

Imposition of a sanction on Nordea by

the EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

Pursuant to Article 3(4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2532/98¹ and Article 7(1) of Council Regulation 2533/98², the Executive Board of the European Central Bank decided on **25 November 2025** to impose a sanction on **Nordea Abp (Nordea)** in the amount of **EUR 58,333.33**. In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 (ECB/2014/48)³ this fine is imposed on Nordea for failing to meet its obligations to:

- (a) report the required statistical information within the deadline established by the ECB, in accordance with the requirements of Regulation ECB/2014/48, on five occasions in the periods from 16 to 18 September 2024 and from 22 to 26 May 2025;
- (b) report complete statistical information, in accordance with the requirements of Regulation ECB/2014/48, on the above mentioned three occasions in the period from 16 to 18 September 2024.

When determining the appropriate sanction, the ECB follows the rules set out in Article 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2532/98 and in Decision (EU) 2022/1921 (ECB/2022/32)⁴.

Therefore, the amount of the sanction was determined taking into consideration the relevant circumstances of the case.

¹ Council Regulation (EC) No 2532/98 of 23 November 1998 concerning the powers of the European Central Bank to impose sanctions (OJ L 318, 27.11.1998, p. 4).

² Council Regulation (EC) No 2533/98 of 23 November 1998 concerning the collection of statistical information by the European Central Bank (OJ L 318, 27.11.1998, p. 8).

³ Regulation (EU) No 1333/2014 of the European Central Bank of 26 November 2014 concerning statistics on the money markets (ECB/2014/48) (OJ L 359, 16.12.2014, p. 97).

⁴ Decision (EU) 2022/1921 of the European Central Bank of 29 September 2022 on the methodology for the calculation of sanctions for alleged infringements of statistical reporting requirements (ECB/2022/32) (OJ L 263, 10.10.2022, p. 59–64).

In particular, the ECB took into account the good faith, and the degree of openness, diligence and cooperation shown by Nordea in the prompt and responsive communication with the ECB, including by voluntarily notifying the non-compliance, submitting the correct information as soon as possible after the identification of the incident, and its readiness to remedy the non-compliance. The ECB also duly considered that Nordea did not gain any profits from the non-compliance.

At the same time, the ECB took into account the seriousness of the effects of the infringements on the computation of aggregated series for the ECB and on the calculation of the euro short-term rate, as well as three repetitions of the infringements, outside the period of non-compliance to which the infringement procedure relates, occurring on 31 March, 9 June and 20 June 2025.

The sanction is published in accordance with Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2157/1999 (ECB/1999/4)⁵, as the decision imposing a sanction became final on [date] in accordance with Article 3(8) of Council Regulation (EC) 2532/98.

The ECB's decision to impose a sanction on Nordea may be challenged before the Court of Justice of the European Union under the conditions and within the time limits provided for in Article 263 et seq. of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2532/98.

⁵ European Central Bank Regulation (EC) No 2157/1999 of 23 September 1999 on the powers of the European Central Bank to impose sanctions (ECB/1999/4) (OJ L 264, 12.10.1999, p. 21).