FMO
Entrepreneurial
Development
Bank

INTERIM REPORT 2026

← Cover photo

A Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) meeting in Togo supported by ETG. By helping farmers, particularly women, save collectively and access small loans, VSLAs strengthen household incomes, financial resilience, and economic opportunities in rural communities.

ETC Group (ETG) is one of Africa's largest agricultural supply chain managers, connecting millions of smallholder farmers to regional and international markets. Operating across procurement, processing, warehousing, logistics, and distribution, ETG plays a critical role in moving agricultural commodities from farm to market while strengthening food systems across Africa. ETC Group maintains a significant presence in the Netherlands through its subsidiary, ETG Commodities B.V., headquartered in Amstelveen, the Netherlands. The subsidiary trades a broad range of agricultural commodities, including cocoa, with a significant share exported to the Netherlands, further strengthening its commercial links with the Dutch economy.

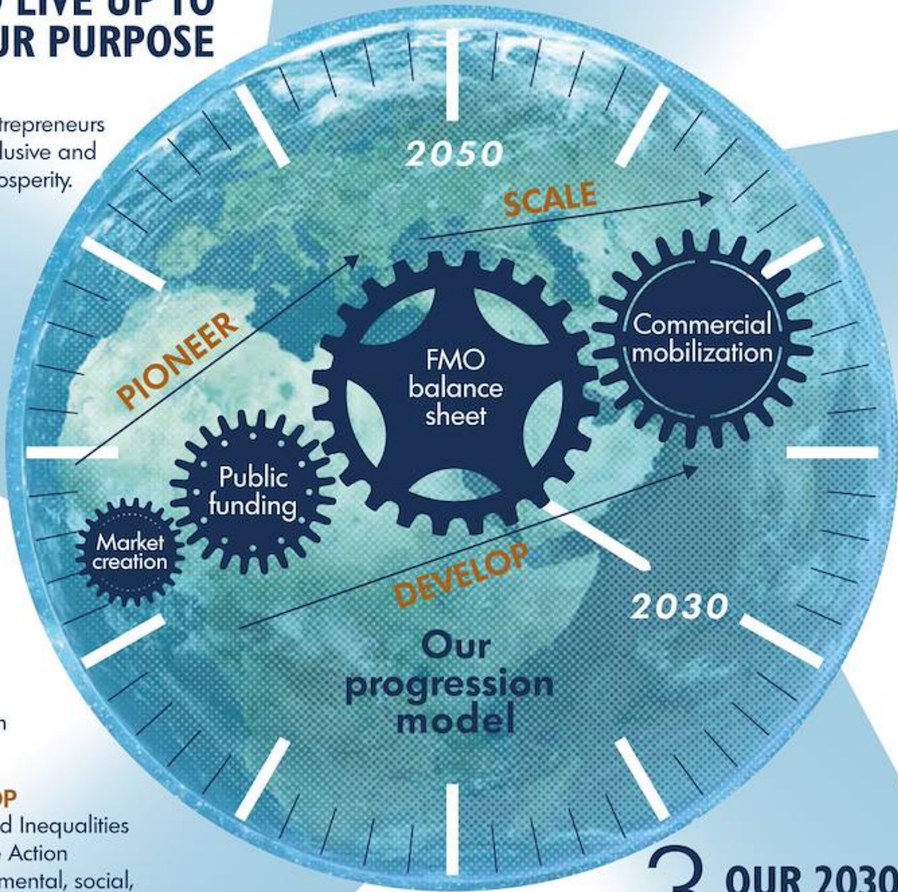
Through its extensive network, ETG helps farmers access agricultural inputs, markets, and financing opportunities, while supporting the efficient movement of food and agricultural products across the continent. A considerable share of its sourcing comes from Least Developed Countries, helping integrate underserved producers into global value chains.

In 2024, FMO, together with TDB, arranged a landmark USD 394 million Sustainability-Linked Loan for ETG. The facility links financing terms to ETG's achievement of independently verified sustainability targets, including support for up to one million smallholder farmers by 2030, emissions reduction, deforestation prevention, reforestation, and gender-focused initiatives. FMO contributed USD 75 million from its own balance sheet. Following strong demand from development finance institutions and impact investors, the facility subsequently expanded to USD 600 million at its final close in 2026, strengthening ETG's ability to finance agricultural value chains across Africa.

PIONEER DEVELOP SCALE

1 OUR VISION

We believe in a world in which, by 2050, more than 9 billion people live well and within planetary boundaries.



2 THE CHALLENGES

- Inequality on the rise
- Behind on the Paris goals
- Lack of bankable opportunities
- More stringent regulations
- Customers require speed and simplicity
- Increased stakeholder expectations

3 OUR 2030 AMBITIONS

To maximize our impact on 3 SDGs

...across 3 sectors

- Agribusiness, Food & Forestry
- Energy
- Financial Institutions

...with

- **10** meaningful innovations
- **10** bln € invested in SDG 10
- **10** bln € invested in SDG 13

SDG 8
- Grow jobs supported
- Increase decency and quality of jobs

SDG 10
- Improve economic inclusion for the B40
- Increase gender lens investments
- Invest more in LDCs / fragile states

SDG 13
- 'Net zero' portfolio by 2050 through just and inclusive transition
- Support customer alignment with Paris goals and customer resilience
- More investments in mitigation, adaptation, resilience, biodiversity

4 OUR STRATEGY

PIONEER
- Market creation
- Innovation

DEVELOP
- Reduced Inequalities
- Climate Action
- Environmental, social, governance management

SCALE
- Mobilization
- Efficiency

5 TO FULFILL OUR MISSION AND LIVE UP TO OUR PURPOSE

MISSION
We enable entrepreneurs to increase inclusive and sustainable prosperity.

PURPOSE
We create development impact by being additional in financing the private sector in low- and middle-income countries.

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AT A GLANCE

FMO is the Dutch entrepreneurial development bank

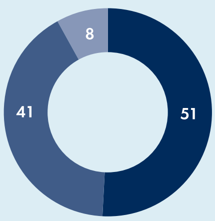
FMO is the Dutch entrepreneurial development bank. As a leading impact investor, FMO supports sustainable private sector growth in emerging markets and developing economies by investing in ambitious projects and entrepreneurs.

For more than 50 years we have been enabling entrepreneurs to make local economies more inclusive, productive, resilient and sustainable. We create development impact by being additional in financing the private sector in low- and middle-income countries, focusing on (1) Agribusiness, Food and Forestry, (2) Energy, and (3) Financial Institutions.

FMO has its head office in The Hague (the Netherlands) and local offices in Johannesburg (South Africa), Nairobi (Kenya), and San José (Costa Rica).

Organization and ratings

Ownership structure %



- The State of the Netherlands
- Dutch banks
- Employers' associations, trade unions, corporate and individual investors

Ratings

AAA
Fitch ratings

AAA
Standard&Poor's

3rd /972 banks
Sustainalytics relative performance (1st=lowest risk)

Prime
ISS ESG rating

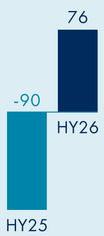
Employees

919
Total number of employees (headcount)

78
Number of nationalities

47.4%
women in senior and middle management

Financial performance



€76 million
Net profit/loss

€72 million
Regular result before tax[1,2]

22%
CET-1 ratio[1]

1. This is an alternative performance measure (APM) that is not included in the financial statements. Further details on APMs are provided in the chapter "Alternative performance measures".
2. Regular result before tax is calculated as regular income minus operating expenses. Regular income consists of net interest and fee income, dividend income, and remuneration for services rendered.

Half-Year 2026 Performance

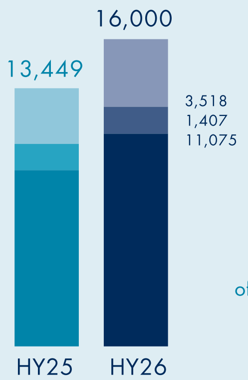
Investing in inclusive and sustainable prosperity[1]

	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Reduced Inequalities	Climate Action

Total committed portfolio[2,3]

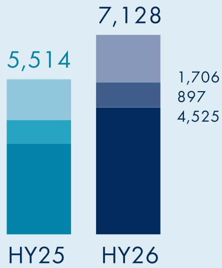
45% of our total committed portfolio has been labelled towards reduced inequalities and 43% towards climate action.

- Direct mobilized funds
- Public funds
- FMO's balance sheet



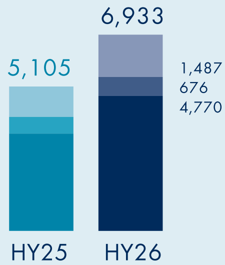
€16,000 million
Total committed portfolio

of which



€7,128 million
RI-labelled total committed portfolio

and

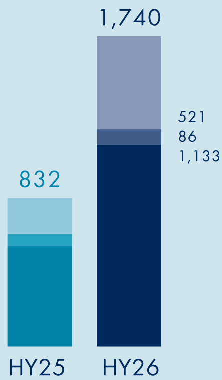


€6,933 million
Green-labelled total committed portfolio

Total new investments[2,3]

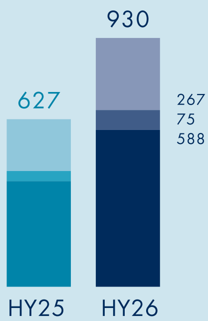
53% of our total new investment volume has been labelled towards reduced inequalities and 59% towards climate action.

- Direct mobilized funds
- Public funds
- FMO's balance sheet



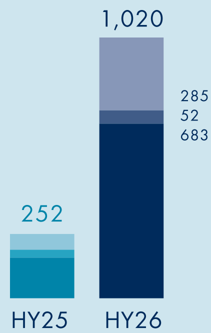
€1,740 million
Total new investments

of which



€930 million
RI-labelled total new investments

and

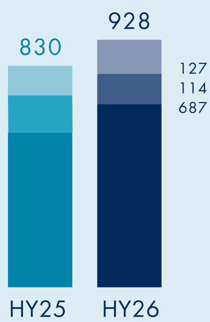


€1,020 million
Green-labelled total new investments

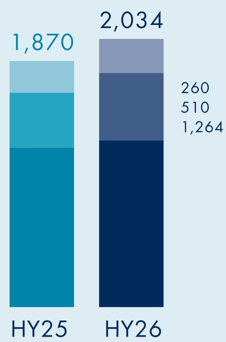
Other key indicators

Our portfolio resulted in an estimated 928 thousand jobs supported and 2,034 ktCO_2e financed avoided GHG emissions.

- Direct mobilized funds
- Public funds
- FMO's balance sheet



928 thousand
Jobs supported



2,034 ktCO_2e
Total financed avoided greenhouse gas emissions

1. In addition to investments made on its own balance sheet, FMO also facilitates investments made through public funds and direct mobilized funds. The credit risk is for the providers of this capital.
2. This is an alternative performance measure (APM) that is not included in the financial statements. Further details on APMs are provided in the chapter "Alternative performance measures".
3. Certain investments carry both the Reducing Inequalities and Green labels, reflecting their contribution to each portfolio.

NOTE FROM THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Welcome to FMO's interim report 2026. The report reflects FMO's work in the first six months of this year, showing our commitment to enabling entrepreneurs to increase inclusive and sustainable prosperity. The results for the period reflect strong growth in both portfolio and new investments, and resilient financial performance in an increasingly complex geopolitical and macroeconomic environment.

Impact results

During the first six months of 2026, FMO realized €1,740 million in new investments, more than doubling the €832 million achieved in the same period last year. This increase was broadly supported by strong origination with debt investments accounting for most new commitments and continued to reflect FMO's strategic priorities. Climate-related investments were particularly strong; new investments labeled as Green reached €1,020 million (HY 2025: €252 million). Investments labeled as Reducing Inequalities also increased, reaching €930 million (HY 2025: €627 million). Note that some investments contribute to both objectives and are therefore included in both categories.

As of June 30, 2026, our total committed portfolio (TCP) amounted to €16.0 billion, a notable increase from €13.5 billion in the first half of 2025. FMO's own balance sheet continued to be the largest contributor to the portfolio, rising by €2.0 billion to €11.1 billion (HY 2025: €9.1 billion). Measured in US dollars, our TCP amounted to $18.3 billion, compared with $15.8 billion in HY 2025. The strong growth of the TCP achieved during the first half of the year reinforces that we are on track to meet our strategic objectives.

Our Green-labeled total committed portfolio amounted to €6.9 billion (HY 2025: €5.1 billion) and our Reducing Inequalities-labeled total committed portfolio to €7.1 billion (HY 2025: €5.5 billion). In addition to growth on FMO's own balance sheet, FMO continued to leverage partnerships and public funds to maximize development impact. The portfolio managed on behalf of public funds increased to €1.4 billion (HY 2025: €1.3 billion), while direct mobilized funds reached €3.5 billion (HY 2025: €2.9 billion).

Financial results

FMO reported a net profit of €76 million for the first six months of 2026, compared with a net loss of €90 million in the first half of 2025. This significant increase was primarily driven by positive effects resulting from the strengthening of the US dollars against the euro, as a considerable part of our equity portfolio is denominated in US dollar. We deliberately do not hedge our equity portfolio, to reduce the volatility of the capital ratio.

FMO's underlying financial performance also strengthened, as reflected in our regular result[1], which excludes more volatile market-related impacts such as unrealized FX and fair value movements. Our regular result before tax increased to €71.7 million, compared with €68.1 million in the first half of 2025, reflecting:

- Increase of regular income from €158.3 million to €170.0 million, supported by growth in net interest income, which rose to €130.1 million (HY 2025: €122.5 million) reflecting higher outstanding loan volumes.
- Improvement of dividend income from equity investments, associates & joint ventures from €23.3 million to €26.7 million, highlighting continued ability of our equity portfolio to generate cash returns.

Operating expenses increased to €98.3 million compared to €90.1 million in the first half of 2025 following continued investments in our capacity and infrastructure, combined with inflation impacts. Moreover, in HY 2025 advisory costs were lower due to a one-off reimbursement.

Our cost-to-regular income ratio stood at 57.8 percent, compared to 57.0 percent as per HY 2025.

1 Regular result before tax excludes, among others, the unrealized foreign exchange results, the fair value of private equity investments, and impairments.

Despite continued geopolitical uncertainty, our debt portfolio quality remained resilient. The non-performing exposure ratio increased modestly to 5.8 percent from 5.5 percent at year-end 2025, while no broad-based deterioration is observed across sectors or geographies. Impairment charges amounted to €12.5 million (HY 2025: €32.2 million gain) mainly reflecting individual portfolio developments.

A significant share of the difference between regular result and reported net profit is driven by developments in the equity portfolio. Overall, the results from equity investments including net share results from associates & joint ventures resulted in a gain of €18.9 million (HY 2025: loss €177.9 million). Regular equity investments results amounted to a loss of €20.0 million, however, and were positively offset by FX gain of approximately €38.9 million.

Capital adequacy

As per June 30, 2026, FMO’s capital position remained above the minimum levels required by the Dutch Central Bank as well as the requirements of FMO’s own internal Risk Appetite Framework.

FMO’s Total Capital Ratio (TCR) decreased from 22.3 percent on December 31, 2025, to 21.8 percent on June 30, 2026, while the CET-1 ratio declined from 22.2 percent to 21.8 percent in the same period. The change is primarily driven by the negative impact of an increase in risk-weighted assets due to portfolio growth and FX effects, partly mitigated by the inclusion of the 2025 net profit in regulatory own funds.

Updates on Leadership and Compliance

On May 1, Idil Kural and Juan Jose Dada joined FMO’s Management Board, as Chief Finance & Operations Officer (CFOO) and Co-Chief Investment Officer (Co-CIO), respectively.

During the Annual General Meeting of shareholders on April 22, 2026, Annemarie Straathof was officially approved as a member of FMO’s Supervisory Board. She chairs the Audit & Risk Committee.

As of the same date, Chief Risk Officer Franca Vossen was reappointed for a second term on the Management Board.

Outlook

FMO’s Strategy 2030 – Pioneer–Develop–Scale – was launched in September 2022. 2026 marks the midpoint of the strategy period, creating a natural moment to reflect on our progress and assess whether we remain on track to deliver on our 10-10-10 ambitions: that is, realizing a €10 billion Green portfolio, a €10 billion Reducing Inequalities portfolio, and delivering 10 meaningful innovations by 2030.

While the Mid-Term Review is still ongoing, the findings to date indicate that we remain largely on track to deliver on our 2030 ambitions, suggesting that no major structural changes are required. At the same time, the context in which FMO operates has evolved substantially, which also affects the external outlook for our portfolio and remains uncertain. Geopolitical developments, the increasing emphasis on Dutch and European strategic interests, and the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence may warrant some targeted refinements to our course. We expect to finalize the Mid-Term review in the second half of 2026.

Responsibility statement

In accordance with Article 5:25d(2)(c) of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het Financieel Toezicht*) we state that, to the best of our knowledge:

- The 2026 condensed consolidated interim financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of FMO and its consolidated undertakings;
- This 2026 Interim Report includes a fair overview of the important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year, and their impact on the 2026 condensed consolidated interim financial statements; and
- This 2026 Interim Report includes a description of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year.

The Hague, August 13, 2026

Franca Vossen, Chief Risk Officer
Idil Kural, Chief Finance & Operations Officer
Juan Jose Dada, Co-Chief Investment Officer
Huib-Jan de Ruijter, Co-Chief Investment Officer
Michael Jongeneel, Chief Executive Officer

RISK DEVELOPMENTS

For a detailed overview of FMO's risk governance and risk management approach please refer to the 'Risk Management' section in FMO's 2025 Annual Report. The risk developments in the first half year of 2026 are described below.

IFRS Reporting Requirement

Certain disclosures in this 'Risk Developments' section are an integral part of the 'Condensed consolidated interim financial statements'. These sections include risk disclosures of financial instruments (IFRS 7) and capital disclosures (IAS 1). The specific sections include this introductory section and sections labelled 'Environmental, social and governance financial risk', 'Capital adequacy', 'Credit Risk', 'Equity investment risk', 'Concentration risk', 'Liquidity risk' and 'Market risk'.

Environmental, social and governance financial risk

FMO defines environmental, social and governance (ESG) financial risk as the risk of any negative financial impact on FMO stemming from the current or prospective impact of ESG factors on FMO directly (e.g., on FMO's own operations and policies regarding its aggregate investment portfolio) or indirectly, (e.g. through FMO's customers and invested assets).ESG financial risks are not a separate risk category, but drivers of FMO's existing risk types, including investment, liquidity, market, reputational, strategic/business model and operational risks.

Since 2021, FMO has been embedding climate-related and environmental (C&E) financial risks in the organization based on the European Central Bank Guide on climate-related and environmental risks. This includes quarterly portfolio scans, annual C&E financial risk materiality assessments and the integration of relevant outcomes into the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP).

In the first six months of 2026, FMO continued to broaden its approach from C&E financial risks to ESG financial risks, in line with the European Banking Authority (EBA) Guidelines on the management of ESG risks. During this period, FMO focused on updating its 2026 ESG financial risk materiality assessment drawing on the 2025 C&E financial risk materiality assessment that concluded that C&E financial risks are material to FMO's investment risk (credit and equity), liquidity risk, strategic/business model risk and reputation risk over the short, medium and long term but they were assessed as not material risk for FMO's market risk, business continuity risk or litigation risk across the different time horizons. FMO also continued to refine its tools and data sources to support the identification and monitoring of ESG-related financial risks.

Capital adequacy

Under the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD), banks are required to hold sufficient capital to cover the risks they face. FMO reports its capital ratio to the DNB on a quarterly basis, applying the standardized approach for all risk types.

As of June 30, 2026, FMO's Total Capital Ratio (TCR) stands at 21.8 percent. The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio is also 21.8 percent, as FMO has no Additional Tier 1 capital and its Tier 2 capital is fully absorbed through regulatory capital deduction adjustments.

FMO's Total Capital Ratio decreased from 22.3 percent on December 31, 2025, to 21.8 percent on June 30, 2026, while the CET-1 ratio declined from 22.2 percent to 21.8 percent in the same period.

The observed evolution in the regulatory ratios for 2026 is attributable to a combination of factors. From a risk-weighted assets (RWA) perspective, the decline in the TCR is mainly driven by the growth of FMO's investment portfolio-reflecting the institution's business initiatives, primarily on the debt side-and by foreign-exchange movements, including a 3 percent appreciation of the USD position against the EUR.

On the capital side, these effects were partially offset by an increase in regulatory own funds, resulting from the incorporation of the 2025 year-end results and adjustments to fair-value reserves.

The higher RWA, combined with a partial off-set from increased regulatory own funds, resulted in an overall decrease of - 0.4 percentage points (pp) in the Total Capital Ratio and -0.5 pp in the CET-1 ratio.

(€ x 1,000)	**June 30, 2026**	**December 31, 2025**
IFRS shareholders' equity	3,959,194	3,861,951
Tier 2 capital	300,000	300,000
Regulatory adjustments:		
-Interim profit not included in CET 1 capital	-76,422	-48,458
-FSE holdings adjustments (deducted from CET 1)	-379,424	-415,427
-Other adjustments (deducted from CET 1)	-313,450	-283,502
-FSE holdings adjustments (deducted from Tier 2)	-300,000	-286,114
Total capital	**3,189,899**	**3,128,450**
Of which Common Equity Tier 1 capital	*3,189,899*	*3,114,563*
Risk weighted assets	**14,652,199**	**14,034,324**
Of which:		
- Credit and counterparty risk	11,669,407	11,036,429
- Foreign exchange risk	2,343,325	2,368,518
- Operational risk	601,938	601,988
- Credit valuation adjustment	37,529	27,390
Total capital ratio	21.8%	22.3%
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	21.8%	22.2%

FMO’s Total Capital Ratio and CET-1 ratio remained above the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) minimum, other applicable regulatory requirements, as well as FMO’s internal appetite level throughout the first half-year 2026.

Following specific provisions in the CRR, FMO is required to deduct from its regulatory capital significant and insignificant stakes for subordinated loans and (in)direct holdings of financial sector entities above certain thresholds. Exposures below the thresholds are risk-weighted accordingly and included in the risk-weighted assets.

Credit risk

During the first half of 2026, global geopolitical uncertainty remained elevated, including ongoing developments in the Middle East, notably the Iran-US conflict, as well as the continued war in Ukraine. FMO continues to closely monitor these developments. While macroeconomic pressures are increasing, no material adverse impact on overall asset quality and clients’ risk profiles have been observed to date.

The evolving Iran-US conflict confirms a duration-driven shock, with second-order effects gradually becoming more visible across multiple markets, including through inflationary pressures, FX and liquidity constraints, and supply chain disruptions. While these effects are expected to build over time, they have not yet translated into material deterioration of asset quality and clients' risk profiles.

FMO’s asset quality remained resilient, with the non-performing exposure (NPE) ratio slightly increasing to 5.8 percent as of June 2026 (December 2025: 5.5 percent). NPE volumes increased modestly during the first 6 months of 2026 from €362 million to €411 million. Despite the slight increase during the first six months of 2026, the longer-term trend since December 2022, when the NPE ratio was at 11.9 percent, is positive.

At portfolio level, early warning signals and financial difficulty cases remain limited and largely consistent with previously identified risk channels. Only a limited number of cases have been explicitly linked to geopolitical developments, supporting the current assessment that impact will be emerging gradually.

NPEs remain concentrated in a limited number of countries, with South Africa (13 percent), Ukraine (11 percent) and Ghana (11 percent) representing the largest percentages within the NPE portfolio. NPE levels are higher in the Agribusiness and Energy portfolios partially due to the nature of the underlying exposures. These portfolios consist primarily of loans to individual companies and projects, making them more vulnerable to idiosyncratic risks. In contrast, Financial Institutions typically have diversified underlying portfolios, which helps reduce concentration risk and supports lower NPE levels.

The modelling methodologies applied in determining expected credit losses (ECL) are consistent with those applied in the financial year ending 31 December 2025. Macroeconomic scenarios and related model parameters were updated based on the latest available outlooks, resulting in limited impact on impairment levels compared to the previous reporting period.

In this context, FMO continues to focus on enhanced monitoring of early warning indicators, including NPE developments, FX and liquidity pressures, and sector-specific vulnerabilities. A transition from monitoring to structural intervention (such as changing the Investment Regime for certain countries or sectors within a country) will be considered if clearer signs of portfolio-level deterioration or more widespread stress across markets emerge.

Non-performing exposures

Past due data for FMO's loans to the private sector is shown below.

	June 30, 2026				
	Loans at amortized cost			Loans at fair value	
(€ x 1,000)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Fair Value**	**Total**
Loans not past due	5,463,783	274,755	178,409	707,462	6,624,409
Loans past due:					
-Past due up to 30 days	141,518	47,378	12,171	10,512	211,579
-Past due 30-60 days	-	35,487	-	-	35,487
-Past due 60-90 days	-	14,968	-	-	14,968
-Past due more than 90 days	-	-	185,580	16,458	202,038
Gross exposure	**5,605,301**	**372,588**	**376,160**	**734,432**	**7,088,481**
Less: amortizable fees	-46,319	-3,189	-2,081	-124	-51,713
Less: ECL allowance	-24,933	-14,027	-146,730	-	-185,690
Less: FV adjustments	-	-	-	-23,141	-23,141
Carrying amount	**5,534,049**	**355,372**	**227,349**	**711,167**	**6,827,937**

	December 31, 2025				
	Loans at amortized cost			Loans at fair value	
(€ x 1,000)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Fair Value**	**Total**
Loans not past due	4,981,338	424,142	133,841	742,085	6,281,406
Loans past due:					
-Past due up to 30 days	53,436	10,325	11,828	-	75,589
-Past due 30-60 days	-	42,621	33,560	-	76,181
-Past due 60-90 days	-	-	-	-	-
-Past due more than 90 days	-	-	138,012	-	138,012
Gross exposure	**5,034,774**	**477,088**	**317,241**	**742,085**	**6,571,188**
Less: amortizable fees	-43,960	-4,245	-1,881	-	-50,086
Less: ECL allowance	-21,832	-20,061	-132,509	-	-174,402
Less: FV adjustments	-	-	-	-32,385	-32,385
Carrying amount	**4,968,982**	**452,782**	**182,851**	**709,700**	**6,314,315**

All interest-bearing securities (credit quality of AA or higher) and cash balances with banks (credit quality of BBB- or higher) are classified as Stage 1. An amount of €4k is calculated for the ECL of both asset classes as per June 30, 2026 (as per December 31, 2025 €51k). Short-term deposits and other receivables are also classified as Stage 1.

Credit quality analysis

The following table shows the credit quality and exposure to credit risk of the loans to the private sector at amortized cost and fair value on June 30,2026.

	June 30, 2026					
Indicative counterparty credit rating scale of S&P (€ x 1,000)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Fair value**	**Total**	**%**
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	1,354,932	-	-	167,893	1,522,825	22%
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	3,012,978	-	-	381,285	3,394,263	48%
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	1,230,209	144,634	-	144,846	1,519,689	22%
F17-F19 (CCC,CCC+, CCC-)	7,182	227,954	-	5,517	240,653	3%
F20 (CC)	-	-	376,160	34,891	411,051	5%
Gross exposure	**5,605,301**	**372,588**	**376,160**	**734,432**	**7,088,481**	**100%**
Less: amortizable fees	-46,319	-3,189	-2,081	-124	-51,713	
Less: ECL allowance	-24,933	-14,027	-146,730	-	-185,690	
Less: FV adjustments	-	-	-	-23,141	-23,141	
Carrying amount	**5,534,049**	**355,372**	**227,349**	**711,167**	**6,827,937**	

	December 31, 2025					
Indicative counterparty credit rating scale of S&P (€ x 1,000)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Fair value**	**Total**	**%**
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	1,332,052	-	-	118,819	1,450,871	22%
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	2,482,035	31,156	-	430,941	2,944,132	45%
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	1,196,108	177,114	-	139,370	1,512,592	23%
F17-F19 (CCC,CCC+, CCC-)	24,579	268,818	-	5,907	299,304	5%
F20 (CC)	-	-	317,241	47,048	364,289	5%
Gross exposure	**5,034,774**	**477,088**	**317,241**	**742,085**	**6,571,188**	**100%**
Less: amortizable fees	-43,960	-4,245	-1,881	-	-50,086	
Less: ECL allowance	-21,832	-20,061	-132,509	-	-174,402	
Plus: FV adjustments	-	-	-	-32,385	-32,385	
Carrying amount	**4,968,982**	**452,782**	**182,851**	**709,700**	**6,314,315**	

The decrease in the Stage 2 gross carrying amount should not be interpreted as being mainly attributable to credit improvement. The movement is the result of both entries into and exits from Stage 2. The key drivers versus June 2025 were partial repayments and some positions transfers to Stage 3 due to exposures becoming non-performing (NPE).

The following table shows the credit quality and exposure to credit risk of the financial guarantees on June 30, 2026.

Financial guarantees	June 30, 2026			
Indicative counterparty credit rating scale of S&P (€ x 1,000)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	85,810	-	-	85,810
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	160,434	-	-	160,434
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	57,212	-	-	57,212
F17-F19 (CCC,CCC+, CCC-)	4,515	15,061	-	19,576
F20 (CC)	877	-	5,459	6,336
Gross exposure	**308,848**	**15,061**	**5,459**	**329,368**
ECL allowance	-172	-800	-177	-1,149
Net exposure	**308,676**	**14,261**	**5,282**	**328,219**

Financial guarantees	December 31, 2025			
Indicative counterparty credit rating scale of S&P (€ x 1,000)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	92,794	-	-	92,794
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	160,299	-	-	160,299
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	29,837	25,138	-	54,975
F17-F19 (CCC,CCC+, CCC-)	7,459	15,091	-	22,550
F20 (CC)	3,337	-	3,877	7,214
Gross exposure	**293,726**	**40,229**	**3,877**	**337,832**
ECL allowance	-250	-1,143	-533	-1,926
Net exposure	**293,476**	**39,086**	**3,344**	**335,906**

Financial guarantees represent €217 million (2025: €219 million) classified as contingent liabilities and €112 million (2025: €119 million) classified as irrevocable facilities.

Additionally, irrevocable facilities represent commitments to extend finance to customers and consist of contracts signed but not disbursed, which are usually not immediately and fully drawn.

The following table shows the credit quality and exposure to credit risk of the loan commitments to the private sector on June 30, 2026. These represent contracts signed but not yet disbursed.

Loans commitments	June 30, 2026				
Indicative counterparty credit rating scale of S&P (€ x 1,000)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Other**	**Total**
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	200,970	-	-	43,794	244,764
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	230,142	-	-	41,024	271,166
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	400,271	47,021	-	-	447,292
F17-F19 (CCC,CCC+, CCC-)	-	64,131	-	-	64,131
F20 (CC)	-	-	16,186	-	16,186
Gross exposure	**831,383**	**111,152**	**16,186**	**84,818**	**1,043,539**
ECL allowance	-2,952	-8,635	-592	-	-12,179
Net exposure	**828,431**	**102,517**	**15,594**	**84,818**	**1,031,360**

	December 31, 2025				
Indicative counterparty credit rating scale of S&P (€ x 1,000)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Other**	**Total**
F1-F10 (BBB- and higher)	115,990	-	-	42,608	158,598
F11-F13 (BB-,BB,BB+)	433,540	8,522	-	30,451	472,513
F14-F16 (B-,B,B+)	315,010	46,384	-	1,544	362,938
F17-F19 (CCC,CCC+, CCC-)	-	62,394	-	-	62,394
F20 (CC)	-	-	14,187	-	14,187
Gross exposure	**864,540**	**117,300**	**14,187**	**74,603**	**1,070,630**
ECL allowance	-3,113	-6,586	-576	-	-10,275
Net exposure	**861,427**	**110,714**	**13,611**	**74,603**	**1,060,355**

The "Other" category relates to loan commitments for which no expected credit loss (ECL) is calculated (fair value loans).

ECL methodology and key parameters

The modelling methodologies applied in determining expected credit loss (ECL) in the current period are consistent with those applied in the financial year ending December 31, 2025.

The macroeconomic scenarios model parameters were updated following the publication of new macroeconomic outlooks by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April 2026 (October 2025).

The updates of the model parameters based on GDP forecast caused new point-in-time adjustments to the probability of defaults in the impairment model.

IMF GDP % Growth Forecasts (the figures are based on the latest forecast from April 2026)

	2026	2025
Turkey	3.36	2.71
India	6.48	6.20
Georgia	5.31	5.98
Argentina	3.50	5.50
Nigeria	4.06	3.04
Uganda	7.51	6.12
Bangladesh	4.69	3.76
Ghana	4.75	4.03
Armenia	5.30	4.51
Costa Rica	3.56	3.44

The following tables outline the impact of various scenarios on the ECL allowance.

June 30, 2026	Total unweighted amount per ECL scenario	Loans to the private Sector	Guarantees	Bonds and cash
ECL scenario:				
PD rating 1 notch up (PD)	29,241	28,822	419	-
Prepayment rate decrease 50% (EAD)	1,127	1,080	47	-
Credit conversion rate increase 20% (EAD)	2,462	2,436	26	-
Base case	198,846	197,870	972	4
PD rating 1 notch down (PD)	-18,797	-18,526	-271	-
Prepayment rate increase 50% (EAD)	-1,059	-1,018	-41	-
Credit conversion rate decrease 20% (EAD)	-2,462	-2,436	-26	-

December 31, 2025	Total unweighted amount per ECL scenario	Loans to the private Sector	Guarantees	Bonds and cash
ECL scenario:				
PD rating 1 notch up (PD)	26,219	25,293	926	-
Prepayment rate decrease 50% (EAD)	1,387	1,325	62	-
Credit conversion rate increase 20% (EAD)	2,265	2,056	209	-
Base case	186,659	184,102	2,502	55
PD rating 1 notch down (PD)	-19,716	-19,004	-712	-
Prepayment rate increase 50% (EAD)	-1,294	-1,239	-55	-
Credit conversion rate decrease 20% (EAD)	-2,265	-2,056	-209	-

Modified financial assets

The following table provides an overview of the total portfolio of Loans to the private sector, including FMO's forborne assets, both classified as performing and non-performing.

	June 30, 2026		
(€ x 1,000)	**Loans to the private sector (Amortized Cost)**	**Loans to the private sector (Fair value)**	**Total**
Performing	5,977,889	699,541	6,677,430
of which: performing but past due > 30 days and <=90 days	-	-	-
of which: performing forborne	105,792	1,092	106,884
Non Performing	376,160	34,891	411,051
of which: non performing forborne	239,255	29,469	268,724
of which: impaired	301,895	-	301,895
Gross exposure	**6,354,049**	**734,432**	**7,088,481**
Less: amortizable fees	-51,589	-124	-51,713
Less: ECL allowance	-185,690	-	-185,690
Plus: fair value adjustments	-	-23,141	-23,141
Carrying amount at June 30	**6,116,770**	**711,167**	**6,827,937**

	December 31, 2025		
(€ x 1,000)	**Loans to the private sector (Amortized Cost)**	**Loans to the private sector (Fair value)**	**Total**
Performing	5,514,418	695,037	6,209,455
of which: performing but past due > 30 days and <=90 days	-	-	-
of which: performing forborne	133,137	1,435	134,572
Non Performing	314,685	47,048	361,733
of which: non performing forborne	190,509	29,580	220,089
of which: impaired	275,168	-	275,168
Gross exposure	**5,829,103**	**742,085**	**6,571,188**
Less: amortizable fees	-50,086	-	-50,086
Less: ECL allowance	-174,402	-	-174,402
Plus: fair value adjustments	-	-32,385	-32,385
Carrying amount at December 31	**5,604,615**	**709,700**	**6,314,315**

Equity investment risk

Equity investment risk comprises both valuation risk and exit risk. Valuation risk refers to the risk that the fair value of equity investments decreases, while exit risk reflects the risk that FMO's stake cannot be realized at a reasonable price or within a sufficiently liquid market. FMO actively takes equity risk as part of its development mandate, while maintaining a structured risk management framework to manage this exposure. This framework includes defined origination and monitoring processes, periodic fair value assessments, and governance through Credit, Finance and relevant committees to ensure that risks are consistently identified, assessed and managed throughout the investment lifecycle.

The private equity portfolio delivered a positive contribution to net profit, supported by the appreciation of the US dollar against the euro during the first half of 2026. The overall Net results from fair value re-measurements are positive for the first half of 2026. This is shown mainly in the positive unrealized results from FX movements compared to prior period (while being offset by some downwards development in unrealized results from FV movements). Refer also to note 10 in the financial statements.

While geopolitical developments in the Middle East continued to be monitored closely, the direct impact on the portfolio remained limited. Paid-in capital levels showed a slower pace in less new investments. Exits remained broadly stable compared to the first half of 2025. Net results from sales also resulted in a profit compared to a loss in the prior period.

Taking the above, the overall developments point to a relatively resilient portfolio operating in a market environment characterized by lower transaction activity and continued uncertainty.

Concentration risk

Concentration risk is the risk that FMO’s exposures are overly concentrated within or across different risk categories. Concentration risk could trigger losses large enough to threaten FMO's financial stability. FMO ensures strong diversification within FMO’s portfolio through stringent limits on individual counterparties, sectors, countries and regions.

Country risk

Country risk arises from country-specific events that adversely impact FMO’s exposure to a specific country. They include any factors that can impact FMO’s portfolio within a country. These include economic, banking or currency crises, sovereign defaults and political risk events. To ensure FMO’s Emerging Market portfolio is sufficiently diverse, we use a country- and sector-limit framework. Country limits range from 2 percent to 25 percent of FMO’s shareholders’ equity, depending on the country's rating, with higher limits in less risky countries. Sectoral exposures are limited to 50 percent of the country's limit for each sector in any given country.

Country and sector concentration limits remained within FMO's approved risk appetite throughout the first six months of 2026. No country or sector concentration limit breaches were observed during the reporting period, reflecting a well-diversified portfolio and continued adherence to the concentration risk framework.

During the first half of 2026, FMO implemented an updated concentration risk framework following a broader review requested by the Financial Risk Committee and in support of Strategy 2030 objectives. The update aims to establish a more consistent, risk-based and future-proof framework, while reducing reliance on ad-hoc exceptions. As part of this update, the previous Strategic Country Approach, which provided country-specific uplifts for selected countries, was discontinued and replaced by a more structural methodology. The main changes relate to country concentration limits, where economic size (GDP) was introduced as an additional risk driver and the limit calibration base was expanded from shareholders’ equity to shareholders’ equity plus 50% of Tier 2 capital. These enhancements recognize differences in countries’ diversification and shock-absorption capacity and further align concentration limits with the underlying risk profile of the portfolio. The revised framework differentiates between small, medium and large economies, reflecting that larger and more diversified economies generally have greater capacity to absorb economic and financial shocks than smaller economies. While the sector limit methodology remained unchanged, sector limits were recalibrated because of the revised country limit framework, as they continue to be defined as a percentage of country limits. No structural changes were made to the single client limit framework.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that FMO cannot meet its financial obligations because it does not have sufficient liquid resources available. FMO’s risk appetite levels are set to maintain a minimum buffer above the seven-month minimum survival period under stress, keep the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) above 135 percent and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) above 107 percent, and limit failed funding periods and wholesale funding costs relative to peers. Additional thresholds, including matching funding, funding diversification, and liquidity in specific currencies, are also used to manage and monitor FMO's risk profile.

FMO’s liquidity position remained above regulatory requirements and internal risk appetite levels throughout the first half of 2026. As of the reporting date, FMO had a survival period exceeding 12 months, an LCR of 501 percent (2025: 294 percent), and an NSFR of 118 percent (2025: 110 percent). In the first half of the year, FMO maintained uninterrupted access to funding markets, including issuances in local currency frontier markets, in line with its commitment to developing capital markets.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value and/or earnings of FMO declines because of unfavorable market movements. At FMO, this includes interest rate risk (including credit spread risk) and currency risk.

Currency risk

FMO's appetite for currency risk is cautious, and direct currency risk is largely hedged to remain within conservative boundaries. Exposures are hedged through matching currency characteristics of assets with liabilities, or through derivative transactions such as cross-currency swaps and FX forwards conducted with either commercial parties or The Currency Exchange Fund (TCX Fund). Most currency exposures are micro-hedged to US dollars, with the USD position managed on a portfolio basis. Given that FMO operates in both EUR and USD simultaneously, a more tailored approach is required for USD FX position compared to other foreign currencies.

FMO does not take active positions in any currency for the purpose of making a profit. Each individual currency is managed within a strict position limit, and an overall appetite level is set at 1 percent of shareholders' equity for the total open position across all currencies. Additionally, FMO deliberately maintains an unhedged foreign currency position in equity investments in order to manage the volatility of the capital ratio. By managing a structural open currency position, FMO can stabilize the capital ratio, but this simultaneously increases the sensitivity of P&L (and thus shareholders' equity) towards currency movements. Individual and total open currency positions were within risk appetite during the first six months of 2026.

2026						
(€ x 1,000)	**EUR**	**USD**	**INR**	**UZS**	**Other**	**Total**
Assets						
Cash balances with Banks	67,688	95,738	100	-	12,093	175,619
Current accounts with State funds and other programs	4,104	795	-	-	157	5,056
Short-term deposits						
-of which: Amortized cost	511,845	8,562	-	-	-	520,407
-of which: Fair value through profit or loss	25	209,858	-	-	-	209,883
Other receivables	10,008	10,849	-51	-	1,080	21,886
Interest-bearing securities						
-of which: amortized cost	696,236	-	-	-	-	696,236
-of which: fair value through profit or loss	105,574	26,247	-	-	-	131,821
-of which: fair value through OCI	572,117	42,008	-	-	-	614,125
Derivative financial instruments	495,054	-564,147	-357,209	47,279	587,978	208,955
Loans to the private sector						
-of which: Amortized cost	607,443	4,136,446	390,306	151,492	831,083	6,116,770
-of which: Fair value through profit or loss	79,012	597,118	-	-	35,037	711,167
Current tax receivables	3,236	-	-	-	-	3,236
Equity investments						
-of which: Fair value through OCI	9,015	228,142	-	-	-	237,157
-of which: Fair value through profit or loss	392,278	1,470,361	117,231	72,702	59,371	2,111,943
Investments in associates and joint ventures	2,065	390,177	-	-	-	392,242
Property, plant and equipment	32,156	16	-	-	-	32,172
Intangible assets	42,046	-	-	-	-	42,046
Deferred income tax assets	3,110	-	-	-	-	3,110
Total assets	**3,633,012**	**6,652,170**	**150,377**	**271,473**	**1,526,799**	**12,233,831**
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Short-term credits	463,724	15,105	-	-	-	478,829
Current accounts with State funds and other programs	38	-	-	-	-	38
Derivative financial instruments	-667,611	903,692	48,568	158,855	-265,990	177,514
Dutch government program liabilities						
-of which: fair value through profit or loss	80,899	4,997	-	-	-	85,896
Debentures and notes	1,927,473	3,568,079	-	47,256	1,758,031	7,300,839
Accrued and other liabilities	106,782	93,207	2,919	15	-72	202,851
Provisions	15,312	13,078	-	-	1	28,391
Deferred income tax liabilities	279	-	-	-	-	279
Shareholders' equity	3,965,076	-4,469	-	-	-1,413	3,959,194
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**5,891,972**	**4,593,689**	**51,487**	**206,126**	**1,490,557**	**12,233,831**
Currency gap June 30, 2026		2,058,481	98,890	65,347		
Currency gap June 30, 2026 excluding equity investments and investments in associates		-30,199	-18,341	-7,355		

	2025					
(€ x 1,000)	**EUR**	**USD**	**INR**	**UZS**	**Other**	**Total**
Assets						
Cash balances with Banks	52,664	83,556	162	-	3,857	140,239
Current accounts with State funds and other programs	1,376	1,840	-	-	-9	3,207
Short-term deposits						
-of which: Amortized cost	623,995	-	-	-	-	623,995
-of which: Fair value through profit or loss	99,636	346,494	-	-	-	446,130
Other receivables	20,551	11,918	-75	-	1,093	33,487
Interest-bearing securities						
-of which: amortized cost	525,973	36,229	10,968	-	-	573,170
-of which: fair value through profit or loss	107,636	26,484	-	-	-	134,120
Derivative financial instruments	807,907	-835,058	-319,320	1,766	578,188	233,483
Loans to the private sector						
-of which: Amortized cost	632,593	3,714,674	388,324	164,188	704,836	5,604,615
-of which: Fair value through profit or loss	153,285	541,685	-	-	14,730	709,700
Equity investments						
-of which: Fair value through OCI	9,139	214,313	-	-	-	223,452
-of which: Fair value through profit or loss	459,693	1,441,630	115,625	63,363	85,847	2,166,158
Investments in associates and joint ventures	2,051	384,552	-	-	-	386,603
Current tax receivables	876	11	-	-	6	893
Property, plant and equipment	31,387	16	-	-	-	31,403
Intangible assets	37,883	-	-	-	-	37,883
Deferred income tax assets	3,647	-	-	-	-	3,647
Total assets	**3,570,292**	**5,968,344**	**195,684**	**229,317**	**1,388,548**	**11,352,185**
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Short-term credits	496,540	46,146	-	-	1,279	543,965
Current accounts with State funds and other programs	881	1,290	-	-	-54	2,117
Derivative financial instruments[1]	-682,388	901,117	94,852	135,931	-305,523	143,989
Dutch government program liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
-of which: Fair value through profit or loss	92,514	4,373	-	-	-	96,887
Debentures and notes	1,899,303	2,924,788	-	36,714	1,638,087	6,498,892
Accrued and other liabilities	76,035	93,742	2,961	15	1,410	174,163
Provisions	18,053	11,883	-	-	6	29,942
Deferred income tax liabilities	279	-	-	-	-	279
Shareholders' equity	3,861,951	-	-	-	-	3,861,951
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**5,763,168**	**3,983,339**	**97,813**	**172,660**	**1,335,205**	**11,352,185**
Currency gap 2025		1,985,005	97,871	56,657	53,343	
Currency gap 2025 excluding equity investments, investments in associates and Dutch government program liabilities		-51,117	-17,754	-6,706	-32,504	

Sensitivity of profit & loss account and shareholders' equity to main foreign currencies (€ x 1,000)

	June 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
Change of value relative to the euro	Sensitivity of profit & loss account[1]	Sensitivity of shareholders' equity[2]	Sensitivity of profit & loss account[1]	Sensitivity of shareholders' equity[2]
USD value increase of 10%	178,833	27,015	177,069	21,431
USD value decrease of 10%	-178,833	-27,015	-177,069	-21,431
			-	-
INR value increase of 10%	9,889	-	9,787	-
INR value decrease of 10%	-9,889	-	-9,787	-
			-	-
UZS value increase of 10%	6,535	-	5,666	-
UZS value decrease of 10%	-6,535	-	-5,666	-

1 The sensitivities employ simplified scenarios. The sensitivity of the profit & loss account and shareholders' equity to possible changes in the main foreign currencies is based on the immediate impact on the financial assets and liabilities held at half year and year-end, including the effect of hedging instruments.

2 Shareholders' equity is sensitive to instruments valued at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk is the risk of potential loss due to adverse changes in interest rates. Changing interest rates mainly influence the fair value of fixed interest balance sheet items and affect FMO's earnings by altering interest-rate-sensitive income and expenses, which in turn affects FMO's net interest income (NII). FMO's appetite for interest rate risk is cautious and FMO does not take any active interest rate positions for the purpose of making a profit.

Credit spread risk is the risk driven by changes to the market price for credit risk, for liquidity, and potentially for other characteristics of credit-risky instruments, which is not captured by any other existing prudential framework, such as Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) or by expected credit/(jump-to) default risk. FMO considers the securities held in the liquidity buffer, assets accounted at fair value and amortized cost and the funding portfolio as the main balance sheet items sensitive to credit spread risk. For liabilities, credit spread risk would relate to FMO's own credit risk.

The interest rate gap and basis point value exposure are monitored each week against limits set by the Financial Risk Committee (FRC). The delta of the economic value of equity appetite breach limit is defined in the risk appetite framework and set at 5 percent of Tier I. The NII-at-Risk limit is defined in the risk appetite framework, with the appetite breach limit set at 1 percent of Tier I. Credit spread risk is measured under both economic value and NII, in line with IRRBB. Interest rate risk positions were within risk appetite during the first six months of 2026.

Regulatory compliance risk

As a licensed bank, FMO is subject to regulations across a wide range of topics. This section covers certain material regulatory updates relevant to FMO for this and upcoming years.

Basel IV

The EU legislative package on the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR3) and Capital Requirements Directive (CRD6), implementing the Basel IV standards within the EU, was published on June 19, 2024, with a phase-in approach starting on January 1, 2025.

FMO continues to maintain a bank-wide implementation program to ensure timely and compliant implementation of the CRR3/ CRD VI requirements, which required changes to FMO's internal policies, systems and processes to comply with the new legislative package. Under this framework, FMO is required to apply higher capital charges for certain types of credit risk exposures, which have been implemented, as well as potential future charges for market risk. In addition, the legislative package introduced new rules requiring banks to systematically identify, disclose and manage sustainability risks (ESG risks), along with stronger enforcement tools for the supervision of EU banks.

EBA Guidelines on the management of ESG risks and on environmental scenario analysis

As part of the Basel IV, the EBA Guidelines on ESG risk management (EBA/GL/2025/01) and the EBA Guidelines on Environmental scenario analysis (EBA/GL/2025/04) were published and will apply from 2026 and 2027, respectively. These guidelines clarify what is expected from banks, particularly in terms of integrating ESG risks into governance, risk management processes and forward-looking analysis. In response, FMO has continued to build on its existing framework, with a focus on gradually embedding ESG risks into internal processes and developing its approach to scenario analysis and stress testing.

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive

FMO was among the first institutions required to implement the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), in line with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), as it was subject to the NFRD as a 'large public-interest entity'. Although the CSRD has not yet been transposed into Dutch law, FMO has chosen to continue reporting voluntarily in line with the CSRD and ESRS. In March 2026, FMO issued its second CSRD report applying the available 'quick fix' reliefs where relevant, and began preparations to perform its double materiality assessment (DMA) for the second time. On February 26, 2026, the revised CSRD under the European Commission's 2025 Omnibus package was published in the Official Journal of the EU and will apply to all in-scope companies from July 26, 2029. FMO has started assessing how to approach the amended CSRD considering that it is no longer in scope under the revised thresholds.

EU AML/CFT Legislative package

In July 2021, the EU published its AML/CFT (Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism) Legislative package, which included four legislative proposals: (I) a regulation establishing the new EU AML Authority, (II) the revision of the 2015 Regulation on Transfers of Funds, (III) the 6th Directive on AML/CFT and (IV) a new Regulation on AML/CFT. The Regulation on AML/CFT is relevant for FMO as it contains most of legal requirements currently contained in the 5th AML/CFT Directive (e.g. requirements on CDD, FIU reporting, UBO and PEP), as well as certain new legal requirements. The AMLR will enter into force on July 10, 2027. FMO is conducting an impact assessment and will assess which implementation actions are required to ensure timely compliance.

Dutch International Sanctions act

The Dutch Sanctions Act 1977 will be replaced by the Dutch International Sanctions Act (*Wet internationale sanctiemaatregelen*) (WIS). The first tranche was submitted to Parliament on February 19, 2026, and a second tranche, focused on strengthening and clarifying supervisory oversight of sanctions compliance, was launched for consultation on April 15, 2026. The Dutch Banking Association (NVB) has emphasized that WIS obligations should align as closely as possible with the new EU Regulation on AML/CFT (AMLR), which already sets out detailed requirements for customer and UBO due diligence, including checks against targeted financial sanctions. Banks expect that no additional information-gathering obligations will be imposed beyond AMLR, to preserve a level playing field within the EU. The WIS is expected to be adopted in 2026 or 2027, with timing likely to be aligned with the AMLR's entry into force in 2027.

EU Pay Transparency Directive

The EU Pay Transparency Directive aims to strengthen the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value with a strong focus on avoiding pay discrimination and closing the gender pay gap across the European Union. While Member States are required to transpose the Directive by June 7, 2026, the Dutch implementation act is currently expected to enter into force on January 1, 2027.

FMO has been reporting on the (un-)adjusted gender pay gap for several years and is preparing for implementation to ensure timely compliance with the EU Pay Transparency Directive. The gender pay gap 2025 (with reference date April 1, 2025) is disclosed in the S1-16 Section of the Annual Report 2025.

EMIR 3.0

EMIR 3.0 came into force on December 24, 2024, and as from February 20, 2026 FMO exceeded the €3 billion threshold for the relevant interest rate categories, on an ongoing monthly and rolling 12-month basis, resulting in the Active Account Requirement (AAR) becoming applicable to FMO. FMO ensures compliance with the relevant EMIR 3.0 requirements at their effective dates.

Financial Data Access Regulation

The Financial Data Access (FIDA) Regulation, proposed by the European Commission in June 2023, is expected to be adopted in mid-2026 with a phased implementation starting in 2027. It aims to expand Open Finance by allowing consumers and businesses to securely share, with explicit consent, a broad range of financial data - such as loans, savings, investments, pensions, insurance, and mortgages - with authorized third-party providers. FIDA builds on PSD2’s open banking framework, promotes innovation and competition, while ensuring robust, consent-based data protection.

Financial Economic Crime Risk

Financial Economic Crime (FEC) risk remains a critical area of focus for safeguarding the integrity of FMO and the financial system. Given this priority, FMO is committed to complying with applicable laws and regulations. Both internal and external monitoring along with auditing provide assurance that FMO is in control of its FEC risk. However, ongoing attention to the quality of the FEC framework is pivotal in further strengthening the framework, as well as being able to adapt to new and emerging risks. As part of FMO's ongoing efforts to incorporate learnings, FMO conducts regular reviews of its FEC policies and framework. The reviews incorporate insights from monitoring outcomes, risk analyses, incidents and developments in regulatory requirements and industry's best practices.

The Compliance department continues to monitor Know Your Customer (KYC) files, using a sample-based approach. In addition, risk-based thematic monitoring is conducted by Compliance on specific topics and processes. Thematic monitoring topics focus on FMO’s highest inherent risks according to the Systematic Integrity Risk Analysis (SIRA). FMO will validate its organization-wide (FEC) risks in line with regulatory requirements later this year, reassessing the risk landscape and the adequacy of mitigation measures.

In August 2023 FMO reported that, because of late notification of unusual transactions to the Dutch Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-NL) in 2021 and 2022, DNB decided on enforcement measures. FMO is appealing these administrative measures.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Consolidated statement of financial position

Before profit appropriation	Notes	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets			
Cash balances with Banks		175,619	140,239
Current accounts with State funds and other programs		5,056	3,207
Short-term deposits	(4.2)		
-of which: amortized cost		520,407	623,995
-of which: fair value through profit or loss		209,883	446,130
Other receivables		21,886	33,487
Interest-bearing securities			
-of which: amortized cost		696,236	573,170
-of which: fair value through profit or loss		131,821	134,120
-of which: fair value through OCI		614,125	-
Derivative financial instruments	(4.3)	208,955	233,483
Loans to the private sector	(4.4)		
-of which: amortized cost		6,116,770	5,604,615
-of which: fair value through profit or loss		711,167	709,700
Current tax receivables	(15)	3,236	893
Equity investments	(4.5)		
-of which: fair value through OCI		237,157	223,452
-of which: fair value through profit or loss		2,111,943	2,166,158
Investments in associates and joint ventures	(4.6)	392,242	386,603
Property, plant and equipment		32,172	31,403
Intangible assets		42,046	37,883
Deferred income tax assets	(15)	3,110	3,647
Total assets		**12,233,831**	**11,352,185**
Liabilities			
Short-term credits	(5)	478,829	543,965
Current accounts with State funds and other programs		38	2,117
Derivative financial instruments	(4.3)	177,514	143,989
Dutch government program liabilities			
-of which: fair value through profit or loss	(4.7)	85,896	96,887
Debentures and notes	(6)	7,300,839	6,498,892
Accrued and other liabilities		202,851	174,163
Provisions		28,391	29,942
Deferred income tax liabilities	(15)	279	279
Total liabilities		**8,274,637**	**7,490,234**
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital		9,076	9,076
Share premium reserve		29,272	29,272
Contractual reserve		3,054,920	3,054,920
Development fund		657,981	657,981
Fair value reserve		113,609	103,116
Actuarial results on defined benefit plans		-3,340	-4,887
Translation reserve		-5,633	-16,418
Other reserves		26,887	26,887
Undistributed result		76,422	2,004
Shareholders' equity (parent)		**3,959,194**	**3,861,951**
Total shareholders' equity		**3,959,194**	**3,861,951**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**12,233,831**	**11,352,185**

Consolidated statement of profit and loss

	Notes	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Income			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	(7)	269,392	251,970
Other interest income	(7)	21,596	19,024
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	(8)	-147,870	-134,166
Other interest expense	(8)	-12,434	-14,301
Interest expenses on leases	(8)	-514	-40
Net interest income		**130,170**	**122,487**
Dividend income	(9)	17,529	14,086
Results from equity investments	(10)	25,561	-219,116
Total results from equity investments		**43,090**	**-205,030**
Fee and commission income		5,106	5,184
Fee and commission expense		-7,318	-7,108
Net fee and commission expense	**(11)**	**-2,212**	**-1,924**
Net results from financial transactions	(12)	12,269	4,114
Remuneration for services rendered	(13)	15,286	14,426
Gains and losses due to derecognition		875	12
Other operating income		-289	6
Total other income		**28,141**	**18,558**
Total income		**199,189**	**-65,909**
Operating expenses			
Staff costs		-75,809	-70,055
General and administrative expenses		-15,517	-14,214
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of PP&E and intangible assets		-6,963	-5,871
Total operating expenses		**-98,289**	**-90,140**
Impairment charges on financial assets, loan commitments and guarantees	(14)	-12,515	32,202
Results on associates/joint ventures			
Share of the profit or (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(4.6)	-4,320	34,152
Profit/(loss) before taxation		**84,065**	**-89,695**
Income tax	(15)	-7,643	9
Net profit/(loss)		**76,422**	**-89,686**
Net profit/(loss) attributable to			
Owners of the parent company		76,422	-89,686
Net profit/(loss)		**76,422**	**-89,686**

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Net profit/(loss)		**76,422**	**-89,686**
Other comprehensive income			
Share of other comprehensive income of associates / joint ventures due to exchange differences		10,786	-48,356
Income tax effect		-	-
Items to be reclassified to profit and loss		**10,786**	**-48,356**
Changes in the fair value of instruments at FVOCI		13,950	-17,070
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		2,085	-2,066
Income tax effect		-3,996	722
Items not reclassified to profit and loss		**12,039**	**-18,414**
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		**22,825**	**-66,770**
Total comprehensive income		**99,247**	**-156,456**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		99,247	-156,456
Total comprehensive income		**99,247**	**-156,456**

Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity

	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Contractual reserve	Development fund	Fair value reserve	Actuarial results on defined benefit plans	Translation reserve	Other reserves	Undistributed result	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	**9,076**	**29,272**	**3,008,465**	**657,981**	**86,758**	**-4,380**	**31,030**	**26,887**	**10,591**	**3,855,680**
Exchange differences on associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-48,356	-	-	-48,356
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-17,070	-	-	-	-	-17,070
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-2,066	-	-	-	-2,066
Income tax effect other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	189	533	-	-	-	722
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-16,881**	**-1,553**	**-48,356**	**-**	**-**	**-66,790**
Net profit /(loss)[1]	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-89,686	-89,687
Dividend distributed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-10,591	-10,590
Balance at June 30, 2025	**9,076**	**29,272**	**3,008,466**	**657,981**	**69,877**	**-5,913**	**-17,326**	**26,887**	**-89,686**	**3,688,634**
Balance at January 1, 2026	**9,076**	**29,272**	**3,054,920**	**657,981**	**103,116**	**-4,887**	**-16,419**	**26,887**	**2,004**	**3,861,950**
Exchange differences on associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,786	-	-	10,786
Changes in the fair value of instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	13,950	-	-	-	-	13,950
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	2,085	-	-	-	2,085
Income tax effect other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-3,457	-538	-	-	-	-3,996
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,493**	**1,547**	**10,786**	**-**	**-**	**22,825**
Net profit /(loss)[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,422	76,422
Dividend distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2,004	-2,004
Balance at June 30, 2026	**9,076**	**29,272**	**3,054,920**	**657,981**	**113,609**	**-3,340**	**-5,633**	**26,887**	**76,422**	**3,959,194**

1 Under the Agreement State-FMO 1 July 2023, part of the net profit is added to the contractual reserve at each financial year-end. The part allocated to the contractual reserve is not distributable.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Notes	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Operating activities			
Net profit/(loss)		76,422	-89,686
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
- Share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		13,534	-34,152
- Unrealized (gains) losses arising from changes in fair value		-10,573	-18,506
- Unrealized (gains) losses arising from changes in foreign exchange rates		-51,109	204,830
- Unrealized (gains) losses arising from other changes		18,168	9,083
- Amortization of premiums/discounts debentures and notes		11,672	38,642
- Impairment charges on financial assets, loan commitments and guarantees		12,515	-32,202
- Depreciation, amortization and impairment of PP&E and intangible assets		6,963	5,871
- Income tax expense/(gain)		7,643	-9
Changes in:			
- Income taxes payable / receivable		-2,343	-4,079
- Loans		-372,340	-111,233
- Equity investments		74,769	91,014
- Other assets and liabilities		-5,460	53,023
- Short-term deposits > 3 months		-	-1,665
- Short-term credits		-65,132	50,110
Net cash flow from operating activities		**-285,271**	**161,041**
Investing activities			
Purchase of interest-bearing securities		-794,077	-19,950
Redemption/sale of interest-bearing securities		66,381	58,302
Investments in PP&E and intangible assets		-10,516	-9,988
Disinvestments in PP&E and intangible assets		-	5,722
Investments in associates/joint ventures		-8,388	-15,367
Disinvestments in and dividends from associates/joint ventures		9,214	2,769
Net cash flow from investing activities		**-737,386**	**21,488**
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of debentures and notes	(6)	2,052,783	1,210,163
Redemption of debentures and notes	(6)	-1,346,584	-984,675
Lease payments		-320	-1,608
Dividend paid		-2,004	-10,591
Net cash flow from financing activities		**703,875**	**213,289**
Net cash flow		**-318,782**	**395,818**
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash balances with Banks and short-term deposits at January 1		1,210,364	1,507,715
Net foreign exchange difference		14,327	-52,809
Total cash flow		-318,782	395,818
Cash balances with Banks and short-term deposits at June 30		**905,909**	**1,850,724**
Additional information on operational cash flows from interest and dividends			
Interest received		289,556	275,318
Interest paid		-138,740	-148,467
Dividend received		17,529	14,086
Interest paid for lease liabilities		-9	-40
Income tax received/(paid)		-13,386	-3,557

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

1 Corporate information

The Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (hereafter referred to as ‘FMO’ or ‘the company’) was incorporated in 1970 as a public limited company with 51 percent of shares held by the Dutch Government and 49 percent held by commercial banks, state unions, and other members of the private sector. The company is located at Anna van Saksenlaan 71, 2593 HW The Hague, The Netherlands and is registered under ID 27078545 in the Chamber of Commerce.

The 2026 condensed consolidated interim financial statements of FMO were prepared by the members of the Management Board and signed by all members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board on August 13, 2026.

Financing and investing activities

FMO is the Dutch entrepreneurial development bank. FMO supports sustainable private sector growth in developing and emerging markets by investing in entrepreneurs. FMO specializes in sectors where its contribution can have the highest long-term impact: Financial Institutions; Energy; and Agribusiness, Food & Forestry.

FMO’s main activity consists of providing loans, guarantees, and equity capital to the private sector in emerging markets and developing economies. Furthermore, FMO offers institutional investors access to its expertise in responsible emerging markets investing through its subsidiary FMO Investment Management B.V..

FMO arranges syndicated loans to mobilize funds, by bringing together investors – commercial banks and other development finance institutions (DFIs) – with FMO for structuring these transactions. This enables FMO to provide clients with increased access to finance and more diversified lending, while giving financial partners efficient opportunities to enter new markets.

FMO's financing and investing activities are not materially impacted by seasonality. Increased deal volumes can occur in the last months of the calendar year, however the main drivers of FMO's results from the lending portfolio and PE portfolio are not subject to seasonality.

Commercial fund management

FMO's subsidiary, FMO Investment Management B.V. (FMO IM), provides facility/investment management services for third party investment funds, which are invested in FMO’s transactions in emerging and developing markets. Through these funds, FMO IM offers investors access to its expertise in responsible emerging market investing.

Services in relation to government and public funding

FMO’s activities are financed through three main sources: the balance sheet, public funds (government and other public funding programs we manage), and direct mobilized funds (capital mobilized from public and private co-investors). Public funds enable FMO to invest in higher-risk markets and sectors, in line with the specific objectives agreed with funding partners. Through mobilization, FMO attracts additional capital to scale investments and broaden the Bank's impact. While FMO's own balance sheet remains the core source of financing across sectors and products, not all investments are financed directly by FMO, and the related risks may be shared with or fully borne by the funding partners, as applicable.

Apart from financing activities from its own resources, FMO provides loans, guarantees, and equity capital from government and public funding, within the conditions and objectives stipulated in the agreements between FMO and the relevant government or public funder. These programs are made up of publicly funded programs, sub-delegation agreements, and guarantee programs supported by the European Commission. The details of the programs along with their accounting treatment are described in detail in FMO’s consolidated annual financial statements as at December 31, 2025. The documentation below provides the summary update as of June 30, 2026.

Public funding programs

Programs supported by the Dutch Government consist of subsidies provided under the General Administrative Law Act regarding MASSIF, Access to Energy Fund (AEF), Building Prospects (BP), Mobilizing Finance for Forests (MFF), and Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD). In addition, funding is provided by the UK Government for the Mobilizing Finance for Forests (MFF) program. These programs represent economic silos whereby the assets and liabilities of the programs are ring-fenced for the benefit of the funding party.

The table below provides a summary of the nature of FMO’s relationship with the related key structured entities managed by FMO on behalf of the Dutch Government, UK Government and the EC. It provides an overview of the contributions made by the originating parties to date and the nature of FMO's involvement, indicating whether their financial information is consolidated in FMO’s financial statements and whether FMO receives remuneration for the services provided. The table also provides information on the contributions made by the originators to date.

Program Execution Period 2026

Program Name	Originator	Contribution at June 30, 2026	Contribution at December 31, 2025	Start Date	End Date	Nature of Relationship with FMO	Consolidated (Yes/No)	FMO earns fees on services (Yes/No)
MASSIF	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	EUR 414,011	EUR 414,011	January 01,2006	December 31, 2036	Public Fund Management and Investment Participation	No	Yes
MASSIF- DFC	The U.S International Development Finance Corporation	USD 12,295	USD 19,187	January 01,2006	December 31, 2028	Public Fund Management and Investment Participation	No	Yes
MASSIF- MCP	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	EUR 22,000	EUR 22,000	November 01, 2023	December 31, 2036	Public Fund Management	No	Yes
BP	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	EUR 472,012	EUR 472,012	November 01, 2001	December 31, 2028	Public Fund Management	No	Yes
Access to Energy I	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	EUR 210,880	EUR 210,880	November 01, 2006	December 31, 2030	Public Fund Management	No	Yes
Access to Energy II	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	USD 55,600	USD 55,600	December 01, 2012	March 01, 2037	Public Fund Management	No	No
MFF	UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero	GBP 200,000	GBP 200,000	February 15, 2021	February 14, 2036	Public Fund Management	No	Yes
	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	USD 33,500	USD 33,500	November 01, 2024	February 14, 2038	Public Fund Management		
DFCD (LUF)	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	EUR 200,000	EUR 200,000	May 24, 2019	December 31, 2037	Public Fund Management	Yes	Yes
Market Creation Platform	European Commission	EUR 24,700	EUR 24,700	January 01, 2025	December 31, 2032	Public Fund Management	No	Yes
Ventures (FVP1)	AEF, BP and MASSIF (*)	EUR 60,000	EUR 65,900	July 01, 2020	July 01, 2037	Investment Participation	Yes	No
Ventures (FVP2)	AEF, BP and MASSIF (*)	EUR 12,131	-	October 10, 2024	October 10, 2041	Investment Participation	Yes	No

* Ventures FVP1 and FVP2 fall within the existing contributions of AEF, BP and MASSIF. They do not constitute additional contributions, but form part of the existing commitments under AEF, BP and MASSIF.

FMO earned management fees of €12.1 million (30 June 2025: €11.8 million) for its role in administering the programs. The fees are recorded in the line item "Remuneration for services rendered".

Sub-delegation Arrangements

The sub-delegation agreements represent arrangements whereby FMO facilitates the transfer of a funding party’s participation in underlying programs managed by the sub-delegee. The program assets are not recorded on the FMO statement of financial position as the programs represent economic silos whereby the risks and rewards associated with the program assets are with the funding party. In accordance with the IFRS 9 derecognition criteria, the investment made by FMO in the program is considered a pass-through arrangement and therefore not recognized on the FMO statement of financial position. Any funding received by FMO that is in the process of being transferred to the sub-delegee is recognized as an asset by FMO in the line item "Cash balances with Banks", along with a corresponding liability in the "Accrued and other liabilities" line item, up to the point the funding is transferred to the sub-delegee. On June 30, 2026, the cash balance related to sub-delegation agreements amounts to € 76 million (Dec 2025: € 69 million). These arrangements cover the Agri-Fi and Electri-Fi facilities, as well as the Climate Investor One and Climate Investor Two facilities. Refer to the December 31, 2025 consolidated annual financial statements for more details.

European Commission Guarantee Programs

The EC and FMO have an agreement for the risk sharing facility NASIRA for an amount of €100 million. FMO issues guarantees to financial institutions allowing them to on-lend to underserved entrepreneurs within the European neighborhood and Sub-Saharan Africa. The guarantees are split into a loss-sharing hierarchy that is allocated between the issuing financial institution, the EC, and FMO. The goal of these guarantees is to allow local financial institutions to provide loans to groups they perceive as too risky to finance without guarantees. The guarantees are accounted for as issued financial guarantee contracts in accordance with IFRS 9. No financial assets are recognized in accounting for these transactions. FMO receives guarantee fees from the guarantee holders. These fees are presented in the Fee and Commission Income line item. Refer to the "Guarantees" section in the "Accounting Policy" chapter for further information. In 2025, the NASIRA+ facility was agreed with the EC but no guarantee agreements have been entered into during the current reporting period under this facility.

The EC has provided €40 million in guarantees to the FMO Ventures Program, in addition to the technical assistance funding mentioned in the preceding section on "Public Funding Programs". FMO administers the program and initiates the program's investments. FMO and the other participants share in the risks and rewards of the investments via a predefined waterfall structure. The investments are recognized as financial assets by FMO and are measured at fair value in the FMO statement of financial position. In addition, any relevant liabilities, including amounts attributable to co-participants, are recognized in the FMO statement of financial position. Refer to the "Fair value of financial assets and liabilities" section for further information.

2 Basis of preparation and changes to accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at June 30, 2026 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 of the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as adopted by the European Union.

2.2 Accounting policies

The accounting policies, presentation and methods of computation are consistent with those applied in the preparation of FMO's consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the information required in a complete set of financial statements prepared in line with IFRS as endorsed by the EU. However, selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in FMO's financial position and performance since the last annual financial statements. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with FMO's consolidated annual financial statements as at December 31, 2025.

2.3 Group accounting and consolidation

The company accounts of FMO and the company accounts of the subsidiaries and structured entities Asia Participations B.V., Equis DFI Feeder L.P., FMO Investment Management B.V., FMO Representative Office LAC Limitada, the FMO Ventures Program, and the Land Use Facility (LUF), within the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD) program are included in these consolidated financial statements. FMO has a 63 percent holding in Equis DFI Feeder L.P. The remaining entities, except for the FMO Ventures Program and LUF, are 100 percent owned by FMO.

FMO Representative Office LAC Limitada is FMO's representative entity in Costa Rica. The consolidation of this entity does not have a material impact on FMO's statement of financial position. Asia Participations B.V. and Equis DFI Feeder L.P. provide equity capital to companies in developing economies. FMO Investment Management B.V. carries out portfolio management activities for third party investment funds, which are invested in FMO's transactions in emerging markets and developing economies.

The FMO Ventures Program and the LUF are programs involving FMO, the Dutch Government, and European Commission (EC). The FMO Ventures Program facilitates investments in young startups and scale-ups, while LUF facilitates investments specifically in sectors relating to agroforestry, sustainable land use, and climate-resilient food production. These programs are structured entities that have been designed so that voting or similar rights are not a dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, and relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. FMO has control over direct relevant investment decisions and returns of these programs. Therefore, FMO has consolidated the FMO Ventures program and LUF in FMO’s statement of financial position.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are stated in euros, which is the presentation and functional currency of FMO. All amounts are denominated in thousands of euros unless stated otherwise. In accordance with IAS 21, foreign currency transactions are translated to euro at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities are reported using the closing exchange rate. Non-monetary assets that are not measured at cost denominated in foreign currencies are reported using the exchange rate that existed when fair values were determined.

2.5 Adoption of new standards, interpretations and amendments

The following amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards have been issued by the IASB, endorsed by the EU and are effective as of 1 January 2026:

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7;
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11; and
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7.

These amendments do not have significant impact on FMO's financial statements.

2.6 Standards issued but not yet effective

The IASB has issued new standards and amendments to existing standards, some of which have not yet been endorsed by the EU. These standards and amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, except where noted otherwise. FMO does not intend to early adopt any standards or amendments that have been endorsed by the EU.

The new standards relevant to FMO’s assessment are as follows:

- IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (issued on 9 April 2024 and endorsed by the EU). FMO’s assessment is set out below.
- IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*: Disclosures (issued on 9 May 2024). IFRS 19 permits eligible subsidiaries to apply reduced disclosure requirements. As FMO has public accountability, it is not eligible to apply IFRS 19. Accordingly, the standard is not expected to have an impact on FMO.
- IFRS 20 *Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities* (issued on 27 May 2026 and effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2029). FMO is assessing the impact of the standard. Based on the preliminary assessment, no impact is expected.

The amendments to existing standards relevant to FMO’s assessment are as follows:

- Amendments to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency* (issued on 13 November 2025). The amendments clarify the translation requirements when financial statements are translated from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency. No significant impact is expected on FMO’s financial statements.
- Amendments to IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* (issued on 21 August 2025). As noted above, FMO is not eligible to apply IFRS 19 and the amendments are therefore not expected to have an impact on FMO.
- Amendments to IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (issued on 26 June 2026). The amendments clarify the eligibility criteria for applying the fair value option to investments in associates and joint ventures. FMO is assessing the impact of the amendments. Based on the preliminary assessment, no significant impact is expected.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new accounting standard introduces the following new requirements:

- Entities are required to classify income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations, and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly defined "operating profit" subtotal, however net profit will not change.
- Management defined performance measures (MPM) are to be identified and disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- The guidance on grouping of information in the financial statements has been enhanced.

The amendments are expected to impact presentation and disclosure requirements for the consolidated financial statements, including the consolidated statement of profit or loss, however, it will not materially impact the results. The assessment performed as of the date of this report indicates that the impact on FMO is limited to the following:

- Rearrangement of the profit or loss statement to clearly present the newly applicable operating, investing, financing and income tax categories; the discontinued operations category is not currently applicable.
- Reclassification of interest on lease from the net interest subtotal to the financing section of the profit or loss; and
- Establishing the non-ratio 'Financial Accounting Alternative Performance Measures' (APMs) management presents in the interim and annual reports that qualify for recognition as MPMs and recognizing the identified MPMs in a single note that forms part of the financial statements. The identified APMs that will form part of FMO's (condensed) consolidated interim and annual financial statements starting in the 2027 condensed consolidated interim financial statements are 'Regular income' and 'Regular result before tax'.

2.7 Estimates and assumptions

In preparing the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with IAS 34, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The same methods for making estimates and assumptions have been followed in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements as were applied in the preparation of FMO’s consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2025.

2.8 Segment reporting

The operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with internal reporting to FMO’s chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Management Board. FMO presents its operating segments based on servicing unit.

In these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the segment information note has been revised and enhanced to align more closely with the manner in the basis in which management organizes and steers the operating segments. Accordingly, certain prior-period comparative amounts and disclosures have been revised and, therefore, do not fully agree to those presented in the 2025 condensed consolidated interim financial statements. Reference is made to the Segment Information note for more details on operating segments.

3 Segment information

The Management Board sets performance targets, approves and monitors the budgets prepared by servicing units. Servicing units are not identical to the strategic sectors.

FMO's strategic sectors represent the economic sectors in which FMO operates. The three strategic sectors are Agribusiness Food and Forestry, Financial Institutions and Energy, which represent economic sectors. As per June 30, 2026, FMO's Management Board steers on the following five operating segments: Agribusiness, Food & Forestry, Financial Institutions, Energy, Private Equity and Other. The segment "Other" relates to the internal funding and operational activities of FMO. Each of the four main operating segments (Agribusiness, Food & Forestry, Financial Institutions, Energy and Private Equity) operate with a dedicated investment department, director, mandate and market focus. This structure enables targeted sector expertise, disciplined portfolio management and clear accountability for financial and impact performance. FMO presents its operating segments based on servicing units instead of strategic sectors to be more aligned with internal reporting to the Management Board.

The 'Regular income' and 'Regular result before tax' presented in the segmental performance information below excludes the FX currency effects and fair value changes related to the results from equity investments, impairment changes and other results from financial transactions. These two metrics are also alternative performance measures (APMs), which are appropriately identified and reconciled to the most directly comparable subtotal in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The reconciliations are presented in the latter part of these condensed interim financial statements.

Allocated other income and expenses represent income earned and costs incurred by non-investment departments that are attributed to the investment segments. The expenses allocation is based on three key drivers: the number of FTEs, the number of investment deals, and portfolio size; for income allocation portfolio size is the key driver.

At June 30, 2026	Financial Institutions	Energy	Agribusiness, Food & Forestry	Private Equity	Other	Total
Interest income	143,808	62,639	41,688	881	41,972	290,988
Interest expenses	-48,302	-22,496	-15,188	-30,975	-43,857	-160,818
Net fee and commission income	-1,686	105	-716	798	-713	-2,212
Dividend income on equity investments	-	-	-	17,529	-	17,529
Dividend received from associates and joint ventures				6,862	2,352	9,214
Remuneration for services rendered	2,799	1,739	2,495	6,224	2,029	15,286
Allocated Regular Income	-733	-341	-230	-470	1,774	-
Regular income	**95,886**	**41,646**	**28,049**	**849**	**3,557**	**169,987**
Operating expenses	-28,034	-21,454	-18,279	-28,708	-1,814	-98,289
Regular result before tax	**67,852**	**20,192**	**9,770**	**-27,859**	**1,743**	**71,698**
Regular equity investment results	-677	-228	853	-19,286	-664	-20,002
Equity investment FX results	195	751	460	37,562	-	38,968
IFRS 9 impairments and revaluations	-4,568	-1,831	-6,231	-883	-6	-13,519
Other results from financial transactions	-	-	-	-	7,209	7,209
Other operating income	-	-	-	-	-289	-289
Allocated other income	2,848	1,326	896	1,826	-6,896	-
Total other income	**-2,202**	**18**	**-4,022**	**19,219**	**-646**	**12,367**
Profit before taxation	**65,650**	**20,210**	**5,748**	**-8,640**	**1,097**	**84,065**
Taxation	-14,550	-4,480	-1,274	12,904	-243	-7,643
IFRS-reported Net profit/(loss)	**51,100**	**15,730**	**4,474**	**4,264**	**854**	**76,422**

At June 30, 2025	Financial Institutions	Energy	Agribusiness, Food & Forestry	Private Equity	Other	Total
Interest income	128,607	67,991	41,446	1,306	31,644	270,994
Interest expenses	-42,955	-21,705	-13,484	-36,293	-34,070	-148,507
Net fee and commission income	-1,393	586	-1,058	532	-591	-1,924
Dividend income on equity investments	-	-	-	14,086	-	14,086
Dividend received from associates and joint ventures	-			9,183	-	9,183
Remuneration for services rendered	2,326	1,940	2,237	6,360	1,563	14,426
Allocated Regular Income	-1,122	-567	-352	-949	2,990	-
Regular income	**85,463**	**48,245**	**28,789**	**-5,775**	**1,536**	**158,258**
Operating expenses	-23,696	-19,681	-15,989	-28,714	-2,060	-90,140
Regular result before tax	**61,767**	**28,564**	**12,800**	**-34,489**	**-524**	**68,118**
Regular equity investment results	-	-	-	37,338	1,232	38,570
Equity investment FX results	-	-	-	-216,556	-	-216,556
IFRS 9 impairments and revaluations	-6,691	25,900	8,429	-2,452	6	25,192
Other results from financial transactions	-	-	-	188	-5,213	-5,025
Other operating income	-	-	-	-	6	6
Allocated other income	-1,609	-813	-505	-1,359	4,286	-
Total other income	**-8,300**	**25,087**	**7,924**	**-182,841**	**317**	**-157,813**
Profit before taxation	**53,467**	**53,651**	**20,724**	**-217,330**	**-207**	**-89,695**
Taxation	-13,794	-13,841	-5,347	32,938	53	9
IFRS-reported Net profit/(loss)	**39,673**	**39,810**	**15,377**	**-184,392**	**-154**	**-89,686**

The segmental performance information presented in the tables above includes certain line items that are similarly described to those presented in the IFRS consolidated statement of profit or loss. However, the underlying transactions and amounts included may differ slightly. These line items are briefly explained below.

- Equity investment FX results comprise unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from movements in FMO's equity portfolio.
- Regular equity investment results include unrealized gains and losses from fair value movements in FMO's equity portfolio (excluding foreign exchange effects), realized results on the disposal of equity investments, the share of results from associates and joint ventures (excluding dividends), and movements resulting from venture capital consolidation.
- IFRS 9 impairments and revaluations relate to IFRS 9 impairments as included in the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss, fair value gains/losses on loan portfolio measured at FVTPL and gains and losses due to derecognition.
- Other results from financial transactions comprise result from financial transactions less fair value gains/losses on loan portfolio measured at FVTPL.

Segment assets at June 30, 2026	Financial Institutions	Energy	Agribusiness, Food & Forestry	Private Equity	Other	Total
Loans to the private sector	3,959,166	1,664,847	1,191,331	14,944	-2,351	6,827,937
Equity investments and investments in associates	-	-	-	2,710,267	31,075	2,741,342
Other assets	1,102,424	463,574	331,725	758,831	7,998	2,664,552
Total assets	**5,061,590**	**2,128,421**	**1,523,056**	**3,484,042**	**36,722**	**12,233,831**
Contingent liabilities – Effective guarantees issued	188,359	15,061	13,454	515	-	217,389
Assets under management (loans and equity investments) managed for the risk of the state	168,842	153,001	189,461	381,109	-	892,413

Segment assets at December 31, 2025	Financial Institutions	Energy	Agribusiness, Food & Forestry	Private Equity	Other	Total
Loans to the private sector	3,715,626	1,514,593	1,068,362	15,379	355	6,314,315
Equity investments and investments in associates	-	-	-	2,748,199	28,014	2,776,213
Other assets	924,421	376,820	265,801	687,558	7,057	2,261,657
Total assets	**4,640,047**	**1,891,413**	**1,334,163**	**3,451,136**	**35,426**	**11,352,185**
Contingent liabilities – Effective guarantees issued	187,623	15,091	15,499	500	-	218,713
Assets under management (loans and equity investments) managed for the risk of the state	151,785	146,445	150,304	396,017	-	844,551

4 Financial instruments and other investments

4.1 Accounting classification

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which FMO has access at that date.

	June 30, 2026					
	Fair Value P&L	**Fair value hedging instruments**	**FVOCI-equity instruments**	**Amortized cost**	**Financial liabilities used as hedged items**	**Total**
Financial assets						
Cash balances with Banks	-	-	-	175,619	-	175,619
Current accounts with state funds and other programs	-	-	-	5,056	-	5,056
Short-term deposits	209,883	-	-	520,407	-	730,290
Other receivables	-	-	-	21,886	-	21,886
Interest-bearing securities	131,821	-	614,125	696,236	-	1,442,182
Derivative financial instruments	173,742	35,213	-	-	-	208,955
Loans to the private sector	711,167	-	-	6,116,770	-	6,827,937
Equity investments	2,111,943	-	237,157	-	-	2,349,100
Total Financial assets	**3,338,556**	**35,213**	**851,282**	**7,535,974**	**-**	**11,761,025**
Financial liabilities						
Short-term credits	-	-	-	478,829	-	478,829
Current accounts with state funds and other programs	-	-	-	38	-	38
Derivative financial instruments	102,749	74,765	-	-	-	177,514
Dutch government program liabilities	85,896	-	-	-	-	85,896
Debentures and notes	-	-	-	1,648,177	5,652,662	7,300,839
Accrued and other liabilities	-	-	-	202,851	-	202,851
Total Financial liabilities	**188,645**	**74,765**	**-**	**2,329,895**	**5,652,662**	**8,245,967**

December 31, 2025	Fair Value P&L	Fair value hedging instruments	FVOCI-equity instruments	Amortized cost	Financial liabilities used as hedged items	Total
Financial assets						
Cash balances with Banks	-	-	-	140,239	-	140,239
Current accounts with state funds and other programs	-	-	-	3,207	-	3,207
Short-term deposits	446,130	-	-	623,995	-	1,070,125
Other receivables	-	-	-	33,487	-	33,487
Interest-bearing securities	134,120	-	-	573,170	-	707,290
Derivative financial instruments	169,895	63,588	-	-	-	233,483
Loans to the private sector	709,700	-	-	5,604,615	-	6,314,315
Equity investments	2,166,158	-	223,452	-	-	2,389,610
Total Financial assets	**3,626,003**	**63,588**	**223,452**	**6,978,713**	**-**	**10,891,756**
Financial liabilities						
Short-term credits	-	-	-	543,965	-	543,965
Current accounts with state funds and other programs	-	-	-	2,117	-	2,117
Derivative financial instruments	93,775	50,214	-	-	-	143,989
Dutch government program liabilities	96,887	-	-	-	-	96,887
Debentures and notes	-	-	-	1,071,393	5,427,499	6,498,892
Accrued and other liabilities	-	-	-	174,163	-	174,163
Total Financial liabilities	**190,662**	**50,214**	**-**	**1,791,638**	**5,427,499**	**7,460,013**

In these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, immaterial presentation updates have been made to certain line items. Specifically, the captions ‘Accrued liabilities’ and ‘Other liabilities’, which were presented separately in the June 30, 2025 condensed consolidated interim financial statements, have been combined into a single line item.

During the current financial reporting period, FMO acquired interest bearing securities as a part of a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. In accordance with IFRS 9, these instruments are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

4.2 Short-term deposits

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Collateral delivered (related to derivative financial instruments)	133,527	96,230
Cash held at central bank	376,425	518,721
Mandatory reserve deposit with Dutch Central Bank	7,509	6,098
Collateral delivered to European Central Bank	2,946	2,946
Short-term deposits measured at AC	**520,407**	**623,995**
Commercial paper	-	269,632
Money market funds	209,883	176,498
Short-term deposits measured at FVPL	**209,883**	**446,130**
Total Short-term deposits	**730,290**	**1,070,125**

Mandatory reserve represents the average daily target set by the regulator and is not available for use in FMO’s day-to-day operations.

4.3 Derivative financial instruments

FMO uses various derivatives to hedge its assets and liabilities against interest rate risk and currency risk. During the first half of 2026, the derivatives position has increased and the majority is related to an increase in interest rate swaps for both derivatives hedge accounting instruments and other than hedge accounting instruments.

To manage interest rate risk arising from the exposure to interest-bearing securities acquired by FMO during the period which are measured at FVOCI, FMO entered into additional interest rate swap contracts. These derivatives are designated as hedging instruments in fair value hedge relationships, with the hedged risk being changes in the fair value of the securities attributable to movements in benchmark interest rates. FMO applies fair value hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS 9. Changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments are recognized in profit or loss. The carrying amount of the hedged securities is adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk, with the corresponding gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the fair value of the securities are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Refer to FMO's accounting policy for hedge accounting in the consolidated annual financial statements as at December 31, 2025.

The following table summarizes the notional amounts and the fair values of derivatives. Some derivatives are held to reduce interest rate risks and currency risks but do not meet the specified criteria to apply hedge accounting for the reporting period. The table also includes derivatives related to the asset portfolio.

	2026					
		Carrying amount				
	Notional amount	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness**	**Ineffectiveness recorded in profit or loss**	**Line item in P&L that includes hedge ineffectiveness**
Derivatives hedge accounting instruments:						
Interest rate swaps	6,292,291	35,213	74,765	-49,316	-110	Results from financial transactions
Derivatives other than hedge accounting instruments:						
Currency swaps	230,151	1,519	2,666			
Interest rate swaps	3,461,914	19,780	4,392			
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	3,882,469	152,443	85,151			
Subtotal	**7,574,534**	**173,742**	**92,209**			
Embedded derivatives related to asset portfolio	-	-	10,540			
Total derivative assets / (liabilities) other than hedge accounting instruments	**7,574,534**	**173,742**	**102,749**			
Balance at June 30	**13,866,825**	**208,955**	**177,514**			

	2025					
	Carrying amount					
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	Ineffectiveness recorded in profit or loss	Line item in P&L that includes hedge ineffectiveness
Derivatives hedge accounting instruments:						
Interest rate swaps	5,414,841	63,588	50,214	82,609	-2,289	Results from financial transactions
Derivatives other than hedge accounting instruments:						
Currency swaps	716,408	4,371	1,638			
Interest rate swaps	2,749,004	13,349	8,916			
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	3,721,572	152,175	72,990			
Subtotal	**7,186,984**	**169,895**	**83,544**			
Embedded derivatives related to asset portfolio	-	-	10,231			
Total derivative assets / (liabilities) other than hedge accounting instruments	**7,186,984**	**169,895**	**93,775**			
Balance at December 31	**12,601,825**	**233,483**	**143,989**			

The amounts relating to items designated as hedged items were as follows:

			2026		
	Carrying amount of the hedged item	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item			
Balance sheet line item	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness**	**Accumulated amount remaining in the balance sheet for any hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses**
Debentures and notes	5,652,662	-	-	-49,206	-
Balance at June 30	**5,652,662**	**-**	**-**	**-49,206**	**-**

			2025		
	Carrying amount of the hedged item	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item			
Balance sheet line item	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness**	**Accumulated amount remaining in the balance sheet for any hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses**
Debentures and notes	5,427,499	-	-	-84,898	-
Balance at December 31	**5,427,499**	**-**	**-**	**-84,898**	**-**

4.4 Loans to the private sector

The following tables show the changes in loans measured at amortized cost. Additions in the tables include newly originated exposures, as well as drawdowns on existing exposures.

Changes in Loans to the private sector at AC in 2026	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance
Balance at January 1, 2026	**4,990,814**	**-21,832**	**472,843**	**-20,061**	**315,360**	**-132,509**	**5,779,017**	**-174,402**
Additions	943,996	-5,947	13,892	-444	-	-	957,888	-6,391
Exposure derecognized or lapsed	-473,242	1,766	-54,584	1,724	-17,692	6,741	-545,518	10,231
Transfers to Stage 1	95,025	-1,486	-95,025	1,486	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-90,485	316	98,384	-1,298	-7,899	982	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-8,281	174	-73,646	5,341	81,927	-5,515	-	-
Modifications of financial assets (including derecognition)	-32,002	-	2	-	1,324	-	-30,676	-
Changes in risk profile (including changes in accounting estimates)	-	2,673	-	-475	-	-19,534	-	-17,336
Amounts written off/disposals	-	-	-	-	-6,099	6,099	-6,099	6,099
Changes in amortizable fees	-767	-	325	-	206	-	-236	-
Premium / discount	-12	-	-	-	-	-	-12	-
Changes in accrued income	10,354	-	-901	-	526	-	9,979	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	123,582	-597	8,109	-300	6,426	-2,994	138,117	-3,891
Balance at June 30, 2026	**5,558,982**	**-24,933**	**369,399**	**-14,027**	**374,079**	**-146,730**	**6,302,460**	**-185,690**

Changes in Loans to the private sector at AC in 2025	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance
Balance at January 1, 2025	**4,441,643**	**-30,723**	**611,623**	**-31,694**	**343,435**	**-143,766**	**5,396,701**	**-206,183**
Additions	2,281,739	-17,040	57,394	-1,796	16,403	-10,667	2,355,536	-29,503
Exposure derecognized or lapsed	-1,216,536	3,738	-144,756	3,202	-28,962	12,838	-1,390,254	19,778
Transfers to Stage 1	185,371	-9,177	-185,371	9,177	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-211,298	4,832	229,200	-8,243	-17,902	3,411	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-945	13	-44,338	2,253	45,283	-2,266	-	-
Modifications of financial assets (including derecognition)	1,003	-	2,533	-	430	-	3,966	-
Changes in risk profile (including changes in accounting estimates)	-	23,265	-	4,434	-	-16,466	-	11,233
Consolidation of group entities							-	-
Amounts written off/disposals	-	-	-	-	-11,110	11,110	-11,110	11,110
Changes in amortizable fees	-9,877	-	997	-	635	-	-8,245	-
Premium / discount	-43	-	-	-	-	-	-43	-
Changes in accrued income	14,789	-	-899	-	1,133	-	15,023	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-495,032	3,260	-53,540	2,606	-33,985	13,297	-582,557	19,163
Balance at December 31, 2025	**4,990,814**	**-21,832**	**472,843**	**-20,061**	**315,360**	**-132,509**	**5,779,017**	**-174,402**

The full contractual amount of assets that were written off during the current and prior reporting period are still subject to enforcement activity.

4.5 Equity Investments

The overall change in fair value as per June 30, 2026 is mainly driven by foreign exchange results. Unrealized results from capital movement for FVPL positions is €-18.3 million, please also refer to note 10.

	Equity measured at FVOCI	Equity measured at FVPL	Total
Balance at January 1, 2026	223,452	2,166,158	2,389,610
Purchases and contributions	-	115,718	115,718
Return of capital (including sales)	-	-195,494	-195,494
Net result from sales	-	4,887	4,887
Changes in fair value	13,705	20,674	34,379
Balance at June 30, 2026	**237,157**	**2,111,943**	**2,349,100**

	Equity measured at FVOCI	Equity measured at FVPL	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	201,287	2,355,626	2,556,913
Purchases and contributions	119	256,101	256,220
Conversion of loans to equity	-	1,325	1,325
Return of capital (including sales)	-	-301,626	-301,626
Net result from sales	-	-30,703	-30,703
Changes in fair value	22,046	-114,565	-92,519
Balance at December 31, 2025	**223,452**	**2,166,158**	**2,389,610**

4.6 Investments in associates & Joint Ventures

Movements carrying amounts of the Associates and Joint ventures		
	June 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
Balance at January 1	**386,603**	**372,073**
Purchases and contributions	8,387	24,990
Conversion from loans to equity	-	4,386
Return of capital (including sales)	-	-1,728
Share in net results	-4,320	50,809
Dividends from associate/JV	-9,214	-17,745
Exchange rate differences	10,786	-46,182
Carrying amount of investment in associates and joint ventures	**392,242**	**386,603**

Share of investees' net loss as of June 30, 2026 was €4.3 million.

In April 2026 FMO provided a €150 million commitment to the Global Green Bond Initiative (GGBI) Feeder Fund. GGBI is a new flagship initiative of the EU Global Gateway strategy. The investment in the GGBI Feeder Fund is accounted for as an associate due to FMO holding 40 percent of the fund's voting rights. At June 30, 2026, FMO had not made any capital disbursements to the fund.

4.7 Dutch government program liabilities

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Balance at January 1	96,887	121,715
Purchases and contributions	-6,823	10,926
Return of Capital (including sales)	-	-232
Changes in fair value through profit & loss	-7,189	-12,906
Other changes	3,021	-22,616
Total Dutch government program liabilities	**85,896**	**96,887**

The financial liabilities contained in this note relate to FMO's obligations to the public fund programs managed on behalf of the Dutch Government and amounts payable to the Dutch Government as a part of their participation in the DFCD and Ventures programs.

4.8 Fair values

Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognized or disclosed are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole, as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;

Level 3 – Valuation technique for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Valuation processes

For recurring fair value measurements classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, FMO applies established valuation policies and procedures to determine fair values and analyze changes in those measurements over time.

FMO’s fair value methodology and governance over its methods includes a number of controls and other procedures to ensure appropriate safeguards are in place to ensure its quality and adequacy. The responsibility of ongoing measurement resides with the relevant departments. Once submitted, fair value estimates are also reviewed and challenged by the Financial Risk Committee (FRC). The FRC approves the fair values measured including the valuation techniques and other significant input parameters used.

Valuation techniques

When available, the fair value of an instrument is measured by using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument (level 1). A market is regarded as active if transactions of the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, valuation techniques are used that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. These valuation techniques applied by FMO to determine the fair value of its financial instruments are described in detail in FMO’s consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2025.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of FMO’s financial assets and liabilities, not measured at fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

At December 31	June 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Short-term deposits at AC	520,407	520,407	623,995	623,995
Cash balances with Banks	175,619	175,619	140,239	140,239
Interest-bearing securities at AC	696,236	681,569	573,170	563,025
Loans to the private sector at AC	6,116,770	5,881,925	5,604,615	5,061,973
Current accounts with state funds and other programs	5,056	5,056	3,207	3,207
Other receivables	21,886	21,886	33,487	33,487
Total financial assets not measured at fair value	**7,535,974**	**7,286,462**	**6,978,713**	**6,425,926**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Short-term credits	478,829	478,829	543,965	543,965
Debentures and notes	7,300,839	7,608,772	6,498,892	6,826,090
Current accounts with state funds and other programs	38	38	2,117	2,117
Accrued and other liabilities	202,851	202,851	174,163	174,163
Total financial liabilities not measured at fair value	**7,982,557**	**8,290,490**	**7,219,137**	**7,546,335**

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The following table gives an overview of the financial instruments valued at fair value using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

June 30, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets mandatorily at FVPL				
Short-term deposits	209,883	-	-	209,883
Derivative financial instruments	-	208,955	-	208,955
Loans to the private sector	186,875	-	524,292	711,167
Equity investments	28,836	18,660	2,064,447	2,111,943
Financial assets designated at FVPL				
Interest-bearing securities at FVTPL	131,821	-	-	131,821
Financial assets at FVOCI				
Interest-bearing securities at FVOCI	614,125	-	-	614,125
Equity investments	-	-	237,157	237,157
Total financial assets at fair value	**1,171,540**	**227,615**	**2,825,896**	**4,225,051**
Financial liabilities mandatorily at FVPL				
Derivative financial instruments	-	166,974	10,540	177,514
Financial liabilities designated at FVPL				
Dutch government program liabilities	-	-	85,896	85,896
Total financial liabilities at fair value	**-**	**166,974**	**96,436**	**263,410**

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets mandatorily at FVPL				
Short-term deposits	176,498	269,632	-	446,130
Derivative financial instruments	-	233,483	-	233,483
Loans to the private sector	139,328	-	570,372	709,700
Equity investments	42,914	29,944	2,093,300	2,166,158
Financial assets designated at FVPL				
Interest-bearing securities at FVTPL	134,120	-	-	134,120
Financial assets at FVOCI				
Equity investments	-	-	223,452	223,452
Total financial assets at fair value	**492,860**	**533,059**	**2,887,124**	**3,913,043**
Financial liabilities mandatorily at FVPL				
Derivative financial instruments	-	133,758	10,231	143,989
Financial liabilities designated at FVPL				
Dutch government program liabilities	-	-	96,887	96,887
Total financial liabilities at fair value	**-**	**133,758**	**107,118**	**240,876**

Movements in fair value of financial instruments in level 3 fair value hierarchy

Movements in financial instruments measured at fair value based on level 3	Loans to the private sector	Equity investments	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	**552,204**	**2,533,032**	**3,085,236**
Total gains or losses			
-In profit and loss (changes In fair value)	3,097	49,138	52,235
-In profit and loss (net result from sales)	-	-30,703	-30,703
-In other comprehensive income (changes in fair value)	-	22,046	22,046
Purchases /disbursements	211,630	256,220	467,850
Sales/repayments	-113,050	-290,036	-403,086
Interest capitalization	522	-	522
Write-offs	-10,873	-	-10,873
Accrued income	-11,988	-	-11,988
Exchange rate differences	-59,968	-207,233	-267,201
Conversion from loans to equity	-1,202	1,325	123
Conversion associate/FVPL	-	-	-
Transfers out of level 3	-	-17,037	-17,037
Balance at December 31, 2025	**570,372**	**2,316,752**	**2,887,124**
Total gains or losses			
-In profit and loss (changes In fair value)	6,710	-12,887	-6,177
-In profit and loss (net result from sales)	-	4,155	4,155
-In other comprehensive income (changes in fair value)	-	13,705	13,705
Purchases /disbursements	37,986	112,711	150,697
Sales/repayments	-82,766	-171,170	-253,936
Interest capitalization	110	-	110
Write-offs	-12,547	-	-12,547
Accrued income	-8,095	-	-8,095
Exchange rate differences	12,522	38,338	50,860
Conversion from loans to equity	-	-	-
Conversion associate/FVPL	-	-	-
Transfers out of level 3	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2026	**524,292**	**2,301,604**	**2,825,896**

Transfers between levels 1 and 2
There were no material transfers between levels 1 and 2.

Transfers from levels 1 and 2 to level 3
There were no material transfers from levels 1 and 2 to level 3

Valuation techniques and unobservable inputs used for measuring fair value of loans to the private sector

Type of debt investment	Fair value at June 30, 2026	Valuation technique	Range (weighted average) of significant unobservable inputs	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs
Loans	57,124	Discounted cash flow model	Based on client spread change for fixed rate loans at FVTPL	A decrease/increase of the used spreads with 1% will result in a higher/lower fair value of approx €1.8 million
	188,002	ECL measurement	Based on client rating for floating rate loans at FVTPL	An improvement / deterioration of the Client Rating with 1 notch will result approx 0.4% increase/decrease
	14,072	Credit impairment	n/a	n/a
Debt Funds	265,094	Net Asset Value	n/a	n/a
Total	**524,292**			

Type of debt investment	Fair value at December 31, 2025	Valuation technique	Range (weighted average) of significant unobservable inputs	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs
Loans	60,909	Discounted cash flow model	Based on client spread for fixed rate loans at FVTPL	A decrease/increase of the used spreads with 1% will result in a higher/lower fair value of approx €4.4 million
	240,987	ECL measurement	Based on client rating for floating rate loans at FVTPL	An improvement / deterioration of the Client Rating with 1 notch will result approx 0.4% increase/decrease
	19,341	Credit impairment	n/a	n/a
Debt Funds	249,135	Net Asset Value	n/a	n/a
Total	**570,372**			

Valuation techniques and unobservable inputs used measuring for fair value of equity investments

Type of equity investment	Fair value at June 30, 2026	Valuation technique	Range (weighted average) of significant unobservable inputs	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs of 10%
Private equity fund investments	1,221,721	Net Asset Value	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 75%	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €5.6 million.
Private equity direct investments	89,855	Recent transactions	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 100%	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €0.6 million.
	131,715	Book multiples	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 50% Book multiple applied ranging 0.5 – 1.1	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €1.6 million. Changes in the applied multiple with 10% would result is a lower/higher fair value of €13.2million
	50,578	Earnings Multiples	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 30% Earnings multiple applied ranging 1.0 - 1.3	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €1.0 million. Changes in the applied multiple with 10% would result is a lower/higher fair value of €5.1 million
	42,718	Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 40% DCF model inputs: Discount rates applied ranging from 11% to 17% Expected monthly cash flows ranging from €0.1 million to €6.0 million	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €1.2 million. Changes in the DCF model by lowering the discount rate and increasing the Cash flows would result in a positive change in fair value of €8.9 million.
	2,642	Put option	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 29%	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €0.1 million.
	57,570	Firm offers	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 20%	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €0.5 million.
	535,320	Net Asset value	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 75%	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €4.2 million.
	81,917	Other	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 90%	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €1.2 million.
	87,568	Cost	N/A	N/A
Total	**2,301,604**			

Type of equity investment	Fair value at December 31, 2025	Valuation technique	Range (weighted average) of significant unobservable inputs	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs
Private equity fund investments	1,185,166	Net Asset Value	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 75%	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €5.3 million.
Private equity direct investments	109,697	Recent transactions	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 50%	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €0.4 million.
	57,030	Book multiples	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 50% Book multiple applied ranging 0.5 – 1.0	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €0.3 million. Changes in the applied multiple with 10% would result is a lower/higher fair value of €5.7 million
	96,879	Earnings Multiples	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 20% Earnings multiple applied ranging 1.0 - 1.9	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €1.7 million. Changes in the applied multiple with 10% would result is a lower/higher fair value of €10.8 million
	35,162	Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 50% DCF model inputs: Discount rates applied ranging from 12% to 16% Expected monthly cash flows ranging from €0.5 million to €5.8 million	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €1,1 million. Changes in the DCF model by lowering the discount rate and increasing the Cash flows would result in a positive change in fair value of €8.2 million.
	3,430	Put option	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 29%	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €0.1 million.
	150,903	Firm offers	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 20%	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €0.9 million.
	519,851	Net Asset value	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 85%	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €3.3 million.
	81,505	Other	Discounts applied ranging from 0 to 61%	Changes in the discounts applied would result in a lower/ higher fair value in valuation of €1.8 million.
	77,128	Cost	N/A	N/A
Total	**2,316,752**			

5 Short-term credits

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Collateral received (related to derivative financial instruments)	110,198	157,862
Commercial paper	368,631	386,103
Total short-term credits	**478,829**	**543,965**

6 Debentures and notes

Debentures and notes include senior unsecured and subordinated debt instruments in various currencies issued under FMO's debt issuance programs. FMO issued €300 million of subordinated notes (11NC6) on June 12, 2025, with a maturity date of June 19, 2036, bearing a fixed coupon rate of 3 percent. The notes are non-convertible and can be called on the first call date, June 19, 2031.

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Balance at January 1	**6,498,892**	**6,335,981**
Amortization of premiums/discounts	11,672	58,577
Proceeds from issuance	2,052,783	2,096,441
Redemptions	-1,346,584	-1,588,577
Changes in fair value	-49,206	84,898
Changes in accrued expense	10,686	15,119
Exchange rate differences	122,596	-503,547
Carrying value of debentures and notes	**7,300,839**	**6,498,892**

Line item 'changes in fair value' represents the fair value changes attributable to the hedge risk in connection with the debentures and notes used for hedge accounting purposes.

The following table summarizes the carrying value of the debentures and notes.

Carrying value of the debentures and notes

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Debentures and notes under hedge accounting	5,652,662	5,427,499
Debentures and notes valued at AC	1,648,177	1,071,393
Total debentures and notes	**7,300,839**	**6,498,892**

The nominal amounts of the debentures and notes are as follows:

Nominal amounts of the debentures and notes

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Debentures and notes under hedge accounting	5,655,102	5,386,091
Debentures and notes valued at AC	1,608,420	1,035,471
Total debentures and notes	**7,263,522**	**6,421,562**

7 Interest income

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Interest on loans measured at AC	256,372	229,563
Interest on collateral delivered	-801	3,038
Interest income related to cash balances with banks	5,804	14,533
Interest on interest-bearing securities	8,017	4,836
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	**269,392**	**251,970**
Interest on loans measured at FVPL	27,599	31,348
Interest on interest bearing securities at FVPL	1,941	1,666
Interest on short-term deposits at FVPL	7,553	6,865
Interest on interest bearing securities at FVOCI	5,057	-
Interest on derivatives related to asset portfolio	-20,554	-20,855
Other interest income	**21,596**	**19,024**
Total interest income	**290,988**	**270,994**

Included in the interest income on loans is €11.3 million (2025: €10.3 million) related to Stage 3 loans (adjusted on basis of net carrying amount).

8 Interest expense

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Interest on debentures and notes in hedge accounting	-90,125	-82,391
Interest on debentures and notes not in hedge accounting	-53,347	-49,326
Interest on short-term credits	-4,398	-2,449
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	**-147,870**	**-134,166**
Interest on derivatives related to funding portfolio	-12,434	-14,301
Other interest expense	**-12,434**	**-14,301**
Interest on leases	-514	-40
Total interest expense	**-160,818**	**-148,507**

9 Dividend income

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Dividend income direct investments	9,536	4,708
Dividend income fund investments	7,993	9,378
Total dividend income	**17,529**	**14,086**

10 Results from equity investments

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Results from equity investments		
Unrealized results from FV movements	-18,273	4,948
Unrealized results from FX movements	38,947	-216,556
Net results from fair value re-measurements	**20,674**	**-211,608**
Results from sales		
Realized results	64,340	55,150
Release unrealized results	-59,453	-62,658
Net results from sales	**4,887**	**-7,508**
Net results from equity investments	**25,561**	**-219,116**

Refer to Note 4.5 for details of the movements in results from equity investments.

The net result on sales represents the reversal of accumulated previously recognized unrealized fair value movements on the instruments sold and the actual realized result on sale of the instrument compared to the initial cost of the investment. Unrealized results from FX differences on non-monetary financial assets (investments in equity instruments) are a component of the change in their entire fair value. This amount is calculated using a spot-spot revaluation of the outstanding FV carrying amount on a daily basis and is presented separately.

11 Net fee and commission income

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Prepayment fees	164	1,189
Fees for FVPL loans	432	29
Administration fees	1,009	1,498
Other fees (for example arrangement, cancellation and waiver fees)	3,501	2,468
Total fee and commission income	**5,106**	**5,184**
Custodian fees	-502	-694
Guarantee fees related to unfunded risk participants	-6,816	-6,414
Total fee and commission expense	**-7,318**	**-7,108**
Net fee and commission income	**-2,212**	**-1,924**

12 Results from financial transactions

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Gains/(losses) on remeasurement on valuation of hedged items	49,206	-80,336
Gains/(losses) on remeasurement of hedging instruments	-49,316	76,522
Result on hedge accounting	**-110**	**-3,814**
Result on sale and valuation of treasury derivatives not under hedge accounting	15,062	-18,864
Result on sale and valuation of derivatives related to asset portfolio	-317	-276
Result on sale and valuation of loans at FVPL	-1,879	-7,022
Result on sale and valuation of securities at FVPL	**-1,052**	**682**
Result on financial instruments mandatorily at FVPL	**11,814**	**-25,480**
Foreign exchange results loans at FVPL	17,648	-75,284
Foreign exchange results derivatives	-36,755	171,288
Foreign exchange results on other financial assets/liabilities	15,576	-85,754
Foreign exchange results	**-3,531**	**10,250**
Other financial results	-73	-12
Other changes	4,169	23,170
Total result from financial transactions	**12,269**	**4,114**

The movement of results from financial transactions can be mainly explained by changes in valuations for derivatives and FX results. This movement is primarily driven by changes in cross-currency basis spreads and yield curves of various underlying currencies (e.g. USD, EUR, AUD).

'Other changes' relate majorly to the remeasurement of 'Dutch government program liabilities' for FMO's obligations to the public fund programs managed on behalf of the Dutch Government.

13 Remuneration for services rendered

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Public funding programs:		
- MASSIF	3,983	5,173
- Building Prospects	4,419	4,820
- Access to Energy Fund	1,597	1,798
- Mobilising Finance for Forests	2,133	-
Syndication fees, remuneration from directorships and others	3,154	2,635
Total remuneration for services rendered	**15,286**	**14,426**

Remuneration for managing funds and programs is assessed for market conformity. Related management expenses are included in operating expenses.

14 Impairment charges on financial assets, loan commitments and guarantees

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Impairment charges on		
Interest-bearing instruments	51	-13
Loans	-11,794	32,066
Loan commitments	-1,655	530
Guarantees issued	883	-381
Total impairment charges	**-12,515**	**32,202**

15 Income taxes

Current income tax receivables amount to €3.2 million (December 31, 2025: €0.9 million). The domestic corporate income tax rate for 2026 is 25.8 percent (2025: 25.8 percent). The effective rate based on the 2026 forecast is calculated at 8.8 percent - mainly due to the participation exemption of equity results. For June 30, 2026 financial result this results in a corporate income tax of €7.6 million (June 30, 2025: €0.0 million). For June 30, 2026 financial result, this leads to no unrecognized unused tax losses (December 31, 2025: €0.0 million) and no unrecognized unused tax credits (December 31, 2025: €0.0).

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets		
Pension provision	1,901	1,901
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plans	1,161	1,699
Leases	48	47
Total deferred tax assets	**3,110**	**3,647**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Fair value movements equity investments	-279	-279
Total deferred tax liabilities	**-279**	**-279**
Net deferred tax	**2,831**	**3,368**

16 Cash balances with Banks and short-term deposits

The balance as mentioned in the cash flow statement corresponds with the following items in the consolidated statement of financial position:

Cash position maturity bucket < 3 months	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash balances with Banks	175,619	140,239
Short-term deposits measured at AC	520,407	623,995
Short-term deposits measured at FVPL	209,883	446,130
-of which > 3 months	-	-
Cash balances with Banks and short-term deposits < 3 months	**905,909**	**1,210,364**

17 Commitments and contingent liabilities

To meet the financial needs of borrowers, FMO enters into various irrevocable commitments (loan commitments, equity commitments and guarantee commitments) and contingent liabilities. These contingent liabilities consist of financial guarantees, which oblige FMO to make payments on behalf of the borrowers in case the borrower fails to fulfill payment obligations. Though these obligations are not recognized on the statement of financial position, they are subject to credit risk similar to loans to the private sector, therefore, provisions are calculated for financial guarantees and loan commitments according to the ECL measurement methodology.

FMO also receives guarantees from various guarantors, which participate in the risk FMO takes. These guarantees are presented as 'Effective guarantees received' in the table below.

Other contingent liabilities of €13.4 million (December 31, 2025: €8.6 million) have been recognized in respect of potential additional tax payments arising from treatments currently under consideration with tax authorities.

The outstanding amount for financial guarantees (issued and received) and other contingent liabilities recorded by FMO are as follows:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Contingent liabilities		
Effective guarantees issued	217,389	218,713
Other contingent liabilities	13,440	8,631
Total contingent liabilities	**230,829**	**227,344**
Effective guarantees received	**-613,568**	**-593,540**

Nominal amounts for irrevocable facilities is as follows:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Contractual commitments for disbursements of:		
- Loans	1,043,539	1,070,630
- Equity investments and associates	869,978	740,023
- Contractual commitments for financial guarantees given	111,978	119,120
Total irrevocable facilities	**2,025,495**	**1,929,773**

The movement in exposure for the financial guarantees issued (including contractual commitments) and ECL allowance is as follows:

Movement financial guarantees in 2026

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Outstanding exposure/ Nominal amount	**ECL allowance**	**Outstanding exposure/ Nominal amount**	**ECL allowance**	**Outstanding exposure/ Nominal amount**	**ECL allowance**	**Outstanding exposure/ Nominal amount**	**ECL allowance**
Balance at January 1, 2026	**293,727**	**-250**	**40,229**	**-1,143**	**3,877**	**-533**	**337,833**	**-1,926**
Additions	25,718	-49	-	-	-	-	25,718	-49
Exposures matured (excluding write-offs)	-42,650	515	-2,484	516	-323	219	-45,457	1,250
Transfers to Stage 1	23,097	-305	-23,097	305	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-1,755	1	-	-	1,755	-1	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	-	-68	-	-449	-	155	-	-362
Foreign exchange adjustments	10,711	-16	413	-29	150	-17	11,274	-62
Balance at June 30, 2026	**308,848**	**-172**	**15,061**	**-800**	**5,459**	**-177**	**329,368**	**-1,149**

Movement financial guarantees in 2025

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Outstanding exposure/ Nominal amount	**ECL allowance**	**Outstanding exposure/ Nominal amount**	**ECL allowance**	**Outstanding exposure/ Nominal amount**	**ECL allowance**	**Outstanding exposure/ Nominal amount**	**ECL allowance**
Balance at January 1, 2025	**401,176**	**-1,137**	**30,619**	**-296**	**24,553**	**-1,386**	**456,348**	**-2,819**
Additions	82,950	-165	-	-	-	-	82,950	-165
Exposures matured (excluding write-offs)	-125,982	351	-943	468	-4,093	1,031	-131,018	1,850
Transfers to Stage 1	17,999	-1,128	-2,117	-	-15,882	1,128	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-18,120	27	18,120	-27	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	-	1,709	-	-1,340	-	-1,447	-	-1,078
Foreign exchange adjustments	-64,296	93	-5,450	52	-701	141	-70,447	286
Balance at December 31, 2025	**293,727**	**-250**	**40,229**	**-1,143**	**3,877**	**-533**	**337,833**	**-1,926**

Financial guarantees represent €217 million (2025: €219 million) classified as contingent liabilities and €112 million (2025: €119 million) classified as irrevocable facilities.

Movement of loan commitments in 2026

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Nominal amount	ECL allowance	Nominal amount	ECL allowance	Nominal amount	ECL allowance	Nominal amount	ECL allowance
Balance at January 1, 2026	**864,540**	**-3,113**	**117,300**	**-6,586**	**14,187**	**-576**	**996,027**	**-10,275**
Additions	906,559	-2,354	12,833	-21	1,627	-	921,019	-2,375
Exposures derecognized or matured (excluding write-offs)	-978,046	2,341	-3,032	72	-	-	-981,078	2,413
Transfers to Stage 1	37,836	-883	-37,836	883	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-19,023	45	19,023	-45	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	-	1,082	-	-2,775	-	-	-	-1,693
Changes due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	19,517	-70	2,864	-163	372	-16	22,753	-249
Balance at June 30, 2026	**831,383**	**-2,952**	**111,152**	**-8,635**	**16,186**	**-592**	**958,721**	**-12,179**

Movement of loan commitments in 2025

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Nominal amount	ECL allowance	Nominal amount	ECL allowance	Nominal amount	ECL allowance	Nominal amount	ECL allowance
Balance at January 1, 2025	**671,697**	**-4,742**	**101,147**	**-5,443**	**7,388**	**-397**	**780,232**	**-10,582**
Additions	3,422,540	-9,213	41,910	-568	-	-	3,464,450	-9,781
Exposures derecognized or matured (excluding write-offs)	-3,109,745	8,955	-56,165	506	-412	-	-3,166,322	9,461
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-54,832	1,104	54,832	-1,104	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-9,092	419	9,092	-419	-	-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	-	467	-	-1,073	-	37	-	-569
Consolidation of group entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-65,120	316	-15,332	677	-1,894	203	-82,346	1,196
Balance at December 31, 2025	**864,540**	**-3,113**	**117,300**	**-6,586**	**14,187**	**-576**	**996,027**	**-10,275**

18 Related parties

FMO defines the Dutch Government, FMO's subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates, the Management Board (MB), and Supervisory Board (SB) as related parties.

Dutch Government

The Dutch Government holds 51 percent of FMO's share capital. The remaining 49 percent is held by commercial banks, state unions and other members of the private sector. FMO received its last contribution to the development fund from the Dutch Government in 2005.

FMO has a support agreement with the Dutch Government which is detailed in the 'Additional Information' section. This agreement sets out the conditions for when the Dutch Government is obliged to support FMO in meeting its obligations. The agreement includes an arm's length amount that is payable by FMO annually. This amount is not material to the financial results of FMO. The agreement includes a limitation on the amount that can be borrowed by FMO in financial markets. This limitation is currently set at an amount that is 2.5 times FMO's current total debt. In accordance with the agreement, the next calculation of the debt limitation is in 2028.

FMO manages several government programs at the risk and expense of the Dutch Government. Refer to the "Corporate information" section in this annual report for the description of FMO's role with the various programs and the impact on FMO's financial reporting.

The details of the fixed remuneration earned for the management of MASSIF, Building Prospects, Access to Energy Fund I and II, and Mobilising Finance for Forests (MFF) are disclosed in Note 13, Note 13 Remuneration for services rendered. Other transactions with these entities, as well as with the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD) and the Ventures programmes, during the year are presented below:

1. **MASSIF:** FMO has a 2.04 percent (June 2025: 2.04 percent) stake in this program. No loans were transferred (2025: no transfers)

2. **Building Prospects**: In the first half of 2026, no loans and private equity investment positions were transferred from Building Prospects to FMO (2025: no transfers).

3. **Access to Energy Fund (I and II)**: In the first half of 2026 no loans and private equity positions were transferred from Access to Energy Fund I and II to FMO (2025: no transfers).

4. **Mobilising Finance for Forests (MFF)**: In the first half of 2026, no loans and private equity positions were transferred from MFF to FMO (2025: no transfers).

5. **Dutch Fund for Climate and Development:** In the first half of 2026, FMO received a fixed remuneration for services rendered of €0.8 million (June 2025: €0.8 million).

As of June 30, 2026, the loans disbursed by FMO to LUF of the €240 million committed by FMO was €53.1 million (2025: €47.6 million). In 2025, no loans and private equity positions were transferred from LUF to FMO (2025: no transfers).

6. **Ventures Program**: As of June 30, 2026, FMO's investment participation is €139.0 million (2025: €145.0 million). FMO receives no remuneration for managing the program but instead participates directly in the program.

Management Board

In the first half of 2026 the following changes in the composition of the Management Board of FMO have occurred. Effective May 1, 2026, Ayşe Idil Kural joined the Management Board as Chief Finance & Operations Officer, succeeding Fatoumata Bouaré, who left FMO as per April 1, 2025. In addition, Juan Jose Dada was appointed as Co-Chief Investment Officer per the same date, succeeding Peter Maila who left FMO as per July 1, 2025. On April 22, 2026, during the Annual Meeting of shareholders of FMO the re-appointment of Franca Vossen as CRO was confirmed. All current Management Board members have been (re-)appointed for four years.

Supervisory Board

In the first half of 2026 the following changes in the composition of the Supervisory Board of FMO have occurred. On April 22, 2026 at the end of the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of FMO, Koos Timmermans, member and vice-chair of the Supervisory Board and chair of the Audit & Risk Committee of FMO completed his second and final term. During the same Annual General Meeting of shareholders Annemarie Straathof was appointed as a new member of the Supervisory Board and chair of the Audit & Risk Committee. She is appointed for a term of four years. Reintje van Haeringen, a current member of the Supervisory Board, has assumed the role of vice-chair.

19 Dividends

At December 2025, the Management Board and the Supervisory Board proposed distributing a sum of €2.0 million (2024:€10.6 million) as cash dividend to shareholders. The proposal was approved during the General Meeting of Shareholders of April 22, 2026 and the cash dividend was paid out.

20 Events after the end of the reporting period

There have been no significant subsequent events between the balance sheet date and the date of approval of these accounts which would impact the condensed consolidated interim financial statements as per June 30, 2026.

Independent auditor's review report

Independent auditor's review report

To: the shareholders and the supervisory board of Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V.

Our conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. ('the bank') for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, 'Interim financial reporting' as adopted by the European Union.

What we have reviewed

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 of Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V., The Hague, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026 and the related consolidated statement of profit and loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the period then ended and the related selected explanatory notes comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for our conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standard 2410 'Het beoordelen van tussentijdse financiële informatie door de accountant van de entiteit' (Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity). A review of interim financial information in accordance with the Dutch Standard 2410 is a limited assurance engagement. Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the review of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements' section of our report.

We believe that the assurance evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Independence

We are independent of Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Responsibilities with respect to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the review

Responsibilities of the management board and the supervisory board for the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

The management board of the bank is responsible for the preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, 'Interim financial reporting' as adopted by the European Union. Furthermore, the management board is responsible for such internal control as the management board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the bank's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the review of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform the review in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient appropriate assurance evidence for our conclusion.

A review of interim financial information in accordance with the Dutch Standard 2410 is a limited assurance engagement. The procedures performed consisted primarily of making inquiries of the management board and others within the bank, as appropriate, applying analytical procedures and evaluating the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the review, in accordance with Dutch Standard 2410.

Our review included among others:

- Updating our understanding of the bank and its environment, including its internal control, and the applicable financial reporting framework, in order to identify areas in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements where material misstatements are likely to arise due to fraud or error, designing and performing procedures to address those areas, and obtaining assurance evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control, as it relates to the preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.
- Making inquiries of the management board and others within the bank.
- Applying analytical procedures with respect to information included in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.
- Obtaining assurance evidence that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements agree with or reconcile to the bank’s underlying accounting records.

- Evaluating the assurance evidence obtained.
- Considering whether there have been any changes in accounting principles or in the methods of applying them and whether any new transactions have necessitated the application of a new accounting principle.
- Considering whether the management board has identified all events that may require adjustment to or disclosure in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.
- Considering whether anything came to our attention that may indicate that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements have not been prepared in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and do not represent the underlying transactions free from material misstatement.

Amsterdam, 13 August 2026
PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original has been signed by:
C.C.J. Segers RA

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

An alternative performance measure (APM) is a financial measure of historical or future financial performance, financial position, or cash flows, other than a financial measure defined or specified in the applicable financial reporting framework. In disclosing our performance, FMO uses specific APMs that are not defined by IFRS and are different to what is included in the financial statements. APMs should not be considered as alternatives to the equivalent IFRS measures but rather supplementary to the most directly comparable IFRS measures. Alternative performance measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. FMO distinguishes between Impact-related APMs and Financial Accounting APMs. In this section, we present the key APMs for which management has provided updates in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Impact-related APMs

Committed portfolio

The following table includes a breakdown of committed portfolio per business line and financial product.

	June 30, 2026		December 31, 2025		June 30, 2025	
Total committed portfolio (€ mln)	**Committed portfolio**	**Outstanding amount**	**Committed portfolio**	**Outstanding amount**	**Committed portfolio**	**Outstanding amount**
FMO	**11,075**	**9,220**	**10,500**	**8,756**	**9,179**	**7,660**
Debt	7,330	6,417	6,880	5,949	5,556	4,993
Equity	3,504	2,669	3,376	2,674	3,334	2,545
Guarantees	241	134	244	133	289	122
Public funds	**1,407**	**1,126**	**1,380**	**1,087**	**1,369**	**1,086**
Debt	690	551	633	487	585	485
Equity	627	491	650	514	679	536
Guarantees	90	84	97	86	105	65
Direct mobilized funds (debt only)	3,518	2,949	3,432	2,668	2,901	2,457
Total	**16,000**	13,295	**15,312**	**12,511**	**13,449**	**11,203**

Outstanding amounts represent the portion of the committed portfolio that has been drawn down as at the end of the reporting period.

New investments

The following table includes a breakdown of new investments per business line and financial product. For a description of each financial product, refer to the section on committed portfolio.

Total new investments (€ mln)	**June 30, 2026**	**December 31, 2025**	**June 30, 2025**
FMO	**1,133**	**2,677**	**563**
Debt	921	2,496	493
Equity	212	147	70
Guarantees	-	34	-
Public funds	**86**	**229**	**68**
Debt	76	178	56
Equity	10	51	12
Guarantees	-	-	-
Direct mobilized funds (debt only)	**521**	**1,034**	**201**
Total new investments	**1,740**	**3,940**	**832**

Financial Accounting APMs

Regular income

Regular income (€ mln)	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Net interest income (Note 7,8)	130	122
Net fee and commission income (Note 11)	-2	-2
Dividend income on equity investments	18	14
Dividend received from associates and joint ventures	9	9
Remuneration from services rendered (Note 13)	15	14
Regular income	**170**	**158**

Reconciliation to a sub-total in the statement of profit or loss (€ mln)	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Regular income	170	158
Add: Gains and losses due to derecognition	1	0
Add: Net result from financial transactions	12	4
Add: Result from equity investments	26	-219
Less: Dividend received from associates and joint ventures	9	9
Total income	**199**	**-66**

Regular result before tax

Regular result (€ mln)	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Net interest income (Note 7,8)	130	122
Net fee and commission income (Note 11)	-2	-2
Dividend income on equity investments	18	14
Dividend received from associates and joint ventures	9	9
Remuneration from services rendered (Note 13)	15	14
Operating expenses	-98	-90
Regular result	**72**	**68**

Reconciliation to a sub-total in the statement of profit or loss (€ mln)	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Regular result	72	68
Add: Gains and losses due to derecognition	1	-
Add: Net result from financial transactions	12	4
Add: Result from equity investments	26	-219
Less: Dividend received from associates and joint ventures	9	9
Add: Impairment charges on financial assets, loan commitments and guarantees	-13	32
Add: Results on associates/joint venture	-5	34
Profit/ (loss) before taxation	**84**	**-90**

Cost to regular income

This is calculated as operating expenses divided by regular income.

Regular income per consolidated profit or loss account (€ mln)	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Operating expenses	98	90
Regular income	170	158
Cost to regular income (%)	**58%**	**57%**

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAR	Active Account Requirement
AC	Amortized Cost
AEF	Access to Energy Fund
ALM	Asset Liability Management
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
APM	Alternative Performance Measure
BP	Building Prospects
CDD	Customer Due Diligence
C&E	Climate-related and Environmental
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CFOO	Chief Finance and Operations Officer
CFM	Climate Fund Managers
CFT	Countering the Financing of Terrorism
CIUs	Collective Investment Undertakings
Co-CIO	Co-Chief Investment Officer
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CSRD	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow
DFCD	Dutch Fund for Climate and Development
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
DMA	Double Materiality Assessment
DNB	De Nederlandse Bank (Dutch Central Bank)
EAD	Exposure at Default
EBA	European Banking Authority
EC	European Commission
ECB	European Central Bank
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
EDFI	European Development Finance Institution
EEA	European Economic Area
EMIR	European Market Infrastructure Regulation
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ESRS	European Sustainability Reporting Standards
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEC	Financial Economic Crime
FIDA	Financial Data Access
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
FMO	Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V
FMO IM	FMO Investment Management
FRC	Financial Risk Committee
FV	Fair Value
FVOCI	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income
FV(T)PL	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
FX	Foreign Exchange
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGBI	Global Green Bond Initiative
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IAS	International Accounting Standards
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ILAAP	Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPC	Irrevocable Payment Commitment
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
KYC	Know Your Customer
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LUF	Land Use Facility
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MFF	Mobilizing Finance for Forests
MPM	Management-defined Performance Measure
NFRD	Non-Financial Reporting Directive
NII	Net Interest Income
NPE	Non-Performing Exposure
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
NVB	Nederlandse Vereniging van Banken
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
PD	Probability of Default
PE	Private Equity
PEP	Politically Exposed Person
P&L	Profit and Loss Statement
PP	Percentage Points
PP&E	Property Plant and Equipment
PSD2	Revised Payment Services Directive
RI	Reduced Inequalities
RTS	Regulatory Technical Standards
RWA	Risk-Weighted Assets
SIRA	Systematic Integrity Risk Analysis
SRB	Single Resolution Board
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
SRF	Single Resolution Fund
TCP	Total Committed Portfolio
TCR	Total Capital Ratio
TCX Fund	The Currency Exchange Fund
UBO	Ultimate Beneficial Owner
VOR	Verklaring omtrent Risicobeheersing
Wet VPM	Dutch Corporate Income Tax Regulations

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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COLOPHON

Copy
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Photography
Cover photo: ETG, Togo by ETG

Design
Studio Duel

Production
F19 Digital First reporting

REPORTING SCOPE

This interim report covers activities that took place or had effect on the first six months of 2026.

FMO published its integrated annual report 2025 in March. This report is audited by the external auditor. Please read the 2025 auditor’s report for detailed information on the scope and result of their work. Previous reports are available on reporting.fmo.nl or via annualreport.fmo.nl