and joined OmaSp from the Savings Banks Group, where he served as the CEO between 2022 and 2025. Prior to this, he held several management positions in the Savings Banks Group, OP Financial Group and Danske Bank. Alameri holds a B.Sc. (Econ.) and is a Certified European Financial Analyst (CEFA).

Management Team

Oma Savings Bank Group's Management Team consists of the CEO and other members appointed by the Board of Directors. The management team's purpose is to assist the CEO in managing the operations of the Company. At the date of this Base Prospectus, the members of the Management Team are as follows:

Name	Year born	Position	Appointed
Hanna Sirkiä	1972	Chief Legal Officer	2023
Sarianna Liiri	1981	Deputy CEO, Chief Financial and Administrative Officer	2015
Ville Rissanen	1971	Chief Digital Information Officer	2019
Kalle Virtanen	1975	Chief Operating Officer	2025
Pirjetta Soikkeli	1969	Chief Communication Officer	2025
Sasu Sihvonen	1974	Chief Risk Officer	2025

Hanna Sirkiä, Chief Legal Officer, has previously served in legal affairs and risk control positions in the financial sector, and as Lawyer and Partner in a legal office. She holds a Master's Degree in law and the honorary title of Master of Laws, trained on the bench (in Finnish: varatuomari) in 2000.

Sarianna Liiri, Chief Financial and Administrative Officer and Deputy CEO, has previously served as the Company's Interim CEO and Administrative Officer and held various expert and supervisory positions in OmaSp and Etelä-Karjalan Säästöpankki. In addition, Liiri has been a member of the Board of Directors of the South Karelia Chamber of Commerce since 2018 and a member of the Board of Directors of Figure Taloushallinto Oy since 2019. She holds an eMBA and a Master's Degree in Economic Sciences.

Ville Rissanen, Chief Digital Information Officer, serves as Member of the Representative Council of the Karjaan-Pohjan Savings Bank Foundation and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Pääminne Oy. Previously, he has served as IT Director at Aktia Bank Ltd and at Gyllenberg Private Bank, Member of the Board of Directors of Aktia Finance Ltd and Deputy Member of the Board of Directors of Samlink Oy. He holds a Master's Degree in Economic Sciences.

Kalle Virtanen, Chief Operating Officer, has previously served as Director, Head of Financial Services, Legal at EY from 2022 to 2025 and has held various positions at Nordea, including Legal Counsel, Vice President of Corporate Banking, Chief Advisor, Head of Private Banking, Head of Unit and Head of Legal Advisory. He holds a law degree, an L.L.M and the CEFA qualification.

Pirjetta Soikkeli, Chief Communication Officer, has previously served as Director of Communications, Marketing, and Sustainability at Handelsbanken Finland. In addition, Soikkeli has held leadership positions in communications, marketing, and sustainability at Metsä Group, Fortum, and Stora Enso. She holds degrees in forestry (MMM) and business administration (MBA).

Sasu Sihvonen, Chief Risk Officer, has prior to joining OmaSp been Senior Advisor at EY since 2024. Previously, he worked for Nordea Funds Ltd as Chief Risk Officer in Helsinki in 2019–2024 and as Head of Risk Management in Nordea Bank in New York in 2017–2019. Sihvonen holds a M.Sc. (Econ.).

In addition, **Roosa-Maria Syvänniemi** is the personnel-elected representative in the management team. The term of office is a calendar year. Roosa-Maria Syvänniemi works as a Senior Relationship Manager for the corporate bank.

Conflicts of Interest

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, Jaakko Ossa, is also a member of the board of directors of a shareholder that has given an irrevocable undertaking the Tender Offer made by S-Bank in July 2026 (see also “*Information about the Issuer – Recent Events*”). Therefore, Jaako Ossa has not participated in any assessment, review or decision-making concerning the Tender Offer or related matters by the OmaSp Board or in any decision-making concerning the recommendation of the OmaSp’s Board of Directors or the combination agreement.

Other than mentioned above, the members of the Board of Directors, the CEO and members of the management team of the Company do not have conflicts of interest with any duties to OmaSp and their private interests and/or their other duties.

Corporate Governance

In its decision making and governance, OmaSp applies the Finnish Limited Liability Companies Act (624/2006, as amended), the Act on Credit Institutions, the Act on Savings Banks (2001/1502, as amended) and the Company’s Articles of Association and the rules of procedure for its Board of Directors. Additional provisions on governance and more detailed definitions of the duties of each entity within OmaSp are included in the internal instructions, guidelines and rules of OmaSp. The Company also applies the rules and guidelines issued by the Helsinki Stock Exchange. The Company also complies with the Finnish Corporate Governance Code issued by the Securities Market Association.

Shareholders exercise their voting power at the General Meeting, which is the Company’s highest decision-making body.

The Company’s Articles of Association include a stipulation regarding a Shareholders’ Nomination Committee (“Nomination Committee”). The Nomination Committee’s task is to prepare proposals regarding the election of the members of the Board of Directors and their compensations for the next Annual General Meeting and, if needed, for the next Extraordinary General Meeting.

The Issuer’s Board of Directors makes decisions on the Issuer’s business operations and strategic matters. Additionally, it is the Board of Director’s responsibility to make decisions on the most significant matters related to the Issuer’s operations and to select the Issuer’s CEO. The Issuer’s Board of Directors consists of eight members. Jaakko Ossa is the Chairman and Carl Pettersson the Vice Chairman.

The Issuer’s CEO is in charge of the day-to-day management in accordance with the instructions received from the Board of Directors.

See also “*Additional Information – Auditors*”.

Business Address

The business address of the members of the Board of Directors and the CEO is Kluuvikatu 3, 7th floor, 00100 Helsinki, Finland.

SHARE CAPITAL AND OWNERSHIP

As of the date of this Base Prospectus, the Company's share capital was EUR 24,000,000 and the total number of shares issued was 33,336,549. As of the date of this Base Prospectus, the Company owns 149,526 of the Company's own shares, which do not entitle to any voting rights at the General Meeting as long as the Company owns them.

The shares of the Company are listed on the regulated market of the Helsinki Stock Exchange. The following table sets forth the ten largest shareholders of the Company that appear on the shareholder register as of 31 July 2026:

Name	Number of Shares	% of Shares
Etelä-Karjalan Säästöpankkisäätiö	8,578,759	25.72
Parkanon Säästöpankkisäätiö	3,330,000	9.99
Liedon Säästöpankkisäätiö	3,125,049	9.37
Töysän Säästöpankkisäätiö	2,935,000	8.80
Kuortaneen Säästöpankkisäätiö	1,925,000	5.77
Hauhon Säästöpankkisäätiö	1,610,783	4.83
Rengon Säästöpankkisäätiö	1,015,661	3.05
Suodenniemen Säästöpankkisäätiö	800,000	2.40
Elo Mutual Pension Insurance Company	732,000	2.20
Joroisten Oma Osuuskunta	589,150	1.77

On 9 July 2026, S-Bank announced a voluntary recommended public cash tender offer of EUR 17.20 per share for all shares in OmaSp. The Tender Offer is expected to be completed during the fourth quarter of 2026. See also "*Information about the Issuer – Recent Events*"

To the extent known to the Company, it is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by any person for the purposes of Chapter 2, Section 4 of the Securities Markets Act and the Company is not aware of any other arrangement the operation of which may result in a change of control of the Company.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Auditors

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 incorporated into this Base Prospectus by reference have been audited by KPMG Oy Ab, a firm of authorised public accountants, with Authorised Public Accountant Tuomas Ilveskoski as the auditor with principal responsibility. KPMG Oy Ab and Tuomas Ilveskoski are members of Suomen Tilintarkastajayhdistys, and Tuomas Ilveskoski acts as the representative of KPMG Oy Ab in the board of directors of the association.

Forward-looking Statements

Certain statements in this Base Prospectus, including but not limited to certain statements set forth under the chapters “Risk Factors”, “Information about the Company” and “Financial and Trend Information”, are based on the beliefs of OmaSp’s management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to it, and such statements may constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on certain expectations, which, even though they seem to be reasonable at present, may turn out to be incorrect. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results, realized revenues or performance to differ materially from the results, revenues and performance expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements of OmaSp.

Such risks, uncertainties and other important factors include, among others things, the risks described in the section “Risk Factors”. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, OmaSp’s actual results of operations, its financial position or its ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes could differ materially from those described here as “*anticipated*”, “*believed*”, “*estimated*” or “*expected*”. The forward-looking statements are not guarantees of the future operational or financial performance of OmaSp.

The Issuer does not intend and does not assume any obligation to update any forward-looking statements contained herein unless required by applicable legislation.

Financial Information

Financial information set forth in a number of tables in this Base Prospectus has been rounded. Accordingly, in certain instances, the sum of the numbers in a column or row may not conform exactly to the total figure given for that column or row. In addition, certain percentages presented in the tables in this Base Prospectus reflect calculations based upon the underlying information prior to rounding and, accordingly, may not conform exactly to the percentages that would be derived if the relevant calculations were based on upon the rounded numbers.

In this Base Prospectus, references to “€”, “euro” or “EUR” are to the currency of the member states of the EU participating in the European Economic and Monetary Union.

Availability of the Base Prospectus

This Base Prospectus will be available starting on or about 1 September 2026 on OmaSp’s website at sijoittaminen.omasp.fi/en/financing-and-bonds.

No Incorporation of the Website Information

This Base Prospectus, the Final Terms, the supplements of the Base Prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference hereto are available on OmaSp’s website at www.omasp.fi. However, the information on OmaSp’s website otherwise or any other website does not form a part of this Base Prospectus, unless that information is incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus, and prospective investors should not rely on such information in making their decision to invest in the Notes.

Notice to Investors in the European Economic Area (Other Than Finland)

This Base Prospectus does not constitute an offer to the public. Therefore, this Base Prospectus has been prepared on the basis that all offers of the Notes in the European Economic Area (the EEA) will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Regulation from the requirement to produce a prospectus under the Prospectus Regulation for offers of securities. Accordingly, any person making or intending to make any offer of the Notes within the EEA should only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for OmaSp or the Arranger to publish a prospectus under the Prospectus Regulation for such offer. Neither OmaSp or the Arranger have authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of any offer of securities through any financial intermediary.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer to the public” in relation to any of the Notes in any EEA member state means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer of the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase any of the Notes, as the same may be varied in that EEA member state by any measure implementing the Prospectus Regulation in that EEA member state.

Prohibition of Sales to European Economic Area Retail Investors

Each Lead Manager appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the European Economic Area. For the purposes of this provision:

- (a) the expression “**retail investor**” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:
 - (v) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
 - (vi) a customer within the meaning of the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
 - (vii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation; and
- (b) the expression an “**offer**” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Notes.

Disclosure of Information

OmaSp will publish its press and/or stock exchange releases in Finnish and in English.

INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following information has been incorporated in this Base Prospectus, and forms part of, this Base Prospectus according to Article 19 of the Prospectus Regulation, and forms a part of the financial information of the Company. The information incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus is available at OmaSp's website at sijoittaminen.omasp.fi/en/financing-and-bonds and upon request from the Company. The parts of the following documents that have not been incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus are either not relevant for investors investing in the Notes or are covered elsewhere in this Base Prospectus.

Document	Information incorporated by reference	Hyperlinks
Oma Savings Bank Group's Interim Report 30 June 2026	Oma Savings Bank Group's unaudited interim report 1 January 2026-30 June 2026	Oma Savings Bank Group's Interim Report 30 June 2026
OmaSp's Report of Board of Directors and Financial Statements 2025, pages 118-228	Oma Savings Bank Group's audited consolidated financial statements and audited parent company financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2025	OmaSp's Report of Board of Directors and Financial Statements 2025
OmaSp's Report of Board of Directors and Financial Statements 2025, pages 229-233	Auditor's report for OmaSp as of and for the year ended 31 December 2025	OmaSp's Report of Board of Directors and Financial Statements 2025
Oma Savings Bank Group's Capital adequacy and risk management Report 2025	Oma Savings Bank Group's Capital adequacy and risk management Report 2025	Oma Savings Bank Group's Capital and Risk Management Report 2025
Oma Savings Bank Group's Pillar III Disclosure Report on capital adequacy and risk management 30 June 2026	Oma Savings Bank Group's Pillar III Disclosure Report on capital adequacy and risk management 30 June 2026	Oma Savings Bank Group's Pillar III Disclosure Report 30 June 2026

In addition to the above, any of the following information shall be incorporated by reference in, and form part of, this Base Prospectus as and when it is published on OmaSp's website at sijoittaminen.omasp.fi/en/financing-and-bonds:

- any future financial statements (including Oma Savings Bank Group's audited consolidated and parent company's financial statements) and auditor's reports, published as part of OmaSp's Report of Board of Directors and Financial Statements, as and when published at the Issuer's website;
- any future interim financial statements of Oma Savings Bank Group (including interim reports and half-year financial reports) as and when published at the Issuer's website;
- any future financial statements bulletins of Oma Savings Bank Group as and when published at the Issuer's website;
- any future Capital and Risk Management Reports of Oma Savings Bank Group as and when published at the Issuer's website; and
- any future Pillar III – Disclosure Report on capital adequacy and risk management of Oma Savings Bank Group as and when published at the Issuer's website.

Any such information incorporated by reference in the Base Prospectus after the date of this Base Prospectus will not be reviewed or approved by the FIN-FSA.

The Issuer will, in the event of any significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy relating to information included in this Base Prospectus which is capable of affecting the assessment of any Notes, prepare a supplement to this Base Prospectus in accordance with Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation or publish a new Base Prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent issue of Notes.

DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

In addition to the documents incorporated by reference, this Base Prospectus, the FIN-FSA's decision on the approval of the Base Prospectus, the Company's Articles of Association and Extract from the Finnish Trade Register concerning the Company are available for viewing at OmaSp's website at sijoittaminen.omasp.fi/en/financing-and-bonds.

DEFINITIONS

In this Base Prospectus, the following expressions have the following meanings:

“Authority Act”	Act on the Financial Stability Authority (1195/2014, as amended) (in Finnish: <i>laki rahoitusvakausviranomaisesta</i>)
“BRRD”	Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms and amending Council Directive 82/891/EEC, and Directives 2001/24/EC, 2002/47/EC, 2004/25/EC, 2005/56/EC, 2007/36/EC, 2011/35/EU, 2012/30/EU and 2013/36/EU, and Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 648/2012, of the European Parliament and of the Council (as amended)
“Act on Credit Institutions”	Act on Credit Institutions (610/2014, as amended) (in Finnish: <i>laki luottolaitostoiminnasta</i>)
“CRR”	Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (as amended)
“Securities Markets Act”	Finnish Securities Markets Act (746/2012, as amended) (in Finnish: <i>arvopaperimarkkinalaki</i>)
“Insurance Distribution Directive”	Directive (EU) 2016/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 January 2016 on insurance distribution (as amended)
“MCBA”	Act on Mortgage Credit Banks and Covered Bonds (151/2022, as amended) (in Finnish: <i>laki kiinnitysluottopankeista ja katetuista joukkolainoista</i>)
“MiFID II”	Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU (as amended)
“PRIIPs Regulation”	Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products (PRIIPs)
“Prospectus Regulation”	Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market, and repealing Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended)
“Resolution Act”	Act on the Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms (1194/2014 as amended) (in Finnish: <i>laki luottolaitosten ja sijoituspalveluyritysten kriisinratkaisusta</i>)
“Resolution Laws”	Act on the Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms (1194/2014 as amended) (in Finnish: <i>laki luottolaitosten ja sijoituspalveluyritysten kriisinratkaisusta</i>), Act on the Financial Stability Authority (1195/2014 as amended) (in Finnish: <i>laki rahoitusvakausviranomaisesta</i>), and the Act on Credit Institutions (610/2014 as amended) (in Finnish: <i>laki luottolaitostoiminnasta</i>) jointly
“Securities Act”	U.S. Securities Act 1933 (An act to provide full and fair disclosure of the character of securities sold in interstate and foreign commerce and through the mails, and to prevent frauds in the sale thereof, and for other purposes) (as amended)

ISSUER

Oma Savings Bank Plc
Valtakatu 32
53100 Lappeenranta
Finland

ARRANGER

Danske Bank A/S
Debt Capital Markets
Bernstorffsgade 40
DK-1577 Copenhagen V
Denmark

LEGAL ADVISOR TO THE ISSUER

Castrén & Snellman Attorneys Ltd
Eteläesplanadi 14
00130 Helsinki
Finland

AUDITOR OF THE ISSUER

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy
Itämerentori 2
00180 Helsinki
Finland