FINECO

FINECOBANK GROUP PUBLIC DISCLOSURE – PILLAR III

AS AT 30 JUNE 2026

Contents

"FinecoBank Banca Fineco S.p.A."
in abbreviated form "FinecoBank S.p.A.", or "Banca Fineco S.p.A." or "Fineco Banca S.p.A.".
Bank enrolled in the Register of Banks and Parent Company of the FinecoBank Banking Group – enrolled in the Register of Banking Groups at No. 3015, Member of the National Guarantee Fund and National Interbank Deposit Guarantee Fund.
Tax Code and Milan-Monza-Brianza-Lodi Companies Register no. 01392970404 – R.E.A. (Economic and Administrative Index) no. 1598155, VAT No. 12962340159

Introduction

The Group FinecoBank public disclosure Pillar III – (hereafter "Disclosure") has been prepared in accordance with the prudential rules for banks and investment firms, which came into force on January 1, 2014 and are contained in Directive 2013/36/EU (Capital Requirements Directive, CRD IV) and in Regulation 575/2013/EU (Capital Requirements Regulation, CRR), and subsequent Directives and Regulations amending its content. In particular, reference is made to Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 and Directive (EU) 2024/1619, which introduced significant amendments to the CRR Regulation and the CRD Directive, applicable from 1 January 2025. In the rest of this document, the term "CRR" refers to Regulation no. 575/2013/EU as subsequently amended, while the term "Directive" refers to the Capital Requirements Directive as subsequently amended.

The Directive and the Regulation transpose into European Union legislation the framework known as Basel III, defined by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision to strengthen banks' ability to absorb shocks arising from financial and economic tensions, regardless of their origin, to improve risk management and governance of banks, as well as to strengthen their transparency and disclosure.

The CRR requires Institutions to publish the information set out in Title II and III of Part Eight in conjunction with the financial statements. The purpose of this disclosure requirement is to integrate the minimum capital requirements (Pillar 1) and the prudential control process (Pillar 2), by identifying a set of disclosure transparency requirements that allow market participants to have relevant, complete and reliable information about capital adequacy, risk exposure and the general characteristics of the systems in place to identify, measure and manage those risks.

FinecoBank S.p.A. (hereinafter also FinecoBank or Fineco or Bank) qualifies as a "Large Institution" under Part Eight of the CRR and, therefore, all information required to them on a quarterly or semiannual basis has been published in this Public Disclosure as at 30 June 2026.

In line with the CRR, FinecoBank S.p.A., as the Parent Company of the FinecoBank Banking Group (hereinafter the "Group"), publishes its Public Disclosure at a consolidated level.

With the aim of improving transparency and comparability of information disclosed to the public, through the use of specific IT solutions, structured data exchange formats and automated validation methods that can also ensure greater efficiency in the management and publication of public disclosures, an initiative launched by EBA under the direct mandate of Article 434bis of CRR3, the so-called Pillar 3 Data Hub (P3DH), is being finalized, aimed at centralizing and making available Pillar 3 disclosures through a single electronic access point on the EBA website. According to the timeline reported in the Final Draft ITS (EBA/ITS/2025/01), a gradual transition to this new system is planned, with large institutions (including Fineco) expected to adopt it as of June 30, 2025, the first reference date for P3DH implementation. This transitional period for the reference dates of June 30, September 30, and December 31, 2025, allows institutions to publish their Pillar 3 disclosures on their websites and subsequently comply with the requirement to submit the information to the EBA in the technical format required by ITS. As of 31 March 2026, the initiative is fully operational; therefore, from that date onwards, the reports must instead be submitted first to the EBA, although the EBA has granted banks the option to continue publishing them on their websites as well.

In addition to the European Union regulations before mentioned, there are also the provisions issued by the Bank of Italy, in particular Circular no. 285 "Supervisory provisions for banks" of December 17, 2013 (and subsequent updates), which in Chapter 13 of Part Two (public disclosure) governs the matter. The aforementioned circular does not lay down specific rules for the preparation and publication of Pillar III but refers to the provisions for this purpose provided by CRR, by the Regulations of the European Commission whose preparation may be delegated to the EBA (European Banking Authority) and by the EBA Guidelines.

The subject is therefore directly regulated:

- by the Part Eight of CRR, "Disclosure by institutions" (art. 431 - 455);
- by the Regulations of the European Commission, the preparation of which may be delegated to the EBA, containing the regulatory or implementing technical standards to govern the uniform models for publishing the various types of information. In particular, reference is made to the following guidelines and regulations:
  - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 of 29 November 2024 laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to public disclosures by institutions of the information referred to in Part Eight, Titles II and III, of that Regulation, and repealing Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 (EBA/ITS/2024/25 transposed by the Implementing Regulation 2024/3172);
  - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763 of 23 April 2021 laying down implementing technical rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive – BRRD) with regard to supervisory reporting and public disclosure of minimum own funds requirement and eligible liabilities (MREL);
  - guidelines on materiality, proprietary and confidentiality and on disclosure frequency under Articles 432(1), 432(2) and 433 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (EBA/GL/2014/14).

Please note that the disclosure of the Group is prepared in accordance with a formal policy (Internal Regulation) adopted in the application of the CRR Article 431 (3) that sets out the internal controls and procedures.

The key elements of this policy are:

- identification of roles and responsibilities of the corporate bodies, departments and Legal Entities involved in the process of producing the disclosure;
- identification of the information to be published (in accordance with EBA GL/2014/14 and CRR Article 432 and 433 in relation with the requirements applicable as of 30 June 2026);
- approval by the Board of Directors;

- publication of the disclosure. In line with the aforementioned P3DH, the Disclosure as of June 30, 2026 will first be submitted to the EBA in electronic format in accordance with the deadlines set out in the regulations and will be subsequently made available on the FinecoBank website.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the indications of the EBA guidelines in compliance with the proportionality principle and publishing only information that is material and not exclusive or confidential in accordance with Article 432 of the CRR. In this regard, it should be noted that for the publication of qualitative and quantitative information, FinecoBank has adopted, firstly, the models provided by the EU Regulations or by the applicable EBA Guidelines mentioned above, secondly, free models. The tables below report references to the location, in this document, of the required information.

Any discrepancies between data disclosed in this document are due to the effect of rounding. All amounts, unless otherwise specified, are expressed in thousands of euros.

Reference to regulatory reporting requirements on a quarterly and semi-annual basis: Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172

The table below shows the location in this document of the disclosures made to the market as of 30 June 2026, applicable to the FinecoBank Group. Therefore, the following templates/tables are excluded:

- EU CMS1; EU CMS2; EU CR6; EU CR7; EU CR7a; EU CR8; EU CCR4; EU CCR7; EU MR2-A; EU MR2-B; EU MR3; EU MR4 as the Group does not use internal models for RWA calculation, neither in the determination of credit and counterparty risk nor in the determination of market risks;
- EU CR2a; EU CQ2; EU CQ6; EU CQ8 as the Group does not have a ratio of the gross carrying amount of impaired loans and advances to the total gross carrying amount of loans and advances of 5% or more;
- EU CR10 (1-4); EU CCR6; EU CQ7; EU SEC1; EU SEC2; EU SEC3; EU SEC4; EU SEC5; EU SB1; Template 3 ESG; Template 4 ESG as the Group does not have any exposures that fall within the types indicated;
- EU CVA4 since the Group does not use the standardized model to calculate risk-weighted exposure amounts for credit valuation adjustments.

Please note that this document does not include the ESG templates relating to the Green Asset Ratio (GAR) and the Taxonomy Regulation (Templates 6 to 10 and column c of Templates 1 and 4), as the disclosure requirements for these templates are suspended until the amendments to the EBA's implementing technical standards (ITS) on disclosure are adopted and enter into force, in line with the EBA consultation paper (EBA/CP/2025/07) published on 22 May 2025 and the EBA's “no-action letter” published on 6 August 2025, which formalised the guidance provided in the consultation document.

TEMPLATE	TOPIC	CHAPTER
EU OV1	Overview of total risk exposure amounts	Own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts
EU KM1	Key metrics	Key metrics
EU CC1	Composition of regulatory own funds	Own Funds
EU CC2	Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements	Own Funds
EU CCyB1	Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer	Countercyclical capital buffers
EU CCyB2	Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	Countercyclical capital buffers
EU LR1 - LRSum	Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures	Leverage
EU LR2 - LRCom	Leverage ratio common disclosure	Leverage
EU LR3 - LRSpl	Split-up of on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)	Leverage
EU LIQ1	Quantitative information of LCR	Liquidity requirements
EU LIQB	Quantitative information of LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	Liquidity requirements
EU LIQ2	Net Stable Funding Ratio	Liquidity requirements
EU CR1-A	Maturity of exposures	Exposures to credit risk and dilution risk
EU CR2	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances	Exposures to credit risk and dilution risk
EU CR1	Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions	Exposures to credit risk and dilution risk
EU CQ1	Credit quality of forborne exposures	Exposures to credit risk and dilution risk
EU CQ4	Quality of non-performing exposures by geography	Exposures to credit risk and dilution risk

continued: Reference to regulatory reporting requirements on a quarterly and semi-annual basis: Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172

TEMPLATE	TOPIC	CHAPTER
EU CQ5	Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry	Exposures to credit risk and dilution risk
EU CR3	CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques
EU CR4	Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects	Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach
EU CR5	Standardised approach	Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach
EU CR10.5	Equity exposures based on standardized approach	Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach
EU CCR1	Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	Exposures to counterparty credit risk
EU CCR3	Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights	Exposures to counterparty credit risk
EU CCR5	Composition of collateral for CCR exposures	Exposures to counterparty credit risk
EU CCR8	Exposures to CCPs	Exposures to counterparty credit risk
EU MR1	Market risk under the standardised approach	Market risk
IRRBB1	Interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book	Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book
Table 1	Qualitative information on environmental risk	Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks
Table 2	Qualitative information on social risk	Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks
Table 3	Qualitative information on governance risk	Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks
Template 1	Banking book- Indicators of potential climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks
Template 2	Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral	Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks
Template 5	Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk	Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks

Reference to regulatory reporting requirements on a semi-annual basis: Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763 and subsequent amendments

In this document, the template EU KM2 “Key Metrics – MREL” is disclosed. In fact, its frequency of publication is semi-annual, consistent with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 763/2021 with reference to Institutions identified as entities under resolution that are neither Global Systemically Important Institutions (G-SIIs) nor part of a G-SII. It should be recalled that the Regulation introduced public disclosure on Minimum Own Funds Requirements and Eligible Liabilities as of 1 January 2024.

The following table shows the location in this document of the disclosure as at 30 June 2026, applicable to the FinecoBank Group.

TEMPLATE	TOPIC	CHAPTER
EU KM2	Key metrics - MREL	Own Funds

Introduction

Reference to the information required by the Part Eight of CRR

The table below shows the information required, on a quarterly and semi-annual basis, by CRR.

ARTICLE	TOPIC	CHAPTER
437	Disclosure of own funds	Own Funds
438	Disclosure of own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure	Own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts; Key metrics; Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach
439	Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	Exposures to counterparty credit risk
440	Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers	Countercyclical capital buffers
442	Disclosure of exposures to credit risk and dilution risk	Exposures to credit risk and dilution risk
444	Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach	Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach
445	Disclosure of exposure to market risk	Market risk
447	Disclosure of key metrics	Key metrics
448	Disclosure of exposures to interest rate risk on positions not held in the trading book	Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not held in the trading book
449	Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions	Not applicable
449a	Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks	Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks
449b	Disclosure of aggregate exposure to shadow banking entities	Not applicable
451	Disclosure of the leverage ratio	Leverage ratio
451a	Disclosure of liquidity requirements	Liquidity requirements
452	Disclosure of the use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	Not applicable
453	Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques; Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach
455	Use of internal models for market risk	Not applicable

Please note that the information in the sections of the articles listed above, for which a quarterly and semi-annual frequency is required, for "Large institutions", a category that Fineco belongs to, is published in this document as detailed in the article 433a of CRR.

Key metrics

Below is reported the EU KM1 table on key metrics, the details and qualitative information of which are reported within the document, if requested on quarterly or semi-annual basis, in the specific dedicated sections.

The following table EU KM1 reports information required by article 447 letters from a) to g) of CRR, in particular:

- the composition of own funds and own funds requirements;
- the total amount of risk exposure;
- the amount and composition of additional own funds that institutions are required to hold;
- the combined buffer requirement that institutions are required to hold;
- the leverage ratio and exposure measure;
- information in relation to liquidity coverage ratio;
- information in relation to net stable funding requirement.

All minimum requirements applicable to the FinecoBank Group as at 30 June 2026 are met. The calculation of Own Funds, and in particular of CET1 capital as at 30 June 2026, took into account foreseeable dividends and charges for a total amount of 280,709 euro thousand, assuming the conditions of Article 26(2) of the CRR are met.

EU KM1 - Key metrics

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a	b	c	d	e
		06.30.2026	**03.31.2026**	**12.31.2025**	**09.30.2025**	**06.30.2025**
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	1,500,119	1,470,351	1,445,203	1,391,422	1,362,025
2	Tier 1 capital	2,000,119	1,970,351	1,945,203	1,891,422	1,862,025
3	Total capital	2,000,119	1,970,351	1,945,203	1,891,422	1,862,025
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk exposure amount	6,472,867	6,299,479	6,201,582	5,814,637	5,805,481
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	6,472,867	6,299,479	6,201,582	5,814,637	5,805,481
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	23.18%	23.34%	23.30%	23.93%	23.46%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	23.18%	23.34%	23.30%	23.93%	23.46%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	30.90%	31.28%	31.37%	32.53%	32.07%
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	30.90%	31.28%	31.37%	32.53%	32.07%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	30.90%	31.28%	31.37%	32.53%	32.07%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	30.90%	31.28%	31.37%	32.53%	32.07%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
EU 7e	*of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)*	*1.13%*	*1.13%*	*1.13%*	*1.13%*	*1.13%*
EU 7f	*of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)*	*1.50%*	*1.50%*	*1.50%*	*1.50%*	*1.50%*
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.14%	0.14%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.38%	0.38%	0.38%	0.40%	0.41%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.03%	3.03%	3.03%	3.04%	3.05%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	13.03%	13.03%	13.03%	13.04%	13.05%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	17.55%	17.71%	17.67%	18.30%	17.83%

continued: EU KM1 - Key metrics

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a	b	c	d	e
		06.30.2026	03.31.2026	12.31.2025	09.30.2025	06.30.2025
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	39,875,442	38,326,346	38,355,223	37,032,524	35,812,644
14	Leverage ratio (%)	5.02%	5.14%	5.07%	5.11%	5.20%
	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14b	*of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)*	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	24,975,880	24,508,340	24,064,395	23,567,530	22,873,792
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	3,996,256	3,889,014	3,885,782	3,883,046	3,818,173
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	1,427,504	1,371,901	1,368,347	1,347,830	1,306,074
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	2,568,752	2,517,113	2,517,435	2,535,217	2,512,099
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	976.44%	976.06%	957.85%	931.02%	912.15%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	32,856,042	32,095,710	32,162,813	31,320,887	30,558,801
19	Total required stable funding	7,158,893	7,781,569	7,701,917	7,153,990	7,580,479
20	NSFR ratio (%)	458.95%	412.46%	417.59%	437.81%	403.12%

Please note that the Liquidity Coverage Ratio refers to the weighted average values, consistent with the representation provided in the EU LIQ1 template.

Own Funds

From January 1, 2014, the calculation of the capital requirements takes into account the “Basel 3” regulatory framework, transposed in the Regulation 575/2013/EU on the prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (Capital Requirements Regulation – “CRR”) and subsequent Regulations amending its content, and the Directive 2013/36/EU on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms (Capital Requirements Directive 4 – “CRD 4”), and subsequent Directive that modify its content, which transpose into the European Union the standards defined by the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision (so-called Basel 3 framework), collected and implemented by the Bank of Italy through Circular no. 285 of 17 December 2013 "Supervisory Provisions for Banks" and subsequent updates.

Those regulations establish the following structure for Own Funds:

- Tier 1 Capital, in turn composed of:
    - Common Equity Tier 1 – CET1 and
    - Additional Tier 1 – AT1;
- Tier 2 Capital – T2;

the sum of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital makes up the Own Funds (Total Capital).

Common Equity Tier 1 is mainly composed of equity instruments (e.g. ordinary shares net of treasury shares), share premium reserves, retained earnings reserves, undistributed profit for the period and valuation reserves, net of the deducted items. The Additional Tier 1 category includes equity instruments other than ordinary shares, which meet the regulatory requirements for inclusion in that level of own funds once the deductions of items provided for in CRR have been applied. Tier 2 Capital is mainly composed of items such as eligible subordinated liabilities, once the deductions of items provided for in CRR have been applied.

Fineco Group's Own funds, which amounted to 2,000,119 euro thousand as of 30 June 2026, consisted of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) and Additional Tier 1 capital, there were no Tier 2 items. The interim profits included in Common Equity Tier 1 Capital as of 30 June 2026 were calculated considering foreseeable dividends for a total of 272,292 euro thousand and foreseeable charges of 8,416 euro thousand represented by the coupons, net of the related taxation, accrued on the Additional Tier 1 financial instruments issued by FinecoBank, net of the related taxes, assuming that the conditions set out in Article 26(2) of CRR are met.

The following EU CC1 and EU CC2 templates show the information required by article 437 letter a) of the CRR. Specifically, the composition of regulatory capital is reported (elements of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital, filters and deductions applied to the institution's own funds) as well as a reconciliation of these elements to the balance sheet in the Consolidated First Half Financial Report as at 30 June 2026, subject to limited audit.

EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

(Amounts in € thousand)

		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
		06.30.2026	
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts (A)	202,429	23-24-28
	of which: ordinary shares	*202,429*	23-24-28
2	Retained earnings (B)	1,315,872	20-22
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves) (C)	37,790	20
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk	-	
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	-	
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	-	
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend (D)	59,657	26-27
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**1,615,747**	
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount) (E)	(2,205)	29
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount) (F)	(111,973)	7-9-10
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	-	
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	-	
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	-	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	-	
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount) (G)	(1,450)	25-30
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	-	
EU-20b	*of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)*	-	
EU-20c	*of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)*	-	
EU-20d	*of which: free deliveries (negative amount)*	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)	-	
23	*of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities*	-	

continued: EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

(Amounts in € thousand)

		(a) Amounts 06.30.2026	(b) Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
25	*of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences*	-	-
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	-	-
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	-	-
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	-	-
27a	Other regulatory adjustments (H)	(0)	31
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**(115,628)**	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**1,500,119**	
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments		
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts (I)	500,000	21
31	*of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards*	*500,000*	*21*
32	*of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards*	-	
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	-	
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	-	
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	-	
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-	
35	*of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out*	-	
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**500,000**	
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	-	
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)	-	
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	-	
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**-**	
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**500,000**	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**2,000,119**	

continued: EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

(Amounts in € thousand)

		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
		06.30.2026	
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments		
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	-	
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484(5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486(4) CRR	-	
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	-	
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	-	
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-	
49	*of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out*	*-*	
50	Credit risk adjustments	-	
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**-**	
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	-	
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
54	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
55	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	-	
EU-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	-	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**-**	
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**-**	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**2,000,119**	**32**
60	**Total Risk exposure amount**	**6,472,867**	
	Capital ratios and requirements including buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	23.18%	
62	Tier 1 capital	30.90%	
63	Total capital	30.90%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	8.66%	
65	*of which: capital conservation buffer requirement*	*2.50%*	
66	*of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement*	*0.15%*	
67	*of which: systemic risk buffer requirement*	*0.38%*	
EU-67a	*of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement*	*0.00%*	
EU-67b	*of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage*	*1.13%*	
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements**	**17.55%**	

continued: EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

(Amounts in € thousand)

		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
		06.30.2026	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	50,980	
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	1,652	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17,65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	30,930	
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	-	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 January 2014 and 1 January 2022)		
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	

Notes to the template "EU CC1 - composition of regulatory own funds" (Article 437, paragraph 1, points (d) and (e) of CRR). It should be noted that non-applicable items and sub-items are not reported in the table above.

A. This item is made up of the share capital, consisting of 611,890,603 ordinary shares with a nominal value of 0.33 euro, in the amount of 201,924 euro thousand, the share premium reserve, in the amount of 1,934 euro thousand, net of own CET1 instruments held by customers who simultaneously used a line of credit, even if not granted for this purpose, in the amount of 1,429 euro thousand, which due to Article 28 of CRR cannot be qualified as own funds.

B. The item is made up of the legal reserve, consolidation reserve and other net profit reserves.

C. The item includes reserves related to Equity settled plans positive for 61,565 euro thousand and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). The latter is made up of: net reserve relating to debt securities issued by central governments and supranational institutions held in the "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" portfolio, negative for 2,325 euro thousand; net reserve defined benefit plans, negative for 21,484 euro thousand; positive reserve of the valuation reserves of equity investments valued at equity and positive reserve of the equity securities designated at fair value with an impact on comprehensive income, for total 33 euro thousand.

D. The amount recognised in Own Funds as of 30 June 2026 was calculated considering foreseeable dividends amounting to 272,292 euro thousand and foreseeable charges of 8,416 euro thousand.

E. This item includes the filter for additional valuation adjustments (AVA) in the amount of 1,137 euro thousand calculated on the balance sheet assets and liabilities measured at fair value, determined using the simplified method and further additional value adjustments amounting to 1,067 euro thousand.

F. This item includes goodwill net of deferred taxation for 87,409 euro thousand and other intangible assets net of deferred taxation for 24,564 euro thousand.

G. This item includes treasury shares directly held in the amount of 1,204 euro thousand and treasury shares synthetically held in the amount of 247 euro thousand.

H. The item includes the Calendar provisioning in the amount of 0.1 euro thousand.

I. Additional Tier 1 consists of the Additional Tier 1 bond issued on 4 March 2024. In detail, the issue has the following features: the bond is perpetual with a call option for the issuer after 5.5 years and every six months thereafter on coupon payment dates, public placement, intended for trading on the regulated market managed by Euronext Dublin, rating of BB- (S&P Global Ratings), semi-annual fixed-rate coupon of 7.5% for the first 5.5 years.

Please note that as of 30 June 2026 the amount of deferred tax assets (DTAs) that are based on future profitability and arise from temporary differences net of the related deferred tax liabilities (DTLs) do not exceed the threshold for deduction from Own Funds.

EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a	b	c
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
		06.30.2026	06.30.2026	
	Assets			
1	10. Cash and cash balances	1,829,460	-	
2	20. Financial assets at fv with effects on p&l	123,005	-	
	a) financial assets held for trading	116,974	-	
	c) other financial assets mandatorily at fair value	6,031	-	
3	30. Financial assets designated at fair value with effects on comprehensive income	272,944	-	
4	40. Financial assets valued at amortized cost	34,833,575	-	
	a) loans and receivables with banks	2,606,956	-	
	b) loans and receivables with customers	32,226,619	-	
5	50. Derivatives used for hedging	525,265	-	
6	60. Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge (+/-)	(159,097)	-	
7	70. Equity investments	1,904	(252)	8
8	90. Property, plant and equipment	152,716	-	
9	100. Intangible assets	123,653	(118,091)	8
	- of which: goodwill	89,602	(89,602)	
10	110. Tax assets	38,241	6,370	
	a) current tax assets	12,921	-	
	b) deferred tax assets	25,320	6,370	8
11	130. Other assets	963,104	-	
	Total Assets	**38,704,771**	**(111,973)**	
	Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
12	10. Financial liabilities valued at amortized cost	35,428,874	-	
	a) deposits from banks	866,319	-	
	b) deposits from customers	33,255,937	-	
	c) debt securities in issue	1,306,618	-	
13	20. Financial liabilities held for trading	40,653	-	
14	40. Derivatives used for hedging	12,494	-	
15	50. Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge (+/-)	(1,876)	-	
16	60. Tax liabilities	64,033	-	
	a) current tax liabilities	64,033	-	
17	80. Other liabilities	580,173	-	
18	90. Reserve for employee severance pay	4,070	-	
19	100. Reserve for risks and charges	179,670	-	
	a) commitments and guarantees given	62	-	
	c) other provisions for risks and charges	179,607	-	
20	120. Revaluation reserves	(23,776)	(23,776)	2
21	140. Equity instruments	500,000	500,000	30
22	150. Reserves	1,377,437	1,377,437	2 - 3

continued: EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a	b	c
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	**Under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Reference**
		06.30.2026	**06.30.2026**	
23	160. Share premium	1,934	1,934	1
24	170. Share capital	201,924	201,924	1
25	180. Treasury shares	(1,204)	(1,204)	16
26	200. Net profit or loss (+/-)	340,365	340,365	EU5a
	Total other elements, of which:		**(284,589)**	
27	Net profits not included in Own Funds		(280,709)	EU5a
28	Own CET1 instruments held by customers who simultaneously used a line of credit		(1,429)	1
29	Prudential filters (-) fair value adjustments		(2,205)	7
30	Deductions of own Common Equity Tier 1 capital instruments held synthetically		(247)	16
31	Insufficient loss coverage for non-performing exposures		(0)	27a
	Total liabilities and Shareholders' equity	**38,704,771**		
32	**Total Own Funds**		**2,000,119**	**59**

There are no differences in the accounting figures for the Balance Sheet Perimeter and the Prudential Perimeter.

The sign (+/-) represents the contribution (positive/negative) to Own Funds.

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Own Funds

Own Funds evolution

(Amounts in € thousand)

	01.01.2026/ 06.30.2026	07.01.2025 /12.31.2025
Common Equity Tier 1 - CET1		
Start of period	**1,445,203**	**1,362,025**
Instruments and Reserves		
Share capital and issue-premium reserves	174	2,287
of which: own CET1 instruments held by customers who simultaneously used a line of credit	70	2,287
CET1 instruments that the Bank has an actual or contingent obligation to purchase	1,250	-
Retained earnings and reserves	(730)	(19,244)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and other reserves	(4,864)	(925)
Net profit of the period	340,365	329,205
Dividends and other foreseeable charges	(280,709)	(229,035)
Regulatory adjustments		
Additional regulatory adjustments	(444)	96
Intangible assets net of related liabilities	(154)	616
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments	27	176
Insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures	-	1
End of period	**1,500,119**	**1,445,203**
Additional Tier 1 – AT1 Capital		
Start of period	**500,000**	**500,000**
Additional Tier 1 issued in the period	-	-
Additional Tier 1 not eligible in the period	-	-
End of period	**500,000**	**500,000**
TIER 2 – T2 Capital	-	-
Start of period	-	-
End of period	-	-
TOTAL OWN FUNDS	**2,000,119**	**1,945,203**

Own Funds amounted to 2,000,119 euro thousand, showing an increase of 54,917 euro thousand compared to 31 December 2025, mainly due to the interim profit for the first half of 2026 of 340,365 euro thousand, net of foreseeable dividends and charges of 280,709 euro thousand. It should be noted that, during the first half of 2026, profit reserves decreased because of the recognition of coupons, net of related taxes, paid on Additional Tier 1 instruments issued by Fineco, for a total amount of 13,800 euro thousand, whose accrued coupons, net of related taxation, were included in the foreseeable charges as of 31 December 2025 in the amount of 8,201 euro thousand. Reserves also increased as a result of the recognition, during the vesting period of the instruments, of the effects arising from share-based payment arrangements settled in FinecoBank ordinary shares, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 2.

Own Funds

Minimum requirement for own funds and Eligible liabilities (MREL)

Banks in the European Union are required to meet at all times a Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) which ensures sufficient loss-absorption and recapitalization capacity in the event of resolution, thereby avoiding the need for public financial support, with the aim of ensuring the long-term sustainability, stability and efficiency of the financial system.

The regulatory framework for the MREL requirement consists of: i) Directive 59/2014/EU on the recovery and resolution of EU banks (BRRD) and subsequent amendments; (ii) Regulation 806/2014/EU establishing a Single Resolution Mechanism (SRMR); (iii) the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD).

MREL is determined by the resolution authority and must be met using own funds (CET1, AT1 and Tier 2) and eligible liabilities that satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in Article 72b of the CRR; it is measured according to two parameters: the percentage of the total risk exposure amount (TREA) and the percentage of the total exposure measure of leverage (TEM).

Regarding Fineco Group, the preferred resolution strategy (PRS) is defined by the Single Resolution Board (SRB) and consists of the Single Point of Entry (SPE) approach, using the ‘Sale of business’ tool.

At the end of November 2025, FinecoBank received from the Single Resolution Board the updated decision on the determination of the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL), which replaces the previous decision communicated to the public in November 2024. As of the date of notification, November 2025, FinecoBank must comply on a consolidated basis with an MREL TREA (risk exposure) requirement of 19.16% – to which the applicable Combined Buffer Requirement must be added, which as at 30 June 2026 stands at 3.03%– and an MREL LRE (total leverage exposure) requirement confirmed at 5.25%. For the purpose of compliance with the requirement and the calculation of other eligible liabilities issued by Fineco, there is no subordination requirement in the issuance of MREL eligible instruments (e.g. Senior unsecured). As at 30 June 2026, FinecoBank reported results well above the requirements to be met (MREL TREA of 43.23% and MREL LRE of 7.02%).

The following EU template KM2 shows the information required by Article 10(2) of EU Regulation 763/2021. In particular, the main metrics relating to own funds and eligible liabilities and the requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities are reported.

Own Funds

EU KM2 – Key metrics - MREL

(Amounts in € thousand)

		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)
		a
		06.30.2026
Own funds and eligible liabilities, ratios and components		
1	Own funds and eligible liabilities	2,798,187
EU-1a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	2,000,119
2	Total risk exposure amount of the resolution group (TREA)	6,472,867
3	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TREA	43.23%
EU-3a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	30.90%
4	Total exposure measure (TEM) of the resolution group	39,875,442
5	Own funds and eligible liabilities as percentage of the TEM	7.02%
EU-5a	Of which own funds or subordinated liabilities	5.02%
6a	Does the subordination exemption in Article 72b(4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 apply? (5% exemption)	
6b	Aggregate amount of permitted non-subordinated eligible liabilities instruments if the subordination discretion in accordance with Article 72b(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 is applied (max 3.5% exemption)	
6c	If a capped subordination exemption applies in accordance with Article 72b (3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, the amount of funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that is recognised under row 1, divided by funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that would be recognised under row 1 if no cap was applied (%)	
Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)		
EU-7	MREL expressed as a percentage of the TREA	19.16%
EU-8	Of which to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities	0.00%
EU-9	MREL expressed as a percentage of the TEM	5.25%
EU-10	Of which to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities	0.00%

During the half-year, there was an increase in eligible liabilities and own funds, the effects of which were partly offset – in terms of the MREL ratio – by the rise in the Group’s total exposure (TEM) and risk exposure (TREA) subject to resolution.

With regard to eligible liability instruments, it should be noted that on 13 May 2026, FinecoBank successfully completed the issuance of a new tranche of Senior Preferred instruments, intended for qualified investors, for a total amount of 500 euro million. This issuance enables the Group to continue meeting its MREL requirement, considering that, for the 500 euro million issuance with a call date of 21 October 2026, the Bank has received supervisory approval to exercise the call option and, therefore, the issuance has been excluded from the calculation of eligible liabilities.

Own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts

The Group deems as a priority the activities of capital management and allocation based on the risk assumed in order to expand its operations and create value. These activities involve the various planning and control stages and, specifically, the planning, budgeting and monitoring processes (analysis of expected and actual performance, analysis and monitoring of limits, performance analysis and monitoring of capital ratios).

In the dynamic management of capital, the Group draws up the capital plan and monitors the regulatory capital requirements, anticipating the appropriate actions to achieve the targets.

On the basis of the EU regulations set out in CRD and CRR, collated and implemented by the Bank of Italy through Circular No. 285 of December 17, 2013 "Supervisory Regulations for Banks" as amended, the Bank must satisfy the following own funds requirements established in Article 92 of the CRR, expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount (RWA - Risk Weighted Assets):

- a Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of at least 4.5%;
- a Tier 1 capital ratio of at least 6%;
- a Total capital ratio of at least 8%.

Furthermore, in addition to these minimum requirements, banks are required to meet the combined buffer requirement, according to the article 128(6) of EU Directive 2013/36/EU. Failure to comply with such combined buffer requirement triggers restrictions on distributions, requiring the calculation of the Maximum Distributable Amount (MDA), and the need to adopt a capital conservation plan.

The combined buffer requirement applicable to FinecoBank includes the following buffers:

- Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) according to the article 129 of CRDIV, which is equal to 2.5% of the total Group risk weighted assets;
- Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) to be applied in periods of excessive credit growth, coherently with the article 160 of CRDIV (paragraphs 1 to 4) which for the Group is equal to 0.15% as of 30 June 2026. This buffer is calculated depending on the geographical distribution of the relevant Group's credit exposures and on the national authorities' decisions, which define country-specific buffers;
- Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB) defined by the Bank of Italy for all banks authorised in Italy to be applied to a rate of 1% to credit and counterparty risk-weighted exposures to Italian residents, which for the Group is equal to 0.38% as of 30 June 2026.

With reference to the capital requirements applicable to the Group, it should be noted that, at the end of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP), on 3 November 2025 the Supervisory Authority communicated that the capital requirements (Pillar 2 Requirement - P2R) applicable to the Group remain unchanged from the previous one, specifically: 2.00% in terms of Total Capital Ratio, of which 1.13% in terms of Common Equity Tier 1 ratio and 1.50% in terms of Tier 1 Ratio.

Below is a summary of the capital requirements and reserves applicable to the Group as of 30 June 2026, largely met at the same date, which also highlights the 'Total SREP Capital Requirement' (TSCR) and the 'Overall Capital Requirement' (OCR) requirements following the outcomes of the SREP mentioned above.

Capital requirements and buffers for Group

Requirements	CET1	T1	TOTAL CAPITAL
A) Pillar 1 requirements	4.50%	6.00%	8.00%
B) Pillar 2 requirements	1.13%	1.50%	2.00%
C) TSCR (A+B)	**5.63%**	**7.50%**	**10.00%**
D) Combined Buffer requirement, of which:	3.03%	3.03%	3.03%
1. Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
2. Institution-specific Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB)	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
3. systemic risk buffer for FinecoBank (SyRB)	0.38%	0.38%	0.38%
E) Overall Capital Requirement (C+D)	**8.66%**	**10.53%**	**13.03%**

The Group assesses capital adequacy by managing and allocating (regulatory and economic) capital according to the risks assumed and with the aim of directing its operations towards the creation of value. The Group has the goal of generating income in excess of that necessary to remunerate risk (cost of equity). This purpose is pursued by allocating capital according to specific risk profiles and ability to generate sustainable earnings, measured as EVA (Economic Value Added) and ROAC (Return on Allocated Capital), which are the main risk-related performance indicators.

Capital and its allocation are therefore extremely important in defining strategies, since on the one hand it represents the shareholders' investment in the Group, which must be adequately remunerated, while on the other hand it is a scarce resource on which there are external limitations imposed by supervisory regulations.

Own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts

The definitions of capital used in the allocation process are as follows:

- Risk or employed capital: this is the equity component provided by shareholders (employed capital) for which a return that is greater than or equal to expectations (cost of equity) must be provided;
- Capital at risk: this is the portion of capital and reserves that is used (the budgeted amount or allocated capital) or was used to cover (at period-end - absorbed capital) risks assumed to pursue the objective of creating value.

Capital at risk is measured according to risk management techniques, for which risk capital is defined as internal capital, on the one hand, and supervisory regulations, for which risk capital is defined as regulatory capital, on the other.

Internal capital and regulatory capital differ in terms of their definition and the categories of risk covered. The former is based on the actual measurement of exposure assumed, while the latter is based on templates specified in regulatory provisions. Economic capital is set at a level that will cover adverse events with a certain probability (confidence interval), while regulatory capital is quantified based on a target ratio higher than that required by the supervisory regulations in force.

The process of capital allocation is based on a “dual track” logic, considering both economic capital, measured through the full evaluation of risks via risk management models, and regulatory capital, quantified applying internal capitalisation targets to regulatory capital requirements.

The Group dynamically manages its capital base by monitoring regulatory capital ratios, anticipating the appropriate changes necessary to achieve its defined targets, and optimising the composition of its assets and equity. The capital monitoring and planning is performed by the Group in relation to regulatory capital (Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital and Own funds), and in relation to risk-weighted assets (RWAs). Planning is also carried out taking into account other dimensions relevant to the Group, such as exposure for leverage purposes.

The monitoring is accompanied by an efficient and appropriate communications system, both for management purposes and communications with the supervisory authorities.

The following EU OV1 template shows the information required under Article 438(d) of the CRR. In particular, it shows the total amount of risk-weighted exposure and the corresponding total own funds requirement, broken down by the different risk categories or risk exposure classes.

Own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts

EU OV1 - Overview of total risk exposure amounts

(Amounts in € thousand)

		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
		a	b	c
		06.30.2026	03.31.2026	06.30.2026
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	2,836,882	2,764,001	226,951
2	*Of which the standardised approach*	*2,836,882*	*2,764,001*	*226,951*
3	*Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach*	-	-	-
4	*Of which slotting approach*	-	-	-
EU 4a	*Of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach*	-	-	-
5	*Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach*	-	-	-
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	364,836	378,956	29,187
7	*Of which the standardised approach*	*32,554*	*25,032*	*2,604*
8	*Of which internal model method (IMM)*	-	-	-
EU 8a	*Of which exposures to a CCP*	*1,716*	*1,990*	*137*
9	*Of which other CCR*	*330,566*	*351,934*	*26,445*
10	Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk	203	261	16
EU 10a	*Of which the standardised approach (SA)*	-	-	-
EU 10b	*Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)*	*203*	*261*	*16*
EU 10c	*Of which the simplified approach*	-	-	-
15	Settlement risk	977	1,797	78
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	-	-	-
17	*Of which SEC-IRBA approach*	-	-	-
18	*Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)*	-	-	-
19	*Of which SEC-SA approach*	-	-	-
EU 19a	*Of which 1250%*	-	-	-
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	284,719	169,213	22,778
21	*Of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)*			
EU 21a	*Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)*			
22	*Of which Alternative Internal Model Approach (A-IMA)*			
EU 22a	Large exposures	-	-	-
23	Reclassifications between the trading and non-trading books	-	-	-
24	Operational risk	2,985,250	2,985,250	238,820
EU 24a	Exposures to crypto-assets	-	-	-
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	81,456	85,697	6,517
26	Output floor applied (%)	-	-	
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)	-	-	
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)	-	-	
29	**Total**	**6,472,867**	**6,299,479**	**517,829**

To calculate regulatory requirements for credit and market risks the Group applies standardised approaches, in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2 and Part Three, Title IV, Chapters 2, 3 and 4. As regards operational risks the CRR III provides for a common calculation model in accordance with Part Three, Title III, Chapter 1 of CRR. Finally, for the calculation of the regulatory requirement for credit valuation adjustment risk (CVA), the Group applies the reduced basic approach (R-BA), in accordance with Part Three, Title VI of CRR.

The increase in total risk exposure amount (TREA) during the second quarter 2026 is mainly due to customer lending and to market risks, the latter primarily attributable to positions held in the trading book arising from brokerage activities carried out on behalf of retail customers. The market risks trend mainly reflects the prudential treatment required by current regulations, which do not permit the full recognition, for regulatory purposes, of the risk-mitigating effects arising from specific economic hedging relationships between the instruments held. The Group does not engage in proprietary trading, nor does it take speculative directional positions on financial markets; the exposures recognised derive exclusively from supporting clients' operations and the consequent technical management of the related market risks.

The distribution of own funds requirements across Pillar 1 risks at the end of the second quarter of 2026 remained in line with that observed at the end of the first quarter of 2026. As at 30 June 2026, 44% of the total capital requirement refers to credit risk (excluding CCR), for which the Group applies the standardised approach. 6% of the total capital requirement relates to counterparty risk, calculated using the SA-CCR. Credit valuation adjustment risk, calculated using the Basic Approach, is not significant. 4% of the total capital requirement is referred to market risk, for which the Group applies the standardised approach. With reference to the own funds requirements for market risk, it should be noted that on 19th September 2025 the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/1496 was published, which postpones the application of the changes introduced by the Fundamental Review of Trading Book (FRTB) regulatory framework to 1st January 2027. Finally, the share of operational risks in the total capital requirements is 46%.

The Group does not exceed the thresholds for deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital; therefore, the above template includes RWA related to DTA and significant investments weighted at 250%.

Countercyclical capital buffers

Article 136 of the directive EU/2013/36 (Capital Requirements Directive, CRD4), and subsequent amendments, established the requirement for the designated national authorities to set up an operational framework for establishing the countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) with effect from 1 January 2016. The buffer is reviewed on a quarterly basis. The European legislation was implemented in Italy through the Bank of Italy Circular 285/2013 (Supervisory regulations for banks), which contain specific rules on the CCyB. Legislative Decree 72 of May 12, 2015 identified the Bank of Italy as the authority designated to adopt the macro prudential measures in the banking sector, including the CCyB. The rules apply at individual and consolidated level to banks and investment firms and the countercyclical capital buffer cannot exceed 2.5%.

The countercyclical capital buffer seeks to ensure that the capital requirements of the banking sector take account of the macro-financial environment that the banks operate. Its primary purpose is to use a capital buffer to achieve the macro-prudential objective of protecting the banking sector from periods of excessive growth in aggregate credit, which have often been associated with the accumulation of risk at system level. In times of recession, the buffer should contribute to reducing the risk of the availability of credit being limited by capital requirements that could undermine the performance of the real economy and lead to additional credit losses in the banking system.

Accordingly, institutions are required to maintain an institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer, equivalent to their total risk exposure amount, calculated in accordance with Article 92(3) of CRR multiplied by the weighted average of the countercyclical buffer rates. The institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate consists of the weighted average of the countercyclical buffer rates that apply in the jurisdictions where the relevant credit exposures of the institution are located. To calculate the weighted average, institutions must apply to each countercyclical buffer rate its total own funds requirements for credit risk, that relates to the relevant credit exposures in that country, divided by the total of their own funds requirements for credit risk that relates to all of their material credit exposures.

Based on the analysis of the benchmark indicators, the Bank of Italy has decided to maintain the countercyclical capital buffer ratio (related to exposures to Italian counterparties representing 88.6% of exposures) at 0% also for the second quarter of 2026.

The Group-specific countercyclical reserve ratio calculated on the basis of the ratios applicable as of 30 June 2026 was 0.15% at the consolidated level, corresponding to approximately 9,627 euro thousand, mostly determined by exposures to the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands and France. There is no significant impact on the Group's capital surplus.

The following EU CCyB2 and EU CCyB1 templates contain the information required by Article 440 of the CRR. In particular, they show:

- the amount of the group-specific countercyclical capital buffer;
- the geographical distribution of the risk-weighted exposure amounts and amounts of its credit exposures used as the basis for the calculation of the relevant countercyclical capital buffers.

EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a
1	Total risk exposure amount	6,472,867
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.15%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	9,627

No significant changes have been noted compared with the previous half-year.

Countercyclical capital buffers

EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

(Amounts in € thousand)

	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation exposures value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements				Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights	Countercyclical buffer rate
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
Afghanistan	1	-	28	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Albania	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Angola	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Argentina	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Australia	132	-	208	-	-	341	3	16	-	20	248	0.009%	1.00%
Austria	30,340	-	-	-	-	30,340	269	-	-	269	3,363	0.120%	-
Bahrein	3	-	53	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Belgium	296	-	141	-	-	437	16	-	-	17	211	0.008%	1.00%
Bermuda	1,436	-	320	-	-	1,756	115	4	-	119	1,492	0.053%	-
Brazil	234	-	41	-	-	275	7	-	-	7	94	0.003%	-
Bulgaria	9	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	7	-	2.00%
Canada	19	-	1,221	-	-	1,240	1	16	-	17	213	0.008%	-
Cambodia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cayman Islands	-	-	5,769	-	-	5,769	-	277	-	277	3,459	0.123%	-
Chile	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.50%
China	369	-	26	-	-	395	14	-	-	14	174	0.006%	-
Colombia	8	-	16	-	-	23	1	-	-	1	8	-	-
Costa Rica	1	-	42	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Croatia	21	-	182	-	-	204	1	-	-	1	16	0.001%	1.50%
Curacao	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	8	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	8	-	1.50%
Czech Republic	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.25%
Denmark	1	-	97	-	-	99	-	6	-	7	81	0.003%	2.50%
Dominican Republic	4	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Egypt	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Emirates	1,447	-	64	-	-	1,511	62	-	-	62	776	0.028%	-
Estonia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.50%
Ethiopia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Faroe Islands	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Finland	-	-	129	-	-	130	-	6	-	6	70	0.002%	-
France	213,905	-	4,497	-	-	218,402	2,015	127	-	2,142	26,771	0.954%	1.00%
Georgia	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Germany	24,699	-	62,835	-	-	87,533	307	278	-	585	7,316	0.261%	0.75%
Ghana	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Greece	15	-	175	-	-	190	1	-	-	1	7	-	0.25%
Guernsey	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	59	-	-	-	-	59	2	-	-	2	31	0.001%	0.50%
Hungary	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.00%
India	7	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	1	8	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	49,905	-	27,986	-	-	77,891	5,688	7	-	5,696	71,197	2.537%	1.50%
Isle of Man	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Israel	4	-	151	-	-	155	-	12	-	12	154	0.006%	-
Italy	4,403,030	-	820,535	-	-	5,223,565	185,680	13,233	-	198,914	2,486,421	88.606%	-
Japan	4	-	52	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Jersey	-	-	5,775	-	-	5,775	-	1	-	1	11	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kazakhstan	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kenya	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

continued: EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

(Amounts in € thousand)

	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements				Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights	Countercyclical buffer rate
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
Kuwait	12	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	1	14	-	-
Latvia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.00%
Lebanon	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Liberia	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Liechtenstein	-	-	369	-	-	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	1.00%
Luxembourg	33,021	-	4,717	-	-	37,738	2,618	7	-	2,625	32,807	1.169%	0.50%
Malesia	51	-	-	-	-	51	1	-	-	1	16	0.001%	-
Malta	61	-	20	-	-	81	2	-	-	2	22	0.001%	-
Mexico	20	-	-	-	-	20	2	-	-	2	22	0.001%	-
Mongolia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Nepal	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Netherlands	11,529	-	311,138	-	-	322,668	196	2,003	-	2,199	27,488	0.980%	2.00%
New Zealand	85	-	-	-	-	85	2	-	-	2	26	0.001%	-
Nigeria	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	91	-	-	92	-	7	-	7	92	0.003%	2.50%
Pakistan	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Panama	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Paraguay	9	-	5	-	-	14	1	-	-	1	10	-	-
Peru	91	-	-	-	-	91	2	-	-	2	29	0.001%	-
Philippines	154	-	-	-	-	154	4	-	-	4	47	0.002%	-
Poland	10	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	1	11	-	1.00%
Portugal	861	-	327	-	-	1,188	31	-	-	31	389	0.014%	0.75%
Principality of Monaco	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Qatar	34	-	21	-	-	55	3	-	-	3	32	0.001%	-
Romania	21	-	19	-	-	39	2	-	-	2	23	0.001%	1.00%
Russia	35	-	67	-	-	101	1	-	-	1	19	0.001%	-
San Marino	53	-	209	-	-	262	5	-	-	5	57	0.002%	-
Saudi Arabia	98	-	43	-	-	140	3	-	-	3	36	0.001%	1.00%
Serbia	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Singapore	3	-	13	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Slovenia	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	1.00%
Slovakia	2	-	10	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50%
South African Republic	10	-	35	-	-	46	1	3	-	4	47	0.002%	1.00%
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.00%
Spain	18,509	-	1,631	-	-	20,140	156	5	-	162	2,019	0.072%	0.50%
Sweden	79	-	53	-	-	131	2	3	-	5	59	0.002%	2.00%
Switzerland	4,463	-	23,498	-	-	27,961	143	6	-	149	1,861	0.066%	-
Taiwan	144	-	268	-	-	412	3	17	-	20	252	0.009%	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Thailand	9	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	10	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Tunisia	64	-	-	-	-	64	2	-	-	2	23	0.001%	-
Turkey	13	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	1	15	0.001%	-
Ukraine	9	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	8	-	-
United States	4,535	-	318,637	-	-	323,172	439	2,909	-	3,348	41,856	1.492%	-
United Kingdom	97,987	-	5,424	-	-	103,411	7,695	37	-	7,732	96,648	3.444%	2.00%
Uruguay	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Venezuela	4	-	368	-	-	372	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Virgin Islands (UK)	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	1	-	1	8	-	-
Total	**4,897,989**	**-**	**1,597,360**	**-**	**-**	**6,495,349**	**205,509**	**18,983**	**-**	**224,493**	**2,806,159**	**100.000%**	

Exposures to credit risk and dilution risk

In carrying out its lending activities, the Group is exposed to credit risk, meaning the risk that loans and receivables may, due to the deterioration of the financial condition of the obligor, not be repaid at maturity and must, therefore, be written down in whole or in part. This risk is always inherent in the traditional lending activity, regardless of financial instrument. The main causes of default lays in the lack of the borrower's autonomous ability to ensure repayment of the debt, as well as the occurrence of macroeconomic and political circumstances affecting the financial condition of the debtor.

The following templates EU CR1, EU CR1-A, EU CR2, EU CQ1, EU CQ4, EU CQ5 show the information required semi-annually by article 442 of CRR, letters from c) to g), in particular:

- information on the amount and quality of performing, non-performing and forborne exposures for loans, debt securities and off-balance-sheet exposures, including their related accumulated impairment, provisions and negative fair value changes due to credit risk and amounts of collateral and financial guarantees received;
- the gross carrying amounts of both performing and non-performing exposures, the accumulated impairment, the provisions and the negative fair value changes due to credit risk broken down by geographical area, industry type and product type (loans, debt securities and off balance-sheet exposures) as well as of which defaulted;
- any changes in the gross amount of non-performing exposures, including information on the opening and closing balances of those exposures, the gross amount of any of those exposures reverted to performing status or subject to a write-off;
- the breakdown of the net exposures of loans and debt securities by residual maturity.

Please note that EU CQ7 template "Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes" is not provided as it has no values.

EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount					
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures		
			Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3
005	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**2,158,081**	**2,157,485**	**596**	**-**	**-**	**-**
010	**Loans and advances**	**6,551,080**	**6,330,555**	**220,525**	**30,053**	**-**	**30,053**
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	2	2	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	119,807	119,707	100	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	820,288	819,624	663	1	-	1
060	Non-financial corporations	8,465	8,443	22	238	-	238
070	*of which SMEs*	*8,353*	*8,331*	*22*	*238*	*-*	*238*
080	Households	5,602,518	5,382,779	219,740	29,814	-	29,814
090	**Debt securities**	**28,233,572**	**28,233,510**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	26,049,063	26,049,001	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	2,158,587	2,158,586	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	25,922	25,922	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**4,690,108**	**51,674**	**122**	**1,026**	**-**	**-**
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	Credit institutions	38,223	17,170	-	-	-	-
190	Other financial corporations	67,217	-	16	-	-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	8,422	2,081	-	-	-	-
210	Households	4,576,246	32,423	106	1,026	-	-
220	**Total**	**41,632,842**	**36,773,224**	**221,243**	**31,079**	**-**	**30,053**

It should be noted that financial assets held for trading and off-balance-sheet transactions other than those subject to the impairment rules set out in IFRS 9 have been classified, by convention, as performing exposures, but have not been included in the columns providing a breakdown by risk stage.

continued: EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

(Amounts in € thousand)

		g	h	i	j	k	l
		Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions					
		Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
			Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3
005	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**(61)**	**(60)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
010	**Loans and advances**	**(8,662)**	**(4,208)**	**(4,454)**	**(24,365)**	**-**	**(24,365)**
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	(12)	(12)	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	(101)	(69)	(32)	-	-	-
060	Non-financial corporations	(14)	(10)	(4)	(210)	-	(210)
070	*of which SMEs*	*(14)*	*(10)*	*(4)*	*(210)*	-	*(210)*
080	Households	(8,535)	(4,117)	(4,418)	(24,155)	-	(24,155)
090	**Debt securities**	**(3,835)**	**(3,835)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	(3,736)	(3,736)	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	(98)	(98)	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**62**	**62**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
210	Households	62	61	1	-	-	-
220	**Total**	**(12,620)**	**(8,165)**	**(4,455)**	**(24,365)**	**-**	**(24,365)**

Please note that for off-balance-sheet exposures (lines 150 to 210), provisions are reported with a positive sign, in line with FinRep reporting requirements.

continued: EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

(Amounts in € thousand)

		m	n	o
		Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
			On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
005	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**-**	**-**	**-**
010	**Loans and advances**	**-**	**5,212,399**	**2,901**
020	Central banks	-	-	-
030	General governments	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	-	56	-
050	Other financial corporations	-	573,876	-
060	Non-financial corporations	-	6,697	-
070	*of which SMEs*	-	*6,697*	-
080	Households	-	4,631,770	2,901
090	**Debt securities**	**-**	**-**	**-**
100	Central banks	-	-	-
110	General governments	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**-**	**2,530,729**	**26**
160	Central banks	-	-	-
170	General governments	-	-	-
180	Credit institutions	-	-	-
190	Other financial corporations	-	16,450	-
200	Non-financial corporations	-	6,030	-
210	Households	-	2,508,249	26
220	**Total**	**-**	**7,743,128**	**2,926**

With reference to the Loans and advances item, a slight increase in performing exposures was observed in the first half of 2026, mainly attributable to exposures to households and credit institutions, partially offset by the reduction in exposures to other financial corporations.

With reference to the Debt securities item, an increase in performing exposures was recorded in the first half of 2026, mainly attributable to exposures to general governments, resulting in an increase of 2.1 euro billion in exposures classified as Stage 1.

With reference to the Off-balance sheet exposures item, an increase in performing exposures was recorded in the first half of 2026, mainly attributable to exposures to households.

EU CR1-A - Maturity of exposures

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	2,507,019	898,158	408,894	2,728,153	5,883	6,548,106
2	Debt securities	-	2,994,054	21,092,193	4,143,490	-	28,229,738
3	**Total**	**2,507,019**	**3,892,212**	**21,501,087**	**6,871,643**	**5,883**	**34,777,844**

The table shows the exposure as at 30 June 2026 of loans and advances and debt securities by maturity. Assets held for trading and assets held for disposal, as well Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits, are excluded.

Exposures to credit risk and dilution risk

EU CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a
		Gross carrying amount
010	**Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**28,163**
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	6,336
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(4,446)
040	*Outflows due to write-offs*	*(2,202)*
050	*Outflow due to other situations*	*(2,245)*
060	**Final stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**30,053**

There were no significant changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances compared with 31 December 2025. Please note that the table above relates solely to loans and advances and does not include assets held for disposal or debt securities.

EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a	b	c	d
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures			
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne		
				Of which defaulted	Of which impaired
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	2,712	1,791	1,791	1,791
020	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-
030	*General governments*	-	-	-	-
040	*Credit institutions*	-	-	-	-
050	*Other financial corporations*	-	-	-	-
060	*Non-financial corporations*	-	-	-	-
070	*Households*	*2,712*	*1,791*	*1,791*	*1,791*
080	Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
090	Loan commitments given	98	16	16	16
100	**Total**	**2,810**	**1,807**	**1,807**	**1,807**

continued: EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures

(Amounts in € thousand)

		e	f	g	h
		Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	(20)	(1,051)	2,737	621
020	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-
030	*General governments*	-	-	-	-
040	*Credit institutions*	-	-	-	-
050	*Other financial corporations*	-	-	-	-
060	*Non-financial corporations*	-	-	-	-
070	*Households*	*(20)*	*(1,051)*	*2,737*	*621*
080	Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
090	Loan commitments given	-	-	-	-
100	**Total**	**(20)**	**(1,051)**	**2,737**	**621**

There were no significant changes compared with 31 December 2025.

It should be noted that accumulated impairment losses and provisions related to loan commitments granted (line 90), where applicable, are reported with a positive sign, in line with FinRep reporting requirements.

EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a	c	e	f	g
		Gross carrying/nominal amount		Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which defaulted			
010	**On-balance sheet exposures**	**36,972,786**	**30,053**	**(36,923)**		-
020	Italy	16,852,975	30,012	(34,928)		-
030	Spain	4,327,457	2	(217)		-
040	France	2,317,382	-	(689)		-
050	Austria	1,396,893	-	(65)		-
060	Belgium	1,218,842	1	(332)		-
070	United States	984,708	-	(81)		-
080	Ireland	854,449	2	(73)		-
090	Germany	705,741	5	(41)		
100	Other countries	8,314,339	31	(496)		-
110	**Off-balance sheet**	**4,691,135**	**1,026**		**62**	
120	Italy	4,655,023	1,026		62	
130	Other countries	36,111	-		1	
140	**Total**	**41,663,921**	**31,079**	**(36,923)**	**62**	**-**

The share of defaulted exposures in total gross carrying amount remained marginal as at 30 June 2026, consistent with the level observed as at 31 December 2025. Non-performing exposures and their related geographical distribution remained substantially stable during the first half of 2026, with no significant changes compared with the end of the previous financial year. It should be noted that, provisions for Off-balance sheet exposures and financial guarantees given (rows 40 to 60) are reported with a positive sign, in line with FinRep reporting requirements.

Note that columns b and d of the EU CQ4 template are not shown because the Group does not have a ratio of the gross carrying amount of impaired loans and advances to the total gross carrying amount of loans and advances of 5% or more.

The template above shows the countries to which FinecoBank has significant exposures. Exposures equal to or less than 2% of total On-balance /Off-balance sheet exposures have been included under "Other Countries".

For on-balance-sheet exposures, in addition to exposures to supranational organisations as required by the EBA instructions to the EU CQ4 template, exposures to the following countries have been grouped under "Other Countries": Germany, Portugal, Chile, China, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway, Luxembourg, Latvia, Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Abu Dhabi, Bermuda, Canada, Sweden, Croatia, Qatar, Brazil, Nigeria, Bulgaria, Philippines, Taiwan, Australia, Peru, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Malta, Hong Kong, Hungary, Malaysia, San Marino, Mexico, Russia, Panama, Romania, Morocco, Singapore, Turkey, Kuwait, India, Greece, South Africa, Poland, Cyprus, Thailand, Paraguay, Slovenia, Israel, Ethiopia, Colombia, Principality of Monaco, Egypt, Ukraine, Venezuela, Lithuania, Dominican Republic, Japan, Bahrain, Ghana, Argentina, Serbia, Slovakia, Pakistan, Georgia, Angola, Kenya, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Albania, Uruguay, Estonia, Vatican City, Lebanon, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Czech Republic, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Jordan, South Korea, Tanzania, Seychelles, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Marshall Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda, Puerto Rico, Bangladesh, Belarus, Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia, Vietnam, Algeria, Laos, Yemen, Madagascar, Iraq, Guatemala, Zambia, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, Moldova, Cameroon, Libya, Bahamas, Mali, New Caledonia, Cape Verde, Isle of Man, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Oman, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Cayman Islands, Gambia, Fiji, Bolivia, Mozambique, Liberia.

For off-balance sheet exposures, exposures to the following countries have been grouped under "Other Countries": United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Abu Dhabi, Ireland, Portugal, Germany, Qatar, Greece, China, United States, Nigeria, Belgium, Austria, San Marino, Spain, Ukraine, Malaysia, Brazil, Singapore, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Colombia, Canada, Luxembourg, Mexico, Czech Republic, Hungary, Thailand, Malta, Russia, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Poland, India, Sweden, Slovakia, South Africa, Panama, Romania, Denmark, Lithuania, Principality of Monaco, Bahrain, Israel, Tunisia, Japan, South Korea, Australia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Egypt, Paraguay, Croatia, Norway, Hong Kong, Venezuela, Peru, Fiji, Argentina, Slovenia, Chile, Cambodia, Georgia, New Zealand, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Indonesia, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Latvia, Taiwan, Pakistan, Mozambique, Trinidad and Tobago, Angola, Nepal, Ghana, Albania, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Philippines, Kenya, Dominican Republic, Kuwait, Estonia, Serbia, Vatican City, Mongolia, Tanzania, Finland, Morocco, Bermuda, Uruguay, Ecuador.

EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a	c	e	f
		Gross carrying amount		Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which defaulted		
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	56	4	(4)	-
020	Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
030	Manufacturing	135	23	(22)	-
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10	1	(1)	-
050	Water supply	4	2	(1)	-
060	Construction	86	35	(33)	-
070	Wholesale and retail trade	1,155	36	(34)	-
080	Transport and storage	45	7	(7)	-
090	Accommodation and food service activities	83	14	(14)	-
100	Information and communication	57	16	(15)	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-
120	Real estate activities	1,566	20	(20)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,504	22	(21)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	2,951	43	(37)	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	8	2	(2)	-
160	Education	-	-	-	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	9	-	-	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	24	5	(6)	-
190	Other services	9	7	(7)	-
200	**Total**	**8,703**	**238**	**(224)**	**-**

The Group's business model is primarily focused on the retail customer segment; consequently, exposures to non-financial corporations remain limited (8.7 million euros as at 30 June 2026). The sectoral distribution of loans and advances to non-financial corporations did not show any significant changes compared with 31 December 2025.

Note that columns b and d of the EU CQ5 template are not shown because the Group does not have a ratio of the gross carrying amount of impaired loans and advances to the total gross carrying amount of loans and advances of 5% or more.

Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach

The following EU CR4 and EU CR5 templates show the information required on a semi-annual basis under Article 444 points (e) and Article 453 points (g), (h) and (i) of the CRR. In particular, the values of on-balance-sheet and off-balance exposures, before and after applying conversion factors, with and without credit risk mitigation, associated with each credit quality class, by exposure class, as well as the values of exposures deducted from own funds, are shown.

EU CR4 - Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

(Amounts in € thousand)

Exposure classes		Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWEAs and RWEAs density	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWEAs	RWEAs density (%)
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Central governments or central banks	21,297,640	-	21,297,640	-	174,166	0.8%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	1,829,989	-	1,829,989	-	-	0.0%
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	1,144,258	-	1,144,258	-	-	0.0%
EU 2b	Public sector entities	685,731	-	685,731	-	-	0.0%
3	Multilateral development banks	1,270,944	-	1,270,944	-	-	0.0%
EU 3a	International organisations	5,859,166	-	5,859,166	-	-	0.0%
4	Institutions	577,517	17,170	577,517	17,168	136,095	22.9%
5	Covered bonds	402,025	-	402,025	-	40,202	10.0%
6	Corporates	782,373	14,034	324,338	302	324,037	99.8%
6,1	Of which: Specialised Lending	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	5,698	-	5,698	-	9,391	164.8%
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
EU 7b	Equity	5,698	-	5,698	-	9,391	164.8%
8	Retail	3,385,547	4,301,814	1,527,361	133,628	1,279,471	77.0%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	2,078,252	-	2,078,252	-	467,311	22.5%
9,1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	2,075,484	-	2,075,484	-	465,641	22.4%
9,2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
9,3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	2,767	-	2,767	-	1,670	60.4%
9,4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
9,5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
10	Exposures in default	5,667	1,026	5,237	28	5,433	103.2%
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	1,987	-	1,987	-	24,838	1250.0%
EU 10c	Other items	375,943	-	375,943	-	375,938	100.0%
12	**Total**	**37,872,748**	**4,334,045**	**35,556,098**	**151,126**	**2,836,882**	**7.9%**

The net value of the exposures refers to on-balance sheet assets or off-balance sheet items that give rise to credit risk as defined by the CRR, thus excluding exposures subject to counterparty risk.

Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach

The total exposure stands at 42,207 euro million as at 30 June 2026, before taking into account the reduction resulting from credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques and applying the credit conversion factors (CCF) used to determine the exposure at default (EAD) for prudential regulatory framework. The application of these calculation criteria results in a reduction in the figures reported in the prudential framework compared with the figures recognized in the balance sheet items (-2,317 euro million) and in the figures relating to off-balance-sheet exposures (-4,183 euro million). Regulatory exposure therefore stands at 35,707 euro million as at 30 June 2026, corresponding to risk-weighted assets (RWA) of 2,837 euro million (34,287 euro million total exposure after CCF and CRM, and 2,761 euro million corresponding RWA as at 31 December 2025). Net of the specific impact of the CCF and CRM factors, presented by product type and exposure class, exposures showed, compared with December 2025, an increase in the portfolios “Central governments or central banks” (+962 euro million), “International organisations” (+459 euro million) and “Retail” (+97 euro million) compared with the data as at 31 December 2025. This growth was partially offset by modest decreases in the portfolios “Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures” (-60 euro million), “Non-central government public sector entities” (-47 euro million) and “Institutions” (-46 euro million).

Overall, the changes described above resulted in an increase in the exposure amount subject to the Standardised Approach during the first half of 2026, driven by business volume growth while the related risk profile remained stable, as reflected in the RWA density, which stood at 7.9% as at 30 June 2026.

Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach

EU CR5 - Standardised approach

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Exposure classes	Risk weight								
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	30%	35%	40%	45%
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
1	Central governments or central banks	20,785,550	-	-	-	480,400	-	-	-	-
2	Non-central government public sector entities	1,829,987	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	1,144,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 2b	Public sector entities	685,729	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral Development Banks	1,270,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 3a	International Organisations	5,859,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Institutions	-	2,310	-	-	431,890	158,544	-	119	-
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	402,025	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,1	Of which: specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7b	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,395
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	-	-	-	-	1,985,365	-	-	-	-
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	1,985,365	-	-	-	-
9.1.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	1,985,365	-	-	-	-
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9,2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9,3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9,4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9,5	Acquisition, development and construction (ADC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10b	Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10c	Other items	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 11c	**Total**	**29,745,652**	**2,310**	**-**	**402,025**	**2,897,657**	**158,544**	**-**	**119**	**22,395**

continued: EU CR5 - Standardised approach

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Exposure classes	Risk weight								
		50%	60%	70%	75%	80%	90%	100%	105%	110%
		j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	760	-	-
2	Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 2b	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral Development Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 3a	International Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Institutions	622	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	324,640	-	-
6,1	Of which: specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7b	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	1,475,976	-	-	162,618	-	-
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	-	2,702	-	90,184	-	-	-	-	-
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	90,119	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	90,119	-	-	-	-	-
9,2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9,3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	-	2,702	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	2,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
9,4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9,5	Acquisition, development and construction (ADC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,929	-	-
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10b	Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10c	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	375,938	-	-
EU 11c	**Total**	**622**	**2,702**	**-**	**1,566,160**	**-**	**-**	**868,986**	**-**	**-**

continued: EU CR5 - Standardised approach

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Exposure classes	Risk weight							Total	Of which unrated
		130%	150%	250%	370%	400%	1250%	Others		
		s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	30,930	-	-	-	-	21,297,640	19,936,372
2	Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,829,989	1,829,989
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,144,258	1,144,258
EU 2b	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	685,731	685,731
3	Multilateral Development Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,270,944	1,270,944
EU 3a	International Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,859,166	5,859,166
4	Institutions	-	1,099	-	-	-	-	-	594,685	13,914
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402,025	-
6	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324,640	293,068
6,1	Of which: specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	4,046	-	1,652	-	-	-	-	5,698	8,698
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7b	Equity	4,046	-	1,652	-	-	-	-	5,698	8,698
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,660,989	1,660,986
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,078,252	2,078,252
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,075,484	2,075,484
9.1.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,985,365	1,985,365
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,119	90,119
9,2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9,3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,767	2,767
9.3.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,702	2,702
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	65
9,4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9,5	Acquisition, development and construction (ADC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	-	336	-	-	-	-	-	5,265	5,265
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10b	Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	1,987	-	1,987	-
EU 10c	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375,943	375,524
EU 11c	**Total**	**4,046**	**1,435**	**32,583**	**-**	**-**	**1,987**	**-**	**35,707,224**	**33,332,178**

The column ‘Of which unrated’ shows exposures for which either a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available or, although available, specific risk weights are applied depending on the exposure class as specified in Articles 113 to 134 of the CRR, including, for example, exposures to central governments and central banks of Member States denominated and funded in the national currency of those central governments and central banks, which are risk-weighted at 0%. It should also be noted that exposures to unrated entities for which grade A, B or C has been defined, as specified in Article 121 of the CRR, are also included.

The total exposures included in the calculation under the standardised approach amount to 35,707 euro million, after the application of prudential credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques and credit conversion factors (CCF). As at the end of the first half of 2026, exposures falling within the zero-risk-weight categories continued to account for the largest share of the portfolio, representing 60% of the total.

Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach

The following EU CR10.5 template sets out the quantitative information required on a semi-annual basis under Article 438 (e) of the CRR. In particular, it shows the values of on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet exposures, and the risk-weighted amounts of exposures for the categories of equity exposures referred to in Article 133(3) to (6) and Article 495a (3).

EU CR10.5 – Equity Exposures based on Standardised Approach

(Amounts in € thousand)

Equity exposures	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	Risk weighted exposure amount
	a	b	e
Total	**5,698**	**-**	**9,391**

It should be noted that the Group does not apply the transitional provisions set out in Article 495 bis, paragraph 3.

Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

The following template provides information on the Group's use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRR Article 453(f)) and covers all CRM techniques recognized under applicable accounting rules, regardless of whether such techniques are recognized under the CRR, including, but not limited to, all types of collateral, financial guarantees and credit derivatives used for all secured exposures, regardless of whether the Standardised Approach or the IRB Approach is used to calculate the risk-weighted exposure amount (RWEA).

For the remaining information required on a semi-annual basis in Article 453 of the CRR, letters (g), (h), (i), please refer to the EU CR4 template: credit risk exposure and CRM effects set out in the chapter "Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach".

EU CR3 - CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

(Amounts in € thousand)

		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount			
				Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	
						Of which secured by credit derivatives
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Loans and advances	3,490,827	5,215,300	5,215,297	3	-
2	Debt securities	28,229,738	-	-	-	
3	**Total**	**31,720,564**	**5,215,300**	**5,215,297**	**3**	**-**
4	*Of which non-performing exposures*	*2,787*	*2,901*	*2,901*	-	-
EU-5	*Of which defaulted*	*2,787*	*2,901*			

The carrying amount of exposures corresponds to the gross carrying amount net of accumulated impairment.

Secured exposures include exposures secured by real estate for 2,080,392 euro thousand.

With reference to the remaining guaranteed exposures, it should be noted that the related guarantees were considered eligible as CRM techniques pursuant to Part Three, Title II, Chapter 4 of the CRR, for the purposes of reducing capital requirements, for an amount of 2,453,247 euro thousand, mainly represented by debt securities, units of UCITS and equity securities.

For loans and advances, the secured carrying value amounts to 5,215,300 euro thousand, almost entirely secured by collateral, and represents approximately 60% of the exposure, in line with the value as at 31 December 2025.

Exposures to counterparty credit risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that the counterparty of a transaction may not fulfil its financial obligations before the final settlement of the financial flows of the transaction itself. It stands for a particular type of credit risk, but unlike the latter, where the probability of loss is unilateral as it pertains to the disbursing bank, it entails a bilateral risk of loss.

The market value of the transaction could, in fact, be positive or negative for both counterparties, depending on market trends. In general, counterparty risk arises from a series of transactions having the following characteristics:

- having an exposure equal to their positive fair value;
- having a future market value which evolves according to the underlying market variables;
- envisaging an exchange of cash, securities or goods for cash.

The following templates EU CCR1, EU CCR3, EU CCR5 and EU CCR8 show the information required on a semiannual basis in Article 439 of the CRR, letters e) to l). In particular:

- the amount of segregated and unsegregated collateral received and posted per type of collateral, further broken down between collateral used for derivatives and securities financing transactions;
- for derivative transactions, the exposure values before and after the effect of the credit risk mitigation as determined under the applicable method and the associated risk exposure amounts broken down by applicable method;
- for securities financing transactions, the exposure values before and after the effect of the credit risk mitigation as determined under the applicable method, and the associated risk exposure amounts broken down by applicable method;
- the exposure values after credit risk mitigation effects;
- the exposure value to central counterparties and the associated risk exposures, separately for qualifying and non-qualifying central counterparties, and broken down by types of exposures.

Derivative exposure is calculated according to the SA-CCR methodology.

Information on credit derivative contracts has not been reported as the Group does not have any such transactions in place as at 30 June 2026.

EU CCR1 - Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Replacement cost (RC)	**Potential future exposure (PFE)**	**EEPE**	**Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value**	**Exposure value pre-CRM**	**Exposure value post-CRM**	**Exposure value**	**RWEA**
EU-1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
EU-2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	39	23,614		1.4	33,114	33,114	33,114	32,554
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			-	-	-	-	-	-
2a	*Of which securities financing transactions netting sets*			-		-	-	-	-
2b	*Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*			-		-	-	-	-
2c	*Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets*			-		-	-	-	-
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					1,146,205	1,146,205	1,146,205	330,612
5	VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
6	**Total**					**1,179,319**	**1,179,319**	**1,179,319**	**363,166**

The table does not include transactions with central counterparties; the figures for these are set out in detail in Template EU CCR8.

The Group applies the SA-CCR method for derivatives and the comprehensive method for the treatment of financial collateral for SFTs. The exposures refer to the Parent Company FinecoBank only as the subsidiary FAM has no derivative or SFT transactions exposures.

The increase in exposure value and RWAs observed at the end of the first half of 2026 is mainly attributable to securities lending transactions with institutional counterparties.

Exposures to counterparty credit risk

EU CCR3 - Standardised approach: CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Exposure classes	Risk weight					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral Development Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	46,696	-	-	318,404	19,241
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Total exposure value**	**-**	**46,696**	**-**	**-**	**318,404**	**19,241**

continued: EU CCR3 - Standardised approach: CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Exposure classes	Risk weight					
		g	h	i	j	k	l
		70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total exposure value
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral Development Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	-	-	6,650	791,834	1,182,825
7	Corporates	-	-	7,114	-	-	7,114
8	Retail	-	3,678	32,398	-	-	36,076
9	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Total exposure value**	**-**	**3,678**	**39,512**	**6,650**	**791,834**	**1,226,015**

As at the end of the first half of 2026, total exposure increased by +293 euro million compared with 31 December 2025, reaching 1,226 euro million. This increase was primarily driven by exposures to Institutions, which rose by +288 euro million during the period, while their share of the total portfolio remained stable at 96%.

EU CCR5 - Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Collateral type	a	b	c	d
		Collateral used in derivative transactions			
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
1	Cash – domestic currency	-	542,349	-	2,310
2	Cash – other currencies	-	-	-	-
3	Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-
4	Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-
5	Government agency debt	-	-	-	-
6	Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-
7	Equity securities	-	-	-	-
8	Other collateral	-	-	-	-
9	**Total**	**-**	**542,349**	**-**	**2,310**

continued: EU CCR5 - Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Collateral type	e	f	g	h
		Collateral used in SFTs			
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
1	Cash – domestic currency	-	43,143	-	-
2	Cash – other currencies	-	-	-	-
3	Domestic sovereign debt	-	1,263,592	-	1,652,962
4	Other sovereign debt	-	122,377	-	2,649,221
5	Government agency debt	-	-	-	-
6	Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-
7	Equity securities	-	133,855	-	490,689
8	Other collateral	-	1,523,041	-	191,710
9	**Total**	**-**	**3,086,008**	**-**	**4,984,582**

Compared with the end of the previous half-year, no significant changes were observed in collateral received and provided in derivative transactions. Overall, collateral provided and received in SFT transactions increased compared with 31 December 2025, mainly as a result of higher transaction volumes.

EU CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs

(Amounts in € thousand)

		Exposure value	RWEA
		a	b
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**		**1,716**
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	46,696	934
3	*(i) OTC derivatives*	*33,943*	*679*
4	*(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives*	*7,987*	*160*
5	*(iii) SFTs*	*4,766*	*95*
6	*(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved*	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	-	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	2,310	46
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	36,784	736
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-
11	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**		**-**
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-
13	*(i) OTC derivatives*	-	-
14	*(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives*	-	-
15	*(iii) SFTs*	-	-
16	*(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved*	-	-
17	Segregated initial margin	-	
18	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
19	Prefunded default fund contributions	-	-
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-

Please note that no amount has been indicated in row 7 "*Segregated Initial Margin*" as the Exposure Value and RWEA columns refer to the same amounts calculated for Corep Own Funds reporting purposes and assume a value of zero pursuant to Article 306, paragraph 2 of the CRR.

The amount reported in row 8 "*Non-segregated Initial Margin*" refers to exposures to a clearing member that qualifies as a CCP pursuant to Article 300, paragraph 2 of the CRR.

No significant changes were observed in exposures to qualifying central counterparties compared with 31 December 2025.

Market risk

Market risk arises from the effect that changes in market variables (interest rates, security prices, exchange rates, etc.) can have on financial instruments held by the Group.

The following template provides the breakdown and components of the own funds requirements under the standardized approach for market risk, pursuant to Article 445 of the CRR.

EU MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a
		RWEAs
	Outright products	
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	29,039
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	244,015
3	Foreign exchange risk	-
4	Commodity risk	11,665
	Options	
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus approach	-
7	Scenario approach	-
8	**Securitisation (specific risk)**	**-**
9	**Total**	**284,719**

The capital requirements relating to market risk do not have a significant impact on the Group's capital requirements.

Options issued by Fineco's are included in outright products because they do not have additional requirements other than delta risk in the standardised approach for market risk.

The Group applies the Standardized approach to calculate regulatory requirements for market risks in accordance with CRR, Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2 and Part Three, Title IV, Chapters 2, 3 and 4. It should be noted that, as previously indicated, on 19th September 2025, the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/1496 was published, which postpones the application of the changes introduced by the Fundamental Review of Trading Book (FRTB) regulatory framework to 1st January 2027.

The increase in RWAs related to equity risk observed at the end of the first half of 2026 is mainly attributable to positions held in the trading book arising from brokerage activities carried out on behalf of retail customers. The market risks trend primarily reflects the prudential treatment required by current regulations, which does not permit the full recognition, for regulatory purposes, of the risk-mitigating effects arising from specific economic hedging relationships between the instruments held. It should be noted that the Group does not engage in proprietary trading, nor does it take directional speculative positions on financial markets; the exposures recognised derive exclusively from supporting clients' operations and the consequent technical management of the related market risks.

Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book

Below is the information referred to in the IRRBBA table and the IRRBB1 form required in Article 448 of the CRR. In particular:

- the description of the main modeling and parametric assumptions used to calculate changes in the economic value of equity and net interest income pursuant to the EU IRRBB1 model; the explanation of the relevance of the risk measures published in the EU IRRBB1 model and of any significant changes in these risk measures from the previous reporting reference date; the description of the methods according to which the Group defines, measures, mitigates and controls interest rate risk of its activities outside the trading book; a description of the overall management and mitigation strategies for these risks; the average and maximum maturity date for the review of the conditions assigned to unrestricted deposits;
- changes in the economic value of equity calculated on the basis of the six prudential shock scenarios referred to in Article 98, paragraph 5, of Directive 2013/36 / EU for the current and previous reporting period; the changes in net interest income calculated on the basis of the two prudential shock scenarios referred to in Article 98 (5) of Directive 2013/36 / EU for the current and previous reporting periods.

Interest rate risk management in the Group aims to ensure financial stability in the financial statement, regardless of the variation effects of interest rates on the net interest income and the economic value; this is achieved through an adequate asset / liability structure and maintaining the sensitivity of the interest income and economic value within the threshold established by the Board of Directors in the Risk Appetite Framework.

In particular, in full compliance with the regulatory provisions, FinecoBank assesses interest rate risk according to two different but complementary perspectives: Economic value perspective and Income perspective.

The risk measures used to monitor the effects of changes in interest rates on the economic value of assets and liabilities ("Economic value perspective") are BP01 and EV Sensitivity. The first represents the sensitivity of the economic value per time bucket for a rate shock of 1 bp and is calculated in order to evaluate the impact on the economic value of possible changes in the yield curve. The metric is monitored daily against the set operational granular limits.

The second measure is given by the sensitivity to the economic value of the balance sheet, modeled according to the outcomes of the internal sight items model, which provides a "core" share of deposits payable equal to 65% and with an average repricing profile of 3.5 years (maximum maturity 7 years). The change is calculated in application of the six scenarios defined by EBA in the “Guidelines on the management of interest rate risk arising from non-trading activities”. This change, compared to Own Funds, represents the EV Sensitivity indicator included in the Group's RAF which is monitored daily and reported quarterly as part of the Group's RAF processes.

From the income perspective ("Income perspective"), the analysis focuses on the impact of changes in interest rates on the net interest income, that is, on the difference between interest income and passive interests. The risk measure used is Net Interest Income Sensitivity (NII Sensitivity), in application of parallel shocks. This measure provides an indication of the impact that this shock would have on the interest margin over the next 12 months. The NII Sensitivity indicator is also monitored daily and reported quarterly as part of the Group's RAF processes.

The model below provides a representation of the sensitivity trend of the economic value and the interest income in application of the six regulatory scenarios measured by incorporating the methodological instructions provided by the EBA guidelines mentioned above.

EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Supervisory shock scenarios	a	b	c	d
		Changes of the economic value of equity		Changes of the economic value of equity	
		06.30.2026	12.31.2025	06.30.2026	12.31.2025
1	Parallel up	(27,604)	(107,815)	97,282	107,383
2	Parallel down	3,447	53,396	(197,945)	(217,265)
3	Steepener shock (decrease in short rates and increase in long rates)	81,719	64,273		
4	Flattener shock (increase in short rates and decrease in long rates)	(167,690)	(146,756)		
5	Short rates up	(166,025)	(170,389)		
6	Short rates down	87,344	91,123		

Liquidity requirements

Liquidity Coverage Ratio – LCR

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is the short-term regulatory metric of liquidity introduced by the Basel Committee which aims to ensure that credit institutions maintain sufficient liquidity to cover net liquidity outflows for a period of thirty days under stressed conditions. The indicator is, therefore, calculated as the ratio of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to expected net cash flows for the next 30 days under stress conditions. Compliance with this regulatory requirement is constantly monitored by setting internal limits within the risk appetite framework that are above the minimum regulatory level of 100%. The regulatory framework applied is represented by:

- with reference to the requirements to be met:
  - CRR article 412 "Liquidity coverage requirement ;
  - Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 of October 10, 2014 and subsequent amendments, which establishes the rules specifying in detail the liquidity coverage requirement set forth in Article 412(1) of the CRR. Specifically, the minimum requirement that all banks authorized in Italy must comply with is 100%;
  - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3117 of 29 November 2024 laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to supervisory reporting of institutions;
- with reference to the disclosure information to be published:
  - CRR article 451a defining disclosure of liquidity requirements;
  - Article 8 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 laying down implementing technical for the application of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to public disclosures by institutions of the information referred to in Part Eight, Titles II and III, of that Regulation.

The following EU LIQ1 template and EU LIQB section report the information required under Article 451a paragraph 2 of the CRR. In particular:

- the average of the liquidity coverage ratio based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;
- the average of total liquid assets, after applying the relevant haircuts, included in the liquidity buffer, based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period, and a description of the composition of that liquidity buffer;
- the averages of their liquidity outflows, inflows and net liquidity outflows, based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period and the description of their composition.

Liquidity requirements

EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR

(Amounts in € thousand)

	Scope of consolidation: consolidated	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU 1a	**Quarter ending on**	**06.30.2026**	**03.31.2026**	**12.31.2025**	**09.30.2025**	**06.30.2026**	**03.31.2026**	**12.31.2025**	**09.30.2025**
EU 1b	**Number of data points used in the calculation of averages**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					24,975,880	24,508,340	24,064,395	23,567,530
CASH-OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	30,733,204	30,105,035	29,490,658	28,948,482	2,060,222	2,004,887	1,946,598	1,893,265
3	*Stable deposits*	*22,817,079*	*22,376,971*	*21,925,938*	*21,518,826*	*1,140,854*	*1,118,849*	*1,096,297*	*1,075,941*
4	*Less stable deposits*	*7,492,235*	*7,219,855*	*6,926,165*	*6,653,756*	*919,368*	*886,039*	*850,301*	*817,324*
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	759,484	730,298	701,003	655,819	421,188	413,020	405,448	380,136
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	*759,484*	*730,298*	*701,003*	*655,819*	*421,188*	*413,020*	*405,448*	*380,136*
8	*Unsecured debt*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Secured wholesale funding					394,024	365,682	337,494	320,811
10	Additional requirements	251,143	277,166	354,958	425,603	250,398	275,799	351,808	419,556
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	*250,359*	*275,727*	*351,019*	*417,277*	*250,359*	*275,727*	*351,019*	*417,277*
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	*784*	*1,439*	*3,939*	*8,325*	*39*	*72*	*789*	*2,278*
14	Other contractual funding obligations	686,315	643,106	653,327	673,527	667,801	627,050	638,493	659,924
15	Other contingent funding obligations	3,907,608	3,866,882	4,031,228	4,212,236	202,623	202,575	205,940	209,354
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					3,996,256	3,889,014	3,885,782	3,883,046
CASH-INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	2,167,611	2,277,905	2,562,485	2,598,439	32,725	31,578	35,482	45,477
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	687,973	685,308	687,766	668,096	502,194	501,606	506,116	488,727
19	Other cash inflows	2,707,365	2,585,312	2,511,442	2,436,606	892,585	838,717	826,749	813,626
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					-	-	-	-
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					-	-	-	-
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	*5,562,949*	*5,548,525*	*5,761,693*	*5,703,142*	*1,427,504*	*1,371,901*	*1,368,347*	*1,347,830*
EU-20a	*Fully exempt inflows*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20b	*Inflows subject to 90% cap*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20c	*Inflows subject to 75% cap*	*5,562,949*	*5,548,525*	*5,761,693*	*5,703,142*	*1,427,504*	*1,371,901*	*1,368,347*	*1,347,830*
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE									
EU-21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					24,975,880	24,508,340	24,064,395	23,567,530
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					2,568,752	2,517,113	2,517,435	2,535,217
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO					976.44%	976.06%	957.85%	931.02%

Liquidity requirements

EU LIQB - qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1

Explanations of the main factors and changes that determine the LCR results over time

The Group’s LCR is driven by high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), mainly composed of bonds (mainly government and supranational) and liquidity deposited with the Central Banks, funded by the contribution of stable retail deposits, which increased in the period in line with the growth in customer funding. Given the Group's business model, liquidity outflows are mainly driven by stable and less stable retail deposits, while inflows are mainly driven by revocable current account overdrafts.

The aggregates contributing to the determination of the LCR indicators included in the table above are calculated on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months. The progressive increase in the average liquidity buffer, driven by higher holdings of HQLA assets, combined with net cash outflows that did not exhibit significant changes, resulted in a generally upward trend in the LCR ratio over the period.

Despite the increasing geo-political tensions, the Group's overall liquidity remained solid and stable. All liquidity adequacy indicators and analyses, in fact, showed wide safety margins with respect to regulatory and internal limits.

Finally, FinecoBank did not have any difficulties or worsening in the conditions of access to the markets and in the closing of the relative transactions (repurchase agreements, purchase and sale of securities) in terms of volumes and prices.

Concentration of liquidity and funding sources

The concentration risk of funding sources can arise when the Group leverages on a limited number of funding sources with characteristics that could cause liquidity problems in the event of outflows concentrated on a single channel.

The Group's funding, mainly consisted of sight deposits of FinecoBank retail customers, is characterised by multi-channelling. Therefore, funding is not threatened by the withdrawal of funds by a limited number of counterparties or by the disappearance of a funding channel.

Moreover, while confirming sight deposits as its predominant funding source, during the last years the Bank further diversified its liquidity sources offering term deposit instruments (so called Cashpark) to its customers, making use of passive repo trades to fulfil temporary funding needs and through the issuance of financial instruments in the Senior Preferred and Additional Tier 1 segment.

With reference to the issuance activity of the aforementioned financial instruments (initiated for regulatory requirements despite having no specific funding needs), the latest placement carried out by FinecoBank concerns a Senior Preferred bond issuance, with a nominal value of a 500 euro million, completed on May 13, 2026. In detail, the bond has 6-year maturity with an option for the issuer to call the bond in the fifth year; public placement; traded on the regulated market managed by Euronext Dublin; BBB+ rating (S&P Global Ratings); fixed annual coupon of 3.738% for the first five years, and a floating rate between the fifth and sixth year. The issuance falls within the EMTN (Euro Medium Term Notes) programme approved by the Board of Directors on April 8, 2026, and finalized on May 11, 2026.

Finally, the Bank has developed the Sight Deposit Model and the related controls, as well as specific stress tests and controls on current account stability. The Sight Deposit Model is a statistical model whose objective is to estimate the portion of available funds on accounts that customers decide to keep stably liquid. That share is calculated as the ratio among liquidity kept on current accounts and the overall financial position of the client with the Bank. At the same time, the Model estimates the amount of fixed-rate sight deposits considered stable (“Core insensible”). The risk management function checks monthly the accuracy of the input data of the Sight Deposit Model and validates the output through trend analysis.

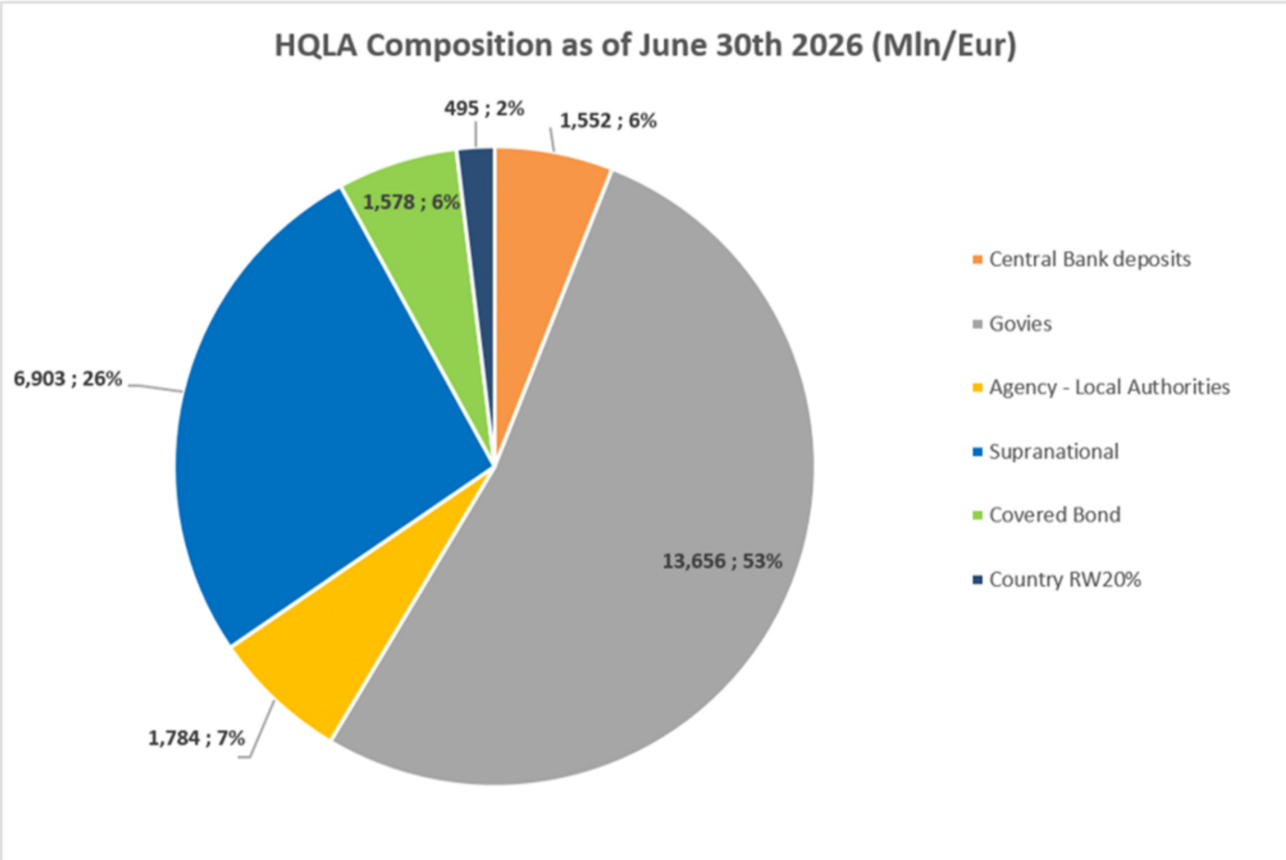
Basing funding almost only on deposits, even if collected in a widespread and granular manner from customers, can nevertheless expose the Group to concentration in terms of maturity. In order to control this risk, FinecoBank periodically monitors specific indicators, both regulatory (such as the Net Stable Funding Ratio) and managerial. As for the regulatory indicators, the effectiveness of the funding measures provided by FinecoBank is demonstrated by the levels well above the regulatory limits of the calculated and monitored liquidity ratios (LCR and NSFR). With reference to the managerial indicators, the risk management calculates the so-called Structural Ratio. This ratio was developed by the Parent Company's CRO Department with the aim of monitoring the risk of transformation of maturities, considering the specific features of Fineco's funding. In detail, the indicator considers the contractual maturities of the Bank's assets and liabilities with the exclusion of sight deposits, represented according to the Sight Deposit Model.

High-level description of the composition of the institution's liquidity buffer

The liquidity buffer consists mainly of securities classified as level 1 HQLA by art. 8 of Regulation 2015/61 and in particular of government bonds.

More specifically, the level of HQLA is equal to approximately 25.97 euro billion as of 30 June 2026 and is mainly composed of bonds part of Fineco proprietary portfolio (mainly government bonds) and of the liquidity deposited with the Bank of Italy.

Liquidity requirements



Exposures in derivatives and potential requests for collateral

FinecoBank enters into derivative contracts both with central counterparties and third-party counterparties (OTC), with various underlying and hedging different risk factors (for example changes in interest rates, exchange rates, and securities price).

At the time of entering into new contracts and upon changes in market conditions the Group's liquidity position gets impacted by the obligation to provide margins. The Group is in fact required to pay initial margins and daily variations margins in the form of cash or other liquid collateral.

FinecoBank is able to estimate and check the required margins on a daily basis using internal applications and specific tools provided by clearing brokers. The correct execution of margin payments is also monitored on a daily basis, both in case of cash payment or in case of provision through the allocation of securities as collateral. In this second case, Treasury identifies the securities to be used which will then be included in the specific reports relating to the encumbered assets.

The sensitivity, calculated daily using Parent Company's ALM tool, allows the estimation of the potential absorption of liquidity generated by specific market curve shocks.

Currency mismatch

The Group operates mainly in euro. EU regulations prescribe the monitoring and the communications of a foreign currencies LCR if the aggregated liabilities denominated in foreign currencies can be considered significant i.e. equal or higher than the 5% of the overall balance sheet liabilities of the Group. As at 30 June 2026, the only significant currency for the Group is euro.

Other elements in the calculation of the LCR that are not relevant in the LCR disclosure model, but that the institution considers relevant to its liquidity profile

As at 30 June 2026 FinecoBank is mainly characterized by indirect participation to the payment system and to its relevant ancillary system with the only exception of the instant payment infrastructure in euro, to which FinecoBank adhered directly by opening on the 22/11/2021 its own TIPS DCA account, in addition to the account opened in RT1 and kept active in order to achieve a wider reachability, and, beginning from 16 June 2025, through the direct participation in ECMS, (Eurosystem Collateral Management System).

Participation in the payment systems, albeit mainly indirect as described above, in any case requires the availability of adequate procedures to manage intraday liquidity risk.

Liquidity requirements

Leveraging on available IT systems (both internal and systemic) Parent Company's Treasury actively manages all its intraday liquidity needs and guarantees the fulfilment of all payment and settlement obligations both in business as usual or contingency situations.

FinecoBank mainly faces intraday liquidity obligations towards:

- Central Bank, in relation to the activities processed on MCA and DCA TIPS accounts and consisting:
    - in the fulfilment of the request to keep on both accounts, individually and on a cumulated level, a positive balance sufficient to allow the respect of minimum reserve requirements on average balances held during the maintenance period;
    - in the execution of daily funding and defunding transactions respecting specific system cut off times;
    - in granting proper and sufficient funding on MCA and DCA TIPS account, respectively to meet up with periodical debit postings by Central Bank and to manage the flows being processed 24/7;
- EBA clearing, in relation to the 24/7 activity on RT1[1] and consisting:
    - in the setup of lower/upper limits representing operational balances floor/cap thresholds that trigger automatic funding/defunding transactions to keep overall available liquidity to a prudential level ensuring coverage of expected operational flows (also taking into account overnight periods and holidays) and able at the same to reduce cost opportunity and fragmentation of the payment capacity in euro;
- correspondent banks, in relation to the operational account and payment operation and consisting:
    - in the execution of punctual daily funding transactions to cover the expected operating flows on reciprocal accounts and to be processed respecting daily cut off times specific of the counterparty or of the market, product, currency involved;
    - in the execution of close of business defunding transactions to keep balances within the credit lines granted to every single counterparty.

The Group in fact adopts a simplified cash management model in major currencies which implies the distribution of its payment capacity on main operational accounts held with the Central Bank (MCA and TIPS DCA accounts) as far as euro is concerned and on specific operational accounts held with the correspondent banks offering payments and cash management services in relation to foreign currencies and to a residual part of euro available liquidity.

Parent Company's Treasury monitors daily and in real time the balance of all the above-mentioned account (with specific focus on opening and close of business available liquidity) in order to guarantee:

- punctuality of ordinary and extraordinary cash flows with greater focus on time recurring and predictable payments;
- respect of assigned limits;
- respect of regulatory and operational obligations with greater focus on those related to the relationships with the Central Bank (as Minimum Reserve requirements).

Furthermore, in order to optimize the financial return of its excess liquidity (not operational), the Group can rely also on term deposit facilities negotiated with third banks[2].

In order to guarantee operational continuity in contingency situations, the process relating to the management of intra-day liquidity is included in the company's Business Continuity Plan where appropriate back-up and operational contingency measures are identified.

[1] Payments in RT1 are settled in real time with funds held at the Central Bank.

[2] FinecoBank activated with a third bank an evergreen deposit account with a notice period of 95 days and since October 2022 is also active on the ECB deposit facility for liquidity in euro.

Liquidity requirements

Net Stable Funding Ratio - “NSFR”

The Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") is the regulatory metric designed to ensure that long-term assets and off-balance sheet items are adequately met with a stable set of funding instruments (funding) under both normal and stressed conditions. The underlying regulatory framework is represented by:

- with reference to the requirements to be met:
  - Articles 413, 428a et seq. of the CRR “Stable funding requirement”;
  - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3117 of 29 November 2024 laying down implementing technical standards for the application of the CRR as regards reporting by institutions for supervisory.
- with reference to the disclosure information to be published:
  - article 435 of the CRR laying down the disclosure requirements for each risk category, including the key coefficients (point f) and article 451a defining disclosure of liquidity requirements;
  - Article 8 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 3172/2024 laying down implementing technical standards with for the application of the CRR with regard to the publication by institutions of the information referred to in Titles II and III of Part Eight of that Regulation.

The following EU LIQ2 template shows the information required under Article 451a(3) of the CRR as at 30 June 2026 and 31 March 2026. In particular:

- quarter-end figures of net stable funding ratio;
- an overview of the amount of available stable funding;
- an overview of the amount of required stable funding.

EU LIQ2 – Net Stable Funding Ratio as of 30 June 2026

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
	Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1	Capital items and instruments	2,114,297	-	-	-	2,114,297
2	*Own funds*	*2,114,297*	-	-	-	*2,114,297*
3	*Other capital instruments*		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		31,563,267	17,658	1,581	29,604,678
5	*Stable deposits*		*23,593,306*	*11,985*	*1,581*	*22,426,607*
6	*Less stable deposits*		*7,969,962*	*5,674*	-	*7,178,072*
7	Wholesale funding:		2,691,615	1,911	805,100	1,087,722
8	*Operational deposits*		-	-	-	-
9	*Other wholesale funding*		*2,691,615*	*1,911*	*805,100*	*1,087,722*
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	2,212	759,516	5,689	46,501	49,345
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	*2,212*				
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		*759,516*	*5,689*	*46,501*	*49,345*
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**32,856,042**
	Elementi di finanziamento stabile richiesto (RSF)					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					1,322,359
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:		3,893,872	284,341	3,275,396	4,444,710
18	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut*		*2,141*	-	-	-
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*		*417,273*	*50*	*707,106*	*748,864*
20	*Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:*		*2,979,368*	*78,238*	*334,275*	*1,812,937*
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		-	-	-	-
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*		*72,785*	*74,069*	*1,928,647*	*1,344,470*
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		*71,117*	*72,359*	*1,841,533*	*1,268,734*
24	*Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products*		*422,306*	*131,984*	*305,367*	*538,439*
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	-	342,067	205	1,390,760	1,391,465
27	*Physical traded commodities*				-	-
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		-	-	36,779	*31,262*
29	*NSFR derivative assets*		5,077			*5,077*
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		2,706			*135*
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		*334,285*	*205*	*1,353,981*	*1,354,991*
32	Off-balance sheet items		1,060	-	305	358
33	**Total RSF**					**7,158,893**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**458.95%**

EU LIQ2 – Net Stable Funding Ratio as of 31 March 2026

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
	Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1	Capital items and instruments	2,083,922	-	-	-	2,083,922
2	*Own funds*	*2,083,922*	-	-	-	*2,083,922*
3	*Other capital instruments*		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		30,790,774	9,505	10	28,878,772
5	*Stable deposits*		*23,166,557*	*3,666*	-	*22,011,711*
6	*Less stable deposits*		*7,624,217*	*5,839*	*10*	*6,867,061*
7	Wholesale funding:		1,831,170	4,940	801,558	1,082,013
8	*Operational deposits*		-	-	-	-
9	*Other wholesale funding*		*1,831,170*	*4,940*	*801,558*	*1,082,013*
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	975	739,981	5,651	48,177	51,002
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	*975*				
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		*739,981*	*5,651*	*48,177*	*51,002*
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**32,095,710**
	Elementi di finanziamento stabile richiesto (RSF)					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					1,502,194
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:		3,694,335	231,910	3,474,614	4,524,826
18	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut*		*3,231*	-	-	-
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*		*377,986*	*35,075*	*722,620*	*777,956*
20	*Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:*		*2,804,365*	*78,500*	*330,673*	*1,722,504*
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		-	-	-	-
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*		*72,668*	*74,641*	*1,954,998*	*1,362,207*
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		*70,950*	*72,872*	*1,865,980*	*1,284,798*
24	*Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products*		*436,085*	*43,695*	*466,323*	*662,159*
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	-	326,869	165	1,757,436	1,754,389
27	*Physical traded commodities*				-	-
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		-	-	53,131	*45,161*
29	*NSFR derivative assets*		4,588			*4,588*
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		1,507			*75*
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		*320,774*	*165*	*1,704,305*	*1,704,564*
32	Off-balance sheet items		726	-	123	160
33	**Total RSF**					**7,781,569**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**412.46%**

Liquidity requirements

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) as at June 2026 was 459%, slightly increasing compared to previous quarters. The Available Stable Funding (ASF) amounted to 32,856 euro million while the Required Stable Funding (RSF) amounted to 7,159 euro million. The available amount of stable funding consists mainly of stable and less stable deposits with retail customers amounting to approximately 29,605 euro million (weighted value). Considering that the securities owned, being mainly of very high-quality level 1, are subject to a 0% weighting factor, the required amount of weighted stable funding is mainly made up of loans and tax credits acquired under Decree-Law 34/2020 as supplemented, which are not included in the LCR reporting buffer.

Leverage

The Basel 3 prudential regulation (BCBS) introduced the requirement of calculation, reporting, and publication of leverage ratio that is an additional regulatory requirement to risk-based indicators.

The leverage ratio has the following objectives:

- restricting the build-up of leverage in the banking sector;
- strengthening capital requirements with a simple, non-risk-based supplementary measure.

The ratio is calculated according to the rules set out in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3117 of 29 November 2024 laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to supervisory reporting of institutions and repealing Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451.

This disclosure is also made in accordance with the provisions of the mentioned Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 of 29 November 2024 laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to public disclosures by institutions of the information referred to in Part Eight, Titles II and III, of that Regulation, and repealing Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637[3].

Contents

CRR Article 429 defined the leverage ratio as the Group's capital measure divided by the total exposure and it is expressed as percentage between:

- Tier 1 Capital;
- total exposure, calculated as sum of all assets and off-balance sheet items not deducted when determining the Tier 1 Capital measure.

The CRR defines the minimum requirement for the leverage ratio under Pillar 1 as 3%, applicable from June 2021.

The measure of overall exposure includes (the articles mentioned refer to the CRR):

- assets[4], excluding derivative contracts listed in Annex II of CRR, credit derivatives and the positions referred to in Article 429e, calculated in accordance with Article 429b paragraph 1;
- derivative contracts listed in Annex II of CRR and credit derivatives, including those contracts and credit derivatives that are off-balance-sheet, calculated in accordance with Articles 429c and 429d;
- add-ons for counterparty credit risk of securities financing transactions[5], including those that are off-balance sheet, calculated in accordance with Article 429e;
- off-balance-sheet items, excluding derivative contracts listed in Annex II of CRR, credit derivatives, securities financing transactions and positions referred to in Articles 429d and 429g, calculated in accordance with Article 429f;
- regular-way purchases or sales[6] awaiting settlement, calculated in accordance with Article 429g;

and is calculated in accordance with the following principles:

- physical or financial collateral, guarantees or credit risk mitigation purchased shall not be used to reduce the total exposure measure;
- assets shall not be netted with liabilities. However, institutions may reduce the exposure value of a prefinancing loan or an intermediate loan by the positive balance on the savings account of the debtor to which the loan was granted and only include the resulting amount in the total exposure measure, provided that all the conditions set in article 429b, paragraph 8 CRR are met;
- article 429a permits the exclusion of certain specific exposures from the measure of overall exposure.

[3] Regulation (EU) 2021/637 shall continue to apply until the new Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB) framework entry into force, with regard to article 15 and Annexes XXIX and XXX, pursuant to article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2024/3172, with reference to market risk disclosure.
[4] Asset means the exposure value as defined in Article 111 paragraph 1 of CRR first sentence.
[5] Repurchase transactions, securities or commodities lending or borrowing transactions, or a margin lending transactions, which are transactions in which an institution extends credit in connection with the purchase, sale, retention, or trading of securities. Margin loans do not include other loans that are collateralized by securities.
[6] 'Regular-way purchase or sale' means a purchase or a sale of a security under contracts for which the terms require delivery of the security within the period established generally by law or convention in the marketplace concerned.

Leverage

EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

The template provides the reconciliation between the total exposure (denominator of the indicator) and the balance sheet values, in accordance with Article 451(1)(b) of the CRR.

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a
		Applicable amount
		06.30.2026
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	38,704,771
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	-
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	-
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))	-
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	(436,159)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	1,000,473
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	460,712
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	-
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) and point (ca) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
12	Other adjustments	145,646
13	**Total exposure measure**	**39,875,442**

EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

The template shows the leverage ratio as of 30 June 2026, compared with the data as of 31 December 2025, and the breakdown of the total exposure into the main categories, in accordance with the provisions of Article 451(1)(a) and (b).

Leverage

(Amounts in € thousand)

		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		a	b
		06.30.2026	12.31.2025
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	38,297,612	37,020,260
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided, where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-	-
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(114,178)	(113,579)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	**38,183,435**	**36,906,681**
Derivative exposures		0	0
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	7,108	6,235
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	87,074	95,996
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	-	-
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	-	-
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	-	-
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (Original exposure method)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-
13	**Total derivatives exposures**	**94,182**	**102,231**
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures		0	0
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	1,239,195	1,413,564
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(1,099,947)	(1,268,586)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	1,000,474	769,164
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR	-	-
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	-	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	**1,139,722**	**914,142**
Other off-balance sheet exposures		0	0
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	4,312,811	4,064,060
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(3,854,709)	(3,631,891)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	-	-
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**458,102**	**432,170**
Excluded exposures		0	0
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) and point (ca) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))	-	-
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Public sector investments)	-	-
EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans): - Promotional loans granted by a public development credit institution - Promotional loans granted by an entity directly set up by the central government, regional governments or local authorities of a Member State - Promotional loans granted by an entity set up by the central government, regional governments or local authorities of a Member State through an intermediate credit institution)	-	-
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units)): - Promotional loans granted by a public development credit institution - Promotional loans granted by an entity directly set up by the central government, regional governments or local authorities of a Member State - Promotional loans granted by an entity set up by the central government, regional governments or local authorities of a Member State through an intermediate credit institution)	-	-
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	-	-
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	-	-
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	-	-
EU-22k	(Excluded exposures to shareholders according to Article 429a (1), point (da) CRR)	-	-
EU-22l	(Exposures deducted in accordance with point (q) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22m	**(Total exempted exposures)**	**-**	**-**

Leverage

continued: EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

(Amounts in € thousand)

		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		a	b
		06.30.2026	12.31.2025
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**2,000,119**	**1,945,203**
24	**Total exposure measure**	**39,875,442**	**38,355,223**
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio (%)	5.02%	5.07%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	5.02%	5.07%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	5.02%	5.07%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital	-	-
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%
Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures			
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	Full phased-in	Full phased-in
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable	131,577	148,499
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	139,248	144,978
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	39,867,770	38,358,744
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	39,867,770	38,358,744
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	5.02%	5.07%
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	5.02%	5.07%

The Leverage Ratio as of 30 June 2026, equal to 5.02%, benefits from the increase in Tier 1 capital, due to the inclusion of profit for the period, however, shows a slight decrease compared to 5.07% as of 31 December 2025, following the increase in overall exposure, mainly determined by balance sheet assets and securities lending transactions with institutional counterparties.

EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

The template provides, for exposures other than SFT derivatives and exempted exposures, the distribution by counterparty class, in accordance with Article 451(1)(b) of the CRR.

(Amounts in € thousand)

		a
		CRR leverage ratio exposures
		06.30.2026
EU - 1	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which**	**38,297,613**
EU - 2	Trading book exposures	114,507
EU - 3	Banking book exposures, of which	38,183,105
EU - 4	Covered bonds	402,025
EU - 5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	30,511,193
EU - 6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE, not treated as sovereigns	2
EU - 7	Institutions	675,175
EU - 8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	2,078,252
EU - 9	Retail exposures	3,385,547
EU - 10	Corporates	782,373
EU - 11	Exposures in default	5,667
EU - 12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	342,873

Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks

The information on environmental, social and governance risks required under Article 449a of the CRR is described below.

Introduction

The Group is based on three main pillars: efficiency, innovation and transparency, which represent the keys to the strategy and guide its sustainable growth journey. The orientation towards sustainable growth is a fundamental element of the long-term value creation strategy for the Group and for all its stakeholders, which Fineco pursues by operating in line with its corporate purpose: "to support customers in taking a responsible approach to their financial life in order to create the conditions for a more prosperous and fairer society". The Group's capital structure is solid, sustainable and low risk, characterised by highly liquid and low-risk assets. The adoption since 2022 of a “Sustainability” Global Policy[7] defined the reference and linking framework for all the commitments signed by the Group on sustainability, as well as for defining the governance structure and compliance monitoring with respect to Environmental, Social and Governance matters (ESG), for regulating the process of identifying and managing ESG risks and for identifying the main areas of integration of sustainability factors into the Group's business and activities. The Global Policy was updated in 2025 in order to align ESG governance with regulatory developments related to the entry into force of EU Directive No. 2022/2464 (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, “CSRD”) and its implementation within the Group. The results of the double materiality Analysis, conducted annually in implementation of the CSRD, were also formalised in the Global Policy as input for identifying areas for integrating sustainability into the Group's activities. With the update of the Global Policy, the ESG Working Group (ESG WG) was established, coordinated by the Bank's Sustainability Unit to oversee sustainability issues and support the activities of the Sustainability Management Committee.

Adherence to the most important sustainability initiatives of the United Nations, in particular the *Principles* of the *Global Compact*, the *Principles for Responsible Banking* and the *Principles for Responsible Investment*, allows the commitments signed by the Group to be placed within the political-institutional framework outlined by the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to increasingly integrate ESG risks and factors in business decisions.

Table 1 - Qualitative information on environmental risk

This section provides qualitative information on environmental risk describing the integration of such risks, including specific information on climate change risks, into the Group's strategy and business processes, governance and risk management.

1. Strategy and business processes

Since 2020, the Group adopted an Environmental Policy, which formalises Fineco's overall intentions and direction with respect to its environmental performance, including compliance with all relevant environmental regulatory obligations and a commitment to continuous improvement in environmental performance. In 2024, the Environmental Policy was updated, in order to incorporate the results of the so-called double materiality analysis conducted pursuant to and in implementation of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) No. 2022/2464.

In the first half of 2026, the annual update of the double materiality analysis was launched, including stakeholder engagement activities with some of the Group’s key stakeholders: Clients, Investors, Employees, Financial Advisors and Trade unions. These activities will be completed in the second half of the year, with the identification of material topics for the 2026 financial year and their approval by the Parent Company’s Board of Directors.

Since 2020, the Group aligns the ESG Plan targets with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) deemed most relevant based on the commonalities between the 169 targets and the Group’s material topics and defines an ESG Multi Year Plan (MYP). In the first half of 2026, the ESG MYP was updated through the establishment of new objectives and targets in the social, environmental and governance areas.

The updated ESG MYP 2026-2029 - approved by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company in March 2026 - is fully integrated into the Group's strategy, with the aim of combining business growth and financial strength with social and environmental sustainability, creating long-term value for all stakeholders.

Since 2022, the Bank has achieved the certification of its Environmental Management System in accordance with Regulation No. 1221/2009/EC ("EMAS Regulation"), which covers the entire perimeter in Italy of corporate offices and Fineco Centres. In June 2026 the certification maintenance audit, conducted by an independent third party in compliance with the EMAS Regulation, was successfully completed. The ESG MYP 2026-2029 includes the environmental objectives and targets that the Bank has defined as its Environmental Programme in accordance with the EMAS Regulation.

The ESG MYP 2026-2029 also includes the targets enshrined, from 2022, through the *Net Zero Emissions by 2050* Commitment, through which the Group formalised its commitment to combating climate change. The goal is to achieve net zero emissions status by 2050. In particular, by 2050, the goal is to reduce operational emissions of scopes 1, 2 and 3 by 90 per cent and to neutralise residual emissions. Moreover, the Bank is committed to ensuring that its balance sheet assets, and more specifically its sovereign and bank debt securities, are 100% aligned with the net zero emissions target by 2050, coherently with the Paris Agreement.

The Group has a strong risk culture aimed at ensuring long-term sustainability and since 2020 has integrated environmental risks into its Risk Management Framework, as described in the following sections. Overall, Group's exposure to climate and environmental risks is limited by the internal characteristics of its business model and the analyses conducted show a low impact of environmental risks on the Group's risk profile.

[7] Available on the FinecoBank website at the link: https://images.finecobank.com/docs/pdf/pub/corporate/sostenibilita/GlobalPolicy_eng.pdf?v=1.

In defining and implementing its business strategy, the Group integrates climate and environmental risks that may have an impact on its business environment in the short, medium and long term. Analysis of the regulatory and competitive landscape on climate and, more generally, sustainability matters, in order to assess the impact of related risks on the Group, is carried out on a regular basis. In addition, to regulate the process of defining and implementing the Bank's ESG Multi-Year Plan and Environmental Programme, a specific procedure has been adopted that requires, among other things, that the objectives defined are consistent with the Group's strategic guidelines, including through dialogue with the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Department. Overall, the assessments that emerge from these analyses are taken into account to update, on an annual basis, the Multi-Year Outlook, which includes a section devoted to ESG topics.

To ensure an increasing integration of environmental, social and governance aspects into its Investment Plan, since 2019 Fineco has started to allocate a portion of its financial resources to the subscription of green, sustainable and social bonds.

As of 30th June 2026, Fineco held a package of ESG securities, consisting of green, sustainable and social bonds, amounting to over 2.9 euro billion, equivalent to about 10.5% of the total portfolio owned. Within the Group's RAF, the Group envisages a tolerance threshold (Risk Tolerance) for the incidence of investments that show attention to environmental, social and governance aspects; in the RAF 2026 - approved on 22 January 2026 - this threshold is equal to 8%.

Regarding counterparty engagement on environmental risk management, the Bank's lending policy is mainly geared towards lending to retail customers and investment in central government financial instruments (sovereign bonds), as reflected in the share of exposures to central governments, central banks and supranational issuers.

Considering this, the Group's business model has little exposure to climate and environmental risk factors, as detailed in the Risk Management section.

2. Governance

Attention to ESG matters is an integral part of Fineco's Corporate Governance, through the assignment of specific responsibilities to governing bodies and operational functions, formalised within the Group's "Sustainability Policy". In particular, with reference to the Parent Company:

- the **Board of Directors** deliberates, inter alia, on the strategic directions of the Bank and the Group, with the aim of pursuing sustainable success and creating long-term value for Stakeholders; approves sustainability accounting and reporting systems;
- the **board-level Environmental and Social Sustainability Committee** oversees Sustainability issues related to FinecoBank's business operations and the dynamics of interaction with all Stakeholders, as well as the evolution of the Group's Sustainability strategy, based on the relevant international guidelines and principles. Specifically, it oversees the evolution of the Group's Sustainability strategy, contributes to assessing the impacts, risks and opportunities related to Sustainability issues, examines and, where appropriate, formulates proposals regarding corporate plans, objectives, rules and procedures on social and environmental issues, also playing a support role to the Board of Directors for the approval of policies aimed at promoting diversity and inclusiveness; contributes to the assessment of products with ESG purposes for which the Bank acts as manufacturer, monitors the positioning of the Company and the Group with respect to the financial markets on Sustainability issues and Stakeholder relations, and examines and advises on the policy for managing relations with all the Shareholders, within the scope of its remit. It examines and, where appropriate, formulates proposals on the list of relevant sustainability issues and topics and their impacts, risks and opportunities for approval by the Board of Directors, examines the formation process and content of the Consolidated Sustainability Report pursuant to Legislative Decree 125/2024 for approval by the Board of Directors, and assesses the suitability of the sustainability report to fairly represent the Bank's business model, strategies, the impact of its activities and the performance achieved. It also reviews in advance the Environmental Statement pursuant to EMAS Regulation No. 1221/2009/EC for approval by the Board of Directors. It shall be noted that the Parent Company's Board of Directors, at its meeting on 29 April 2026, approved the establishment of the aforementioned board-level Environmental and Social Sustainability Committee, whose duties had previously been assigned to and carried out by the board-level Corporate Governance and Environmental and Social Sustainability Committee, which remained in place until the date of that resolution;
- the **board-level Corporate Governance Committee**, established by a resolution of the Parent Company's Board of Directors at its meeting on 29 April 2026, provides advice and support to the Board of Directors on the definition of FinecoBank's corporate governance framework, its corporate structure and the Group's governance models and guidelines. In this context, *inter alia*, it monitors developments in legislation and national and international best practices relating to corporate governance; formulates opinions and proposals regarding decisions to be taken on the corporate governance of the Bank and the Group that fall within the remit of the Board of Directors; and examines and issues opinions, within its remit, on the policy for managing dialogue with Shareholders in general. It shall be noted that responsibilities relating to corporate governance were previously assigned to the Corporate Governance and Environmental and Social Sustainability Committee, which remained in office until the date of the Board of Directors' meeting at which the establishment of the new board-level Committee was approved (i.e. 29 April 2026);
- the **board-level Risk and Related Parties Committee** has the task, as part of its activities, to contribute to the definition of the guidelines of the internal control system, so that the main risks pertaining to the Company and the Group, including ESG risks, are correctly identified, as well as adequately measured, managed and monitored, and to support the Board of Directors in the evaluation of sustainability periodic reporting, as well as financial ones; to the extent of its competence on the list of relevant sustainability topics and issues, examines and, where appropriate, formulates proposals with reference to the associated risks for the purpose of sharing with the Corporate Governance and Environmental and Social Sustainability Committee and subsequent approval by the Board of Directors; assesses, to the extent of its competence, the suitability of the Consolidated Sustainability Report to correctly represent the Group's business model, strategies, the

impact of its activities and the performance achieved. It also examines the content of the Consolidated Sustainability Report relevant to the internal control and risk management system;

- the **Board of Statutory Auditors**, as a supervisory body, is responsible for supervising compliance with the provisions established by Legislative Decree 254/2016 and reports on this in its annual report to the shareholders' meeting;
- in order to support the Corporate Governance and Environmental and Social Sustainability Committee, a **Sustainability Management Committee** is established, supported by the Sustainability Structure and composed of managers from the Parent Company. The Committee is entrusted with the main task of defining a proposal for the Bank's Sustainability strategy (corporate plans, rules and procedures on social and environmental issues) and the related objectives to be achieved, to be submitted to the aforementioned board-level Committee for consideration, as well as to the Board of Directors for approval, if necessary. The Management Committee is also in charge of monitoring the progress of the defined Sustainability strategy. In 2025, the ESG Working Group (ESG WG) was established to support the Sustainability Management Committee. This working group is coordinated by the Sustainability unit and serves as an oversight body for sustainability issues. The objectives of the ESG WG are to promote the dissemination and analysis of a culture of sustainability and to ensure the evaluation and sharing of proposals and initiatives in this area for submission to the Sustainability Management Committee and the Corporate Governance and Environmental and Social Sustainability Committee. Each Parent Company function participates in the ESG WG based on its own area of expertise through a representative designated as an ESG Ambassador, contributing to the identification, definition, and sharing of ESG projects aligned with the objectives of its respective department. In the first half of 2026, the ESG Working Group met twice;
- the **Sustainability** Unit, reporting to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Department, is responsible for supporting the CFO and the Sustainability Management Committee in the management of Sustainability at the Group, including the development and monitoring of the Sustainability Strategy and in the drafting and subsequent approval of the EMAS Environmental Statement by the relevant Corporate Bodies;
- the **Consolidated Financial Statements and Accounting Standards** Unit, reporting to the CFO Department, is responsible for supporting the CFO and the Sustainability Management Committee in preparing the Consolidated Sustainability Report for subsequent approval by the relevant corporate bodies;
- the **Compliance** Department ensures second-level compliance controls for regulations within its competence, such as investment services or banking products;
- the **CRO** Department performs second-level controls over ESG risks and ensures that all risks are identified, assessed, measured, monitored, managed, and appropriately communicated by relevant units within the institution;
- the **Internal Audit** Department performs third-level controls on ESG risks on the basis of its own defined methodologies;
- **the structures involved from time to time** define the sustainability objectives for the areas under their responsibility, including those in the area of responsible finance, identify the actions that enable their achievement and support the Sustainability Structure in monitoring the progress of activities with respect to the objectives and the related reporting.

With reference to the Subsidiary:

- it is required to identify an organizational structure within the Subsidiary to assume the role of the main Coordinator of the implementation and ongoing supervision of Sustainability-related activities. Assigning this role to a centralized function is intended to ensure that a consistent ESG approach is adopted towards all stakeholders;
- participation in the ESG WG is also required through a representative identified as an ESG Ambassador, contributing to the identification, definition and sharing of ESG projects aligned with the Subsidiary's objectives;
- the establishment of a Sustainability Working Group, composed of the executive figures representing the functions involved, is suggested, with the aim of monitoring Sustainability activities, based on Parent Company guidelines, industry standards and legislative and regulatory developments.

At Fineco AM, the *Sustainable Finance Committee*, chaired by an ESG Senior Analyst, is in charge of the approval and considerations of Sustainability and ESG-related matters proposed to be executed by the Sustainability Leads and internal teams. The Board of Directors of Fineco AM still retains the ultimate responsibility on decisions to be made by the Company in respect of Sustainability and ESG topics (e.g. classification and reclassification of products under SFDR).

An organisational model dedicated to monitoring ESG regulations has also been established within the Parent Company, divided into macro-areas. For each macro-area, the areas directly monitored by the Compliance function (2nd level corporate control function), the areas of compliance for which specific specialist structures are responsible (indirect compliance coverage) and the area assigned to the CRO Department (2nd level corporate control function) are identified.

With reference to the frequency and methods of external and internal reporting on environmental risk, the risk management structure illustrates to the Corporate Bodies the results of the control and monitoring of such risks on quarterly basis, in its Report on Risk Exposures; it also collaborates with the Sustainability Unit and the Regulatory Affairs Unit in compiling - for the parts falling within its competence - the reporting to Regulators, Rating Agencies, Data Vendors and any other external party.

Finally, regarding remuneration policy, the alignment of top management incentive systems with the RAF favours a conservative approach to risk-taking and the maintenance of adequate risk levels. Indeed, the incentive systems are consistent with corporate values and objectives, including those of sustainable finance that take ESG factors into account, with long-term strategies linked to corporate performance and with prudent risk management policies.

The Group is committed to developing sound and effective risk management, providing correction mechanisms for the systems themselves, in order to make them consistent with the reference framework for determining risk appetite and with the levels of capital and liquidity required to meet the activities undertaken and, in any case, such as to avoid distorted incentives that could lead to regulatory violations or excessive risk-taking.

The 2026 Remuneration Policy, designed in alignment with the guidelines of investors and proxy advisors and the regulatory framework, confirms the close correlation with the Group's Multi-Year Plan and the ESG MYP, with the aim of incentivising business growth and financial solidity and, at the same time, combine economic-financial objectives with social and environmental sustainability.

In particular, the individual objectives of the Chief Executive Officer and General Manager and of the other Identified Staff, depending on the specific nature of the role, in relation to the short-term incentive system, have been integrated, in the "Stakeholder Value" category, with sustainability-related objectives in line with the KPIs and targets envisaged in the ESG MYP. As for environmental and responsible finance KPIs, the following KPIs have been considered: i) the introduction, within the client offering platform, of new funds with a Fineco ESG rating[8] greater than or equal to 6 (average rating) and ii) the maintenance of the EMAS Environmental Registration. In addition, from 2024, the contribution to the promotion of sustainability initiatives and behaviour within the organisation is also assessed in the "Tone from the top" category. In addition, in line with previous years, the Financial Advisors Incentive Scheme for 2026, specific sustainability targets have been introduced relating to the percentage of assets held in funds and sicav pursuant to Articles 8 and 9 under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (SFDR).

Finally, the Long-Term Incentive Plan for the three-year period 2024-2026 for employees includes sustainability objectives in the areas of: (i) environment, with reference to the reduction of Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions from operating activities, and (ii)) responsible finance, through the expansion of the ESG product offering with the introduction of new Article 8 and 9 funds under the SFDR.

3. Risk Management

Climate change and environmental degradation give rise to structural changes capable to affect economic activity and, consequently, the financial system. In particular, the transition to a low-carbon and more circular economy brings both risks and opportunities for the entire economic system and for financial institutions, while the physical damage caused by climate change and environmental degradation might have a significant impact on the real economy and the financial sector.

Climate change commonly gives rise to two risk factors:

- physical risk, which refers to the financial impact of climate change, including more frequent extreme weather events and gradual changes in climate, as well as environmental degradation, such as air, water and soil pollution, water stress, biodiversity loss and deforestation. Physical risk is therefore classified as "acute" if caused by extreme events such as droughts, floods and storms, and "chronic" if caused by progressive changes such as rising temperatures, rising sea levels, water stress, biodiversity loss, land use change, habitat destruction and resource scarcity. This risk could directly lead to material damage, a decline in productivity, or indirectly to subsequent events such as the disruption of production chains;
- transition risk, which refers to the financial loss that an institution may incur, directly or indirectly, as a result of the adjustment process towards a low-carbon and more environmentally sustainable economy. This could be caused, for example, by the relatively sudden adoption of climate and environmental policies, technological progress or changes in market confidence and preferences.

Physical and transition risks represent risk factors that impact traditional risk categories already identified and managed by financial institutions, such as pillar one risks i.e. credit, operational, market and liquidity risks, but also pillar two risks, such as reputational risk. These risks can also affect the resilience of the institution's business model in the medium and long term, especially whenever the business area is based on sectors and markets that are particularly vulnerable to climate and environmental risks.

In November 2020, the European Central Bank published a "Guide on climate-related and environmental risks" that incorporates the supervisory authority's expectations on risk management and disclosure of climate-related and environmental risks. According to the latter, institutions are required to assess the impact of climate-related and environmental risks on their business model and operational environment in the short, medium and long term, and to integrate them into their risk management system, so that they are managed, monitored and mitigated along with other risk categories.

Since the first consultation of the ECB on its guide on climate and environmental risks[9], the Group has started a process of progressive integration of climate and environmental risks within its risk management framework, based on the most recent guidelines published by the supervisory authorities and European and international standard setters[10]. The first changes made concerned the *Risk Appetite Framework (RAF)*, which represents the tool for monitoring the risk profile that the Group is willing to assume in implementing its corporate strategies and in achieving sustainable profitability at the same time as solid business growth.

[8] Fineco's ESG rating assesses the environmental, social and governance sustainability of a financial instrument. It is calculated by Fineco through a reprocessing of sustainability data provided by a leading company specialising in the sector.

[9] The first consultation version of the "Guide on climate and environmental risks" dates back to May 2020.

[10] Examples include the "EBA/GL/2025/01 "Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks", the report "role of environmental and social risks in the prudential framework" and the documents released by the BCBS "*Climate-related risk drivers and their transmission channels*" and "*Climate-related financial risks – measurement methodologies*".

The RAF formalizes, through a set of limits and risk metrics, the risk objectives, any tolerance thresholds and operational limits that the Group commits to comply with in the pursuit of its strategic lines, and is made by the *Risk Appetite Statement*, which qualitatively defines the positioning of FinecoBank in terms of strategic objectives and related risk profiles, and the *Risk Dashboard*, which is made by a set of quantitative indicators.

The RAF *statement* includes a series of commitments and objectives also in the field of climate and environmental risks. In this context, the Group's goal is to:

- keep a marginal exposure to physical climate and environmental risks, both acute and chronic, by limiting direct investments in the Real Estate segment to properties intended for the unrolling of office and consultancy activities, and ensuring that the real estate collateral portfolio deriving from mortgages loans does is not concentrated towards single climate and environmental risk factors;
- limit the exposure to transition climate and environmental risks by avoiding financing high-risk sectors and ensuring flexibility with respect to regulatory changes and market trends;
- achieve zero net operational emissions (Scope 1+2 market-based) by 2050;
- have 95% of strategic investments in countries and institutions with a “Net Zero” objective[11] by 2030, and reach 100% by 2050;

The *Risk Dashboard*, on the other hand, incorporates several indicators to monitor ESG risks. As previously mentioned, RAF metrics are regularly monitored and reported, at least quarterly. A threshold breach of the indicators included in the Risk Dashboard triggers the activation of an escalation process towards the top management and ultimately the competent Corporate Bodies.

From a risk perspective, the Group, thanks to the main features of its business model, is minimally exposed to climate and environmental risks. For this reason, the Group does not directly use high-emission climate scenarios to identify physical risk factors, as these would not capture the vulnerabilities inherent in its business model. Therefore, the identification of physical risk factors follows a gross approach, starting from the risk factors identified in the guidelines and technical documentation issued by the Supervisory Authority (European Central Bank) and by industry standard setters (European Banking Authority), which are in turn based on forecasts formulated by authoritative bodies in the field. To assess the most significant vulnerabilities, specific stress tests were developed as part of the ICAAP process.

In the specific case of physical and transition climate and environmental risks (as well as social and governance risks), as a cross-cutting risk category, the impacts on the Group's balance sheet, operations, or reputational environment manifest themselves through financial risks (e.g., credit risks), operational risks, and reputational risks. For this reason, the identification and analysis of these risk categories occur in parallel with the traditional financial, operational, and reputational risk categories, in a specific section of the risk inventory called the "ESG Risk Deep Dive." This separate assessment, in addition to allowing for a more in-depth analysis of ESG risk factors, ensures that the related risk factors are not double-counted, as they are already included in the financial, operational, and reputational risks that operate through transmission channels.

The "ESG Risk Deep Dive" identifies all ESG risk factors that could potentially negatively impact the business model and, more generally, operations along the Group's value chain, both upstream (e.g., suppliers) and downstream (e.g., customers). For each risk factor, the transmission channels to financial (e.g., credit and business), operational, and reputational risks are identified (if present), as well as the related vulnerabilities and mitigation factors determined by the Group's specific characteristics. The key financial metrics that could be impacted should the risk factor materialize are also identified.

Physical risk

The identification of physical climate and environmental risks begins with an analysis of the various acute and chronic risk factors that may arise from the latter. Generally, physical climate and environmental risks indicate the financial impact of climate change, including more frequent extreme weather events and gradual climate change, as well as environmental degradation. The various risk factors can be classified as acute, if caused by extreme events such as droughts, floods, and storms, and chronic, if caused by progressive changes such as rising temperatures and sea levels. These risk factors could have both direct impacts, such as damaging assets owned by Group companies, and indirect impacts, such as reducing the value of assets acquired as collateral from customers, or worsening the creditworthiness of customers, counterparties, or issuers of financial instruments acquired by Group companies as investments.

The risk factors considered in identifying the Group's vulnerabilities are those highlighted in the technical documentation released by supervisory authorities and industry standards setters. In this context, these authorities refer to climate and environmental risk factors whose frequency and intensity are expected to increase in the medium and long term as a result of rising average temperatures. With this in mind, the Group has adopted a gross approach, identifying risk factors prospectively, regardless of historical evidence recorded at the reference date. Specifically, the risk factors considered in the acute physical risks category include floods, landslides, droughts, fires, and extreme weather events (heat waves, hurricanes, tornadoes, etc.). Chronic physical risks, on the other hand, include water stress, desertification, resource scarcity, pollution, soil depletion, and biodiversity loss.

Once the climate and environmental risk factors applicable to the Group have been identified, vulnerabilities are identified and reported at a consolidated level, taking into account that:

- no Group company has significant investments in real estate. The only real estate investment is the building in Milan where the parent company, FinecoBank, has its registered office;

[11]The *Net Zero goal* must be formalized in a national/international policy document. Countries and institutions are understood to mean *Sovereign*, *Supranational* and *Agency counterparts*.

- no Group company has credit exposures to customers or non-financial counterparties whose credit solvency could be impacted by an increase in the intensity and frequency of physical risk factors;
- loans are primarily directed to highly diversified retail customers, of small individual amounts, and not directly affected by climate and environmental risk factors. Furthermore, approximately 82% of the retail customer loan portfolio consists of products secured by financial or real estate collateral;
- within the Group, only the Bank is exposed to market risk, which is limited to brokerage activities with clients and subject to stringent risk limits. Fineco, in fact, does not hold open directional positions, and its trading book is moved exclusively for the proper conduct of brokerage activities with clients, with an intraday hedging/closing mandate;
- exposures to financial counterparties are made to industry leaders, with high credit ratings, and are mainly backed by financial collateral, the value of which is subject to frequent monitoring and exchange of guarantee margins;
- the strategic investments (held to maturity) of the Group companies are mainly made in sovereign counterparties (sovereign states and international governmental organisations) belonging to Western countries that are relatively little exposed to climate change or economically able to cope with it.

Taking into account the operational and business context highlighted above, the following vulnerabilities have been identified at a consolidated level:

- damage to the registered office building following the occurrence of acute physical risk events: the property is not particularly exposed to acute physical risk factors. Although, prospectively, the property could be damaged by extreme weather events that are intensifying in the area, it should be noted that the property is covered by an active all-risk insurance policy and that the value of the property represents an insignificant portion of consolidated assets. Furthermore, in the event of office unavailability, the Business Continuity Plan provides for extensive use of remote working;
- damage to hardware infrastructure within Data Processing Centers (DPCs): Fineco uses several DPCs, located geographically remote, which play a key role in data storage and the regular provision of services. For each DPC, a periodic technical report on seismic and environmental risk is required from specialists in such assessments, and mitigation measures are identified (e.g., emergency generators and pumps in the event of flooding). Finally, the Parent Company has an additional DPC used exclusively for backup purposes;
- reduction in the value of real estate collateral securing mortgages issued by the Bank: the properties mortgaged in favour of the Bank could suffer damage from landslides or floods and experience a decline in market value. However, the mortgage portfolio represents a relatively small portion of consolidated assets, with an average loan-to-value of approximately 42%, reducing the probability of loss in the event of default, even following a reduction in the value of the collateral;
- reduction in the value of financial collateral pledged against current account overdrafts provided by the Parent Company: the financial instruments pledged as collateral could be affected by market volatility following the worsening of chronic physical risk factors, should they cause difficulties for entire economic sectors. However, the value of the collateral is monitored daily, and if it falls below certain limits, the Bank has the right, as guaranteed by the contractual provisions, to sell the financial instruments to repay the debt;
- default or downgrade of financial and sovereign counterparties exposed to high climate and environmental risks: this eventuality would lead to higher loan write-downs and a greater absorption of economic capital for Group companies exposed to such counterparties. However, the Group requires its counterparties to have a creditworthiness rating of at least investment grade (taking into account the ratings of the three main rating agencies: S&P, Moody's, and Fitch) and uses a specific indicator developed by a group of researchers at the University of Notre Dame, called ND Gain, which considers a country's level of vulnerability to climate change (vulnerability) and its positioning in terms of economic, social, and governance capacity to address climate change (readiness);
- reduction in customer demand deposits, resulting in a reduction in the Bank's available liquidity following the occurrence of acute physical risk events (e.g., landslides and extreme weather events): the risk of customer withdrawals of deposits constitutes a liquidity risk, as these constitute the main source of liquidity for the parent company FinecoBank. However, it should be noted that there has never been evidence of deposit withdrawals in emergency situations, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic or following earthquakes and other catastrophic events. Furthermore, a large portion of FinecoBank's assets are classified as High Quality Liquidity Assets (HQLA), eligible for transfer to central banks to obtain liquidity.

The assessment of identified vulnerabilities to climate and environmental risks considers both any historical evidence recorded at the reference date and the likely evolution in the short, medium, and long term. Specifically, in accordance with the most recent guidelines issued by industry standard setters, the Group adopts the following definitions:

- short-term: The short-term time horizon coincides with the length of the accounting year, which is one calendar year. The time horizon is aligned with the Bank's annual budget;
- medium-term: The medium-term time horizon covers a period of two to five calendar years, consistent with the Group's Multi-Year Plan (usually at least three years). Furthermore, the time horizon is consistent with the average duration of the bond portfolio (approximately three years as of June 30, 2026), which constitutes a significant portion of the Group's assets;
- long-term: The long-term time horizon covers a period of six to ten calendar years. The choice to limit the long-term time horizon to 10 years, which represents the minimum required by the most recent guidelines released by the industry standard setters, is driven both by the low average duration of the assets and by the greater reliability of forecasts over shorter time horizons compared to longer time horizons.

The definitions adopted are consistent with those required by the ESRS 1 reporting principle, set out in Delegated Regulation 2023/2772 of 31 July 2023, supplementing Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to sustainability reporting principles.

The assessment of the extent to which the assets and operations of the Group's companies are exposed to physical risk factors takes into account a series of indicators, such as the share of properties securing mortgages located in areas with high climate and environmental risk, the share of exposure to countries most exposed to climate change, etc. Any historical evidence recorded on the specific climate and environmental risk factor at the reference date and its likely evolution in the short, medium, and long term is also considered. For the most significant vulnerabilities, the Group conducts ad hoc stress tests as part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). These tests involve a reduction in the value of properties securing mortgages located in areas with high climate and environmental risk, with a direct impact on the mortgages' Loss Given Default (LGD) parameter, used both to calculate expected credit losses and to absorb the economic capital of the mortgages in the calculation of internal capital for credit risks.

The vulnerability assessment ends with a score (probability of occurrence and magnitude), used in the Double Relevance Analysis required by the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD – Regulation 2022/2464), to assess the relevance of the risks.

Transition risk

The identification of transitional climate and environmental risks begins with an analysis of the various risk factors that may arise from them. Generally, transitional climate and environmental risks indicate the financial losses that Group companies could incur, directly or indirectly, as a result of the adjustment process to a low-carbon and more environmentally sustainable economy. This situation could have both direct impacts, such as changing customer needs and influencing the volatility of relevant markets, and indirect impacts, such as reducing the value of assets acquired as collateral by customers or worsening the creditworthiness of customers, counterparties, or issuers of financial instruments acquired by Group companies as investments.

The risk factors considered in identifying the Group's vulnerabilities are those highlighted in technical documentation released by regulatory authorities and industry standards setters. In this context, these authorities refer to risk factors that have not yet materialized but could occur in the medium and long term as a result of the transition to a more environmentally sustainable economy. With this in mind, the Group has adopted a gross approach, identifying risk factors forward-looking, regardless of historical evidence at the reference date. Specifically, the risk factors considered in the transition risk category include the relatively sudden adoption of climate and environmental policies, technological progress, and shifts in market sentiment and preferences.

Once the transition risk factors applicable to the Group have been identified, the vulnerabilities are identified and reported at a consolidated level taking into consideration that:

- Fineco adopts an open platform, which allows customers to purchase and receive advice on various financial instruments and investment products, including third-party ones;
- no companies of the Group have significant investments in the Real Estate segment;
- no Group company has credit exposures to customers or non-financial counterparties whose sectors could be impacted by the introduction of more restrictive regulations on pollution or carbon dioxide emissions, by new government climate policies or by new market trends;
- the mortgages issued by the Bank constitute a marginal share of the consolidated assets;
- only the Parent Company is exposed to market risk, which is however limited to brokerage activity with customers (absence of open directional positions) and subject to stringent risk limits;
- the strategic investments (held to maturity) of the Group companies are mainly made in sovereign counterparties (sovereign states and international governmental organizations) belonging to Western countries, whose economy does not depend on the export of fossil fuels.

Taking into account the operational and business context highlighted above, the following vulnerabilities have been identified at a consolidated level:

- customers' shift toward intermediaries offering products with better ESG characteristics than those of FinecoBank: this vulnerability depends on the Group's ability to adapt its investment product offering to the new needs resulting from the transition to a more environmentally sustainable economy. To this end, market benchmarking activities are conducted to ensure that the Group's sustainability profile is at least in line with that of its main competitors. Any sustainability risks associated with the release of new products are assessed by the Product Committee, which also includes the participation of corporate control functions. Regarding asset management products, vulnerability is mitigated by introducing a specific indicator into the Group's RAF, aimed at ensuring that a portion of Fineco AM's funds have ESG characteristics (specifically, a rating ≥ A from a leading provider);
- customer orientation toward intermediaries perceived as more active in environmental sustainability initiatives: vulnerability, i.e., the possibility that some customers will choose other intermediaries perceived as more active in environmental sustainability, is mitigated by the fact that the Group, not financing non-financial companies and relying primarily on third-party providers in the ICT sector, would be unlikely to be involved in environmental scandals. Furthermore, it has long been committed to several voluntary environmental sustainability initiatives;
- increased burden and bureaucracy in granting and assessing customer creditworthiness: the transition to a low-carbon economy could lead to more restrictive climate and environmental regulations in granting and assessing customer creditworthiness. In the case of FinecoBank, which provides credit primarily to retail customers, mortgages could be impacted, for example, if a regulatory change were to introduce a minimum energy rating for real estate sales. This vulnerability is mitigated by the fact that this business is marginal to the Group's operations;
- increased burden and bureaucracy in brokerage and advisory activities: the transition to a low-carbon economy may lead to new regulations aimed at directing client capital toward more climate- and environmental-sustainable activities. In this regard, the FinecoBank Group ensures monitoring of legal and regulatory developments through its Compliance and various specialized functions;

- the Group's involvement in environmental scandals involving third-party suppliers: Given the growing public and regulatory attention to environmental issues, the Group could, although unlikely, be involved in scandals involving third-party suppliers. Such an eventuality could have a reputational impact on the Group. In this regard, it is specified that the Global Policy "Third-Party Supplier Risk Management and Control Framework" requires that, as part of the due diligence process, the supplier be verified to be acting in an ethical and socially responsible manner and to comply with applicable environmental protection regulations and standards.
- reduction in the market price of financial instruments held by FinecoBank for proprietary trading with customers following the occurrence of social and environmental risk factors: financial instruments held in the trading book for proprietary trading with customers could be affected by market volatility resulting from the emergence of new government climate/regulatory policies, new market trends, and new technologies. However, please note that these exposures have a hedging/intraday closing mandate and are subject to stringent risk limits defined by the Global Policy "Framework for Monitoring and Controlling Market Risks";
- reduction in the market price of financial instruments held by FinecoBank as collateral for current account overdrafts following the occurrence of social and environmental risk factors. Among the few types of credit extended to retail customers that could reasonably be impacted by climate and environmental transition risk factors are loans secured by pledges on financial instruments issued by the Parent Company. The financial instruments held as collateral could, in fact, be affected by market volatility resulting from the emergence of new government climate/regulatory policies, new market trends, and new technologies. However, the value of the collateral is monitored daily, and if it falls below certain limits, the Bank has the right, guaranteed by the contractual sales mandate, to sell the financial instruments to repay the debt.
- reduction in the value of real estate collateral securing mortgages issued by the Bank that are found to be energy inefficient: among the few types of credit extended to retail customers that could reasonably be impacted by climate and environmental transition risk factors are mortgages issued by the Parent Company. Indeed, the properties mortgaged in favour of the Bank could suffer losses in value following the issuance of new regulations or incentives that penalize properties with lower energy ratings. In any case, the mortgage portfolio represents a relatively small portion of consolidated assets. Furthermore, the average loan-to-value of the portfolio is approximately 42%. This reduces the Bank's probability of loss in the event of default, even following a reduction in the value of the collateral properties. A RAF indicator is active to address this vulnerability, designed to measure the share of collateral properties exposed to high climate and environmental risks related to new mortgages issued. Furthermore, a specific ICAAP stress test is conducted regularly.

In the specific case of transition risks, the ICAAP process envisage a scenario in which the transition to a more environmentally sustainable economy accelerates market trends, increasingly oriented toward products with sustainability characteristics, and results in a shift in clients from investment funds that cannot be classified as ESG (Article 6 SFDR), produced by the subsidiary Fineco AM, to those classified as ESG (Articles 8 and 9 SFDR), produced by third-party asset management firms. This scenario impacts commissions for the entire Group. This situation is mitigated by the fact that the Group offers an open platform, where clients can purchase and receive advice on third-party products without necessarily having to change intermediaries. The impacts, estimated in terms of difference in commissions on the impacted funds, are immaterial.

Here too, the vulnerability assessment ends with a score (probability of occurrence and magnitude), used in the Double Relevance Analysis to assess the significance of the risks. As with physical risks, the identification and assessment of impacts for transition, climate, and environmental risks is not based on the analysis of climate-related scenarios.

With the exception of mortgages granted by the Parent Company, as of June 30, 2026, the Group does not have any consolidated assets or operations potentially incompatible with the transition to a climate-neutral economy. Indeed, as already highlighted:

- no Group company has made significant investments in the real estate segment. The only significant real estate investment is the building housing the parent company's registered office, which is undergoing energy efficiency upgrades.
- no Group company has credit exposures to customers or non-financial counterparties whose production activities could cause significant impacts on the environment; • the current account credit lines and personal loans, granted exclusively by the Parent Company, are aimed at retail customers and, by their nature, are loans without a specific purpose, which is why it is not possible for the Bank to determine whether they generate any environmental impacts;
- exposures to financial counterparties are made to industry leaders, with high credit ratings, and are mainly backed by financial collateral, the value of which is subject to frequent monitoring and exchange of guarantee margins;
- the strategic investments (held to maturity) of the Group companies are mainly made in sovereign counterparties (sovereign states and international governmental organizations) belonging to Western countries whose economy does not depend on the export of fossil fuels.

In the case of mortgages, the Parent Company's portfolio consists of properties belonging to different energy classes, including those with high carbon dioxide emissions. However, limiting mortgage lending to properties with high energy ratings without adequate public incentives would have negative consequences for the less well-off, who cannot afford more energy-efficient properties. To adequately monitor the transition risk in properties securing mortgages, the RAF includes an indicator relating to the energy class of the properties securing new loans.

In order to improve monitoring and disclosure in the area of climate and environmental risks, the Fineco Group collects certain information from customers, including, for example, data on the energy class of properties used as collateral for mortgages loans. For useful information in the area of climate and environmental risks that are more difficult to obtain, including that regarding institutional counterparties, the Group relies on a specialized external supplier.

Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks

For further information on climate and environmental risks, please refer to the relevant section of the sustainability disclosure integrated into the consolidated annual financial report as of 31 December 2025.

Table 2 – Qualitative information on social risk

This section contains qualitative information on social risk that describes the integration of these risks into the Group's business strategy and processes, governance and risk management.

1. Strategy and business processes

Organic and sustainable growth in the long term is the key element of Group's development strategy and is achieved through the practical application of the three strategic pillars (efficiency, innovation, transparency) mentioned. To achieve this goal – in line with the principles and rules of conduct enshrined in the Group's Code of Ethics, Integrity Charter and Code of Conduct – Fineco has combined its commitment to environmental matters with a series of commitments, also from a social point of view, through the adoption of a specific commitment to Human Rights and a series of internal policies aimed at ensuring correct approaches, systems and models of behaviour in the field of gender equality, diversity, equity & inclusion, combating harassment, sexually inappropriate behaviour and bullying, Privacy, Remuneration policies.

Starting from 2020, the Group aligns the objectives of the ESG Plan with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) considered most relevant on the basis of the commonalities between the 169 targets and the material themes and defines an ESG Multi-Year Plan (MYP). The ESG MYP 2026-2029 is fully integrated into the Group's strategy, with the aim of combining business growth and financial strength with social and environmental sustainability, creating long-term value for all stakeholders. The ESG MYP 2026-2029 includes, in particular, the objectives and targets that the Bank has set as part of its gender equality management system, which was certified in accordance with UNI PdR 125:2022 since December 2023.

The Group has a solid risk culture aimed at ensuring long-term sustainability. In particular, with reference to the engagement of counterparties in the management of social risks, the Bank's lending policy is based, as detailed in the previous sections, on the granting of credit mainly to retail customers and investment in financial instruments of Central Administrations (Government Securities). As for climate and environmental risks, social risk factors also impact on the traditional risk categories managed by the Group, reflecting in particular on operational risks and reputational risks, as described in detail in the sections dedicated to risk management.

In defining and implementing its corporate strategy, the Group integrates social risks that may have an impact on its business context in the short, medium and long term. The analysis of the regulatory and competitive sustainability landscape, in order to assess the impact of the associated risks on the Group, is carried out on a regular basis. As anticipated in the previous sections, in the first half of 2026, the update of the process for identifying and assessing environmental, social and governance risks in accordance with the CSRD regulations was launched, specifically as part of the process of defining the topics relevant to the Group in accordance with the so-called double materiality analysis.

Furthermore, in order to regulate the process of defining and implementing the Group's ESG Plan, a specific procedure is adopted which envisages that the objectives defined are consistent with the Group's strategic guidelines, also through dialogue with the CRO Department. Overall, the considerations emerging from these analyses are taken into account to update, on an annual basis, the Multi-Year Outlook, which includes a section dedicated to ESG topics.

In order to mitigate the exposures to ESG risks, second-level controls on credit risks include a series of monitoring activities aimed at controlling the areas considered most at risk, as detailed in the Risk Management section. With specific reference to social risks, as part of the monitoring of country risk, specific risk indicators, Worldwide Governance Indicators, developed by a group of researchers in collaboration with the World Bank and described in detail in Table 3 on Governance, are monitored. These indicators aim to express in a synthetic way the effectiveness of the policies implemented by the governmental authorities of the different nations monitoring how governments are formulated, the ability of the same to effectively implement valid policies and the respect that citizens have for the institutions that govern them.

2. Governance

Attention to ESG issues is an integral part of Corporate Governance: Sustainability Committees are set up at board and managerial level, as well as a dedicated corporate function, in order to define and supervise the sustainability strategy, as described in detail in the Governance section on environmental risks.

In the framework described, the Risk and Related Parties Committee has the task of contributing to the definition of the guidelines of the Internal Control System (ICS), so that the main risks relating to the Company and the Group, including social risks, are correctly identified, as well as adequately measured, managed and monitored, and of supporting the Board of Directors in the evaluation of periodic sustainability reporting, in addition to financial ones.

In this general framework, the consideration of social risks is fully integrated both in the strategic objectives set out in the Risk Appetite Statement and in the indicators of the Risk Dashboard, as detailed below in the Risk Management section. According to the Group business model, social risk factors are mainly reflected in operational risks and reputational risks. The other risk categories traditionally managed by the Group have little impact on social risks, as detailed below in the Risk Management section.

With reference to the frequency and methods of external and internal reporting on social risk, the CRO illustrates to the Corporate Bodies the results of the control and monitoring of these risks in its Quarterly Report; it also collaborates with the Sustainability Unit and the Regulatory Affairs Unit in compiling – for the parts of competence – reporting to the Regulators, rating agencies, Data Vendors and any other external party.

Finally, regarding the remuneration policy, the alignment of top management incentive systems with the RAF favours a conservative approach to risk-taking and the maintenance of adequate risk levels.

The Remuneration Policy for 2026, prepared in alignment with the guidelines of investors and proxy advisors and the regulatory framework of reference, confirms the close correlation with the Group's Multi-Year Plan and the ESG Multi-Year Plan, with the aim of incentivising business growth and financial solidity and, at the same time, combining economic-financial objectives with social and environmental sustainability.

In particular, the individual objectives of the Chief Executive Officer and General Manager and of the other Identified Staff, depending on the specific nature of the role, in relation to the short-term incentive system, have been integrated, in the "Stakeholder Value" macro-category, with sustainability-related objectives in line with the KPIs and targets envisaged in the ESG MYP With regard to responsible finance and social KPIs, the following were considered: i) the introduction, within the customer offering platform, of new funds with a Fineco ESG rating greater than or equal to 6 (average rating) and ii) customer satisfaction. In addition, from 2024, the contribution to the promotion of sustainability initiatives and behaviour within the organisation is also assessed in the "Tone from the top". In addition, in line with previous years, the Financial Advisor Incentive Scheme for 2026, specific sustainability targets have been introduced relating to the percentage of assets held in funds and sicav pursuant to Articles 8 and 9 under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (SFDR) and the recruitment of financial advisors of the least represented gender.

Finally, the Long-Term Incentive Plan for the three-year period 2024-2026 for employees includes sustainability objectives in the areas of (i) environmental, with reference to the reduction of Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions from operating activities; (ii) social, with regard to the achievement of Diversity, Equity & Inclusion objectives; and (iii) responsible finance through the expansion of the ESG product offering with the introduction of new Article 8 and 9 funds under the SFDR.

3. Risk Management

According to the EBA report on the management and supervision of ESG risks for credit institutions and investment firms, published in June 2021, social risk is defined as the risk of a negative financial impact resulting from social factors affecting the credit institution, its counterparties or its assets. Social factors are related to the rights, well-being and interests of people and communities, which include factors such as equality, health, inclusiveness, employment relations, workplace health and safety, human capital and communities.

Like all ESG risks, social risk also has a dual perspective, according to which credit institutions could both have an impact (inside-out perspective) on the community (stakeholder), and be impacted in turn by social risk factors (outside -in perspective). Both these perspectives assume relevance in the risk identification process, which will be briefly described below.

Social risks are integrated into the Group's Risk Appetite Framework, which represents the tool for monitoring the risk profile that the Group is willing to assume in the implementation of its corporate strategies and in the pursuit of sustainable profitability in conjunction with solid business growth.

Among the strategic objectives set out in the Risk Appetite Statement, in the area of social risks, the Group's commitments are:

- to support customers in their responsible approach to their financial lives in order to create the conditions for a more prosperous and fairer society";
- contain social risks by identifying risk factors arising from socio-political dynamics (e.g. demographic and labour market trends), technological and market dynamics, directing the business towards risk mitigation and orientation towards opportunities;
- take on a social role by promoting financial education to strengthen customer skills, improving understanding of financial products and promoting more informed investment and financial planning decisions;
- maintain and, if possible, increase customer satisfaction to the highest levels, particularly in terms of transparency, quality and completeness of the offering;
- provide customers, within the product offering (investment and brokerage), and other stakeholders, within the sustainability reporting, with increasing, detailed and transparent information on ESG issues, avoiding involvement in greenwashing practices;
- conduct the Group's activities while maintaining an adequate ethical profile and protecting the Institute's reputation in line with strategic objectives;
- have an optimal Internal Control System with effective and efficient procedures in managing each risk aligned with the needs and expectations of stakeholders.

The Risk Dashboard incorporates several indicators to monitor social risks. Among these, the Gross Litigation Ratio is worth mentioning. Such indicator aims to measure potential customer disservices, comparing the number of complaints received with the total number of customers.

RAF metrics are regularly monitored and reported, at least quarterly. The breach of the thresholds defined for the indicators included in the Risk Dashboard determines the activation of an escalation process towards the top management and ultimately the competent corporate bodies.

Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks

Just like Governance, Climate and Environmental risks, social risks represent a horizontal risks category, as they can produce impacts on the balance sheet, operations or reputational context of the Group exclusively through transmission channels, which are made up of financial risks (e.g. credit risks), operational risks and reputational risks. For this reason, the identification and analysis of these risk categories occur in parallel with the traditional categories of financial, operational and reputational risks, in a specific section of the Risk Inventory called “ESG Risk Deep Dive”.

The “ESG Risk Deep Dive” identifies all ESG risk factors that could potentially negatively impact the business model and, more generally, the operations along the Group's value chain, both upstream (e.g. third-party suppliers) and downstream (e.g. customers). For each risk factor, the transmission channels towards financial risks (e.g. credit and business risk), operational and reputational risks are identified (if present), as well as the related vulnerabilities and mitigation factors determined by the Group's peculiarities. The main financial metrics that could be impacted if the risk factor were to occur are also identified. For more information on the risk identification process, please refer to the section on climate and environmental risks.

With the exception of Greenwashing risk, which involves different categories of stakeholders, social risks are divided according to the different groups of stakeholders of the company. Specifically, the social risk factors identified in the risk inventory can be traced back to the following categories:

- Risk of Greenwashing;
- Risks related to employees;
- Risks related customers;
- Risks related to third-party suppliers;
- Risks related to financial markets.

Greenwashing risk represents the risk of providing customers or the market (stakeholders) with untrue or misleading information, through statements, press releases or disclosure that does not adequately reflect the sustainability profile of the entity or of a financial product/service. The associated risk factors are therefore inherent to the publication of press releases or reports containing untrue or misleading information about the sustainability profile of FinecoBank, and the placement of products to customers whose information does not adequately reflect the sustainability profile of the underlying activities. In the event that the Bank's communications were labelled by the market as Greenwashing, the Group could suffer reputational damage with the consequent flight of a portion of customers towards third-party intermediaries. From a forward looking perspective, the risk could increase in the medium term (from 2 to 5 years) in view of greater regulation of Greenwashing from a regulatory point of view (e.g. sanctioning profiles). In the event of placement of investment products to customers, including those of third-party companies, which were subsequently found to be subject to Greenwashing, FinecoBank could experience operating losses due to complaints and lawsuits filed by customers and consumer associations. Furthermore, in the event that the Group's involvement in a Greenwashing scandal was to have media coverage, the Group could suffer reputational damage with the consequent flight of a portion of customers towards third-party intermediaries.
It should be noted that the process of creating, approving and publishing the contents of communications to customers and the market, including marketing communications, follows a strict internal approval process that includes first-level controls, carried out directly by the structure responsible for producing the information, and subsequent checks by compliance and legal structures and all the offices concerned. All communications made to customers are generated and published by Fineco's internal staff, without the involvement of external third parties, to further guarantee privacy and control over the publication flow. Finally, specific controls concerning Greenwashing asset management products are in place. Such controls, which are carried out both by FinecoBank and Fineco Asset Management, are aimed at verifying the consistency of the classification of these products with the underlying assets.

With regard to employees, it should be noted that the Group is committed to creating a culture of inclusion aimed at avoiding any type of discrimination. To this end, an integrity charter has been adopted that guarantees, among other things, the protection of human rights and a Global Policy that guarantees gender equality, both directly applicable to personnel belonging to the Group (financial advisors and employees). Among the risks inherent to employees, the Risk Inventory process has identified the risk of not being able to attract or retain a workforce with adequate skills and experience and the risk of not being able to guarantee health and safety within the workplace.

The risk of not being able to attract or retain a workforce with adequate skills and experience has been identified on a forward looking basis, and could be determined specifically by social, structural and technological changes that require the recruitment of professionals with new skills compared to those already employed. The risk could be mitigated both by ensuring adequate training for employees already hired and by improving the company's attractiveness for current and potential employees through appropriate remuneration policies, as well as welfare and work-life balance policies. In any case, the Group's corporate functions are frequently subject to right-staffing activities aimed at verifying the adequacy of resources dedicated to carrying out the various activities. In the case of financial advisors belonging to the sales network, on a forward looking basis, the risk could be increased by the entry into the market of new competitors who implement particularly aggressive commercial strategies. In this case, the transmission channel is represented by business risk, since following the resignation of individual consultants or groups of consultants who hold significant shares of Asset Under Management (AUM), the clients loyal to the consultant could decide to follow him to the competitor.

The risk of not being able to guarantee health and safety in the workplace is a very remote possibility, but it certainly has a social impact. In this case, the Group companies could suffer financial losses due to compensation and legal costs relating to disputes with employees and lose attractiveness from a reputational point of view towards other current or potential employees. From this perspective, it should be noted that the Group companies scrupulously apply the rules and measures required in terms of health and safety protection in the workplace (respectively by Italian regulations, for the parent company FinecoBank, and Irish regulations, for the subsidiary Fineco Asset Management).

Failure to ensure equal opportunities for employees could lead to litigation and a loss of reputation among current and potential employees. In this regard, the Group adopts specific diversity policies and training for all staff, and has a long-term incentive plan for the three-year period 2024-2026 aimed at increasing the percentage of the underrepresented gender within the organization and reducing the gender pay gap for all categories.

With reference to customers, the Group promotes a relationship based on criteria of trust, accessibility of products and services and strict compliance with professional ethics, based on an excellent offer and fair pricing, within the three integrated business areas of banking, investing and brokerage. The Bank has also established a strict communication process with the primary objective of ensuring maximum protection of customers and their personal data and maximum transparency of communication. The most significant risks identified in this area are conduct risk, the risk of not being able to guarantee the privacy of customers' personal data and the risk of not being able to guarantee customers access to financial services.

Conduct risk is intrinsic to the business model of the parent company FinecoBank, which focuses on brokerage and consultancy activities for retail customers, and is the current or forward looking risk of incurring losses following an inappropriate offer of financial services, whether voluntary or negligent, and the resulting legal costs. This type of risk includes both internal fraud, committed by internal personnel (employees and financial advisors) to the detriment of customers, and misselling events. The latter are configured as a sale, by consultants belonging to the network, of financial products that are inconsistent or incongruent with the needs, preferences or risk profile of customers. In both cases, the Group could incur in costs for the compensation of the customers involved and legal costs, in the event that customers take action through the judicial authorities.

In order to mitigate conduct risk, the Group has implemented an extensive system of controls on its sales network, which involves all three levels of the lines of defence. These controls are aimed at identifying anomalies in the work of Financial Advisors or their associated customers, and to allow the relevant structures to promptly intervene. Early identification of conduct risk allows losses to be limited and any reputational consequences to be contained. The results of the controls carried out by all structures are centralized in a single specialized structure within the Network Controls, Monitoring and Network Services Department.

Since the Group mainly uses digital channels, the risk of not being able to guarantee the privacy of customers' personal data and the risk of not being able to guarantee customers access to financial services are factors closely linked to ICT and security risk. The second could occur through the theft, publication or dissemination of customers' personal data to unauthorized third parties. The first instead derives from losses suffered by customers caused by the inability to dispose of their assets and access financial markets. In both cases, the Group could suffer both direct losses due to reimbursements for complaints or lawsuits with customers, and experience a decline in business volumes due to the loss of trust in the company.

In order to mitigate ICT and Security risk, the Group maintains, in accordance with Regulation 2554/2022 (DORA), an ICT risk management and monitoring framework. The objective of this framework is to ensure that Group companies are able to withstand and respond to various types of disruptions and threats related to information and communication technologies (ICT), as well as recover from them, ensuring a high level of digital operational resilience. The Group's objective is also to protect its customers and operations by ensuring data security, including availability, confidentiality, and integrity.

Other social risk factors relating to customers are the risk of change in customer preferences, already examined in the context of transition risks in the section on climate and environmental risks, and the risk of withdrawal of deposits by customers following social events (e.g. wars) or environmental events (extreme weather events). In fact, customer demand deposits constitute the Bank's main source of financing, and a reduction in these would result in less liquidity available to the Bank. However, from this perspective, it should be noted that most of the securities that constitute FinecoBank's assets are HQLA eligible with Central Banks to obtain liquidity. Furthermore, analyses on liquidity in situations of social or environmental stress, to date, do not suggest that in such situations customer liquidity tends to decrease.

As far as third-party suppliers are concerned, the risk inventory process has identified the risk that the latter are not compliant with the regulations applicable to them or with the company's ethical standards, with a possible involvement of the Group in scandals of social relevance. In this respect, it should be noted that the Group mainly uses industry-leading companies, subject to the laws and regulations of countries belonging to the European Union or third countries with equivalent legislative standards. Under this profile, it should be noted that the Group has adopted the Global Policy "Management and control framework for risk arising from third-party suppliers", which aims to ensure that risks arising from third-party and intra-group suppliers are identified, mitigated, managed and monitored consistently across all companies belonging to the Group. Among the minimum requirements of the supplier to be assessed in the context of due diligence, the Global Policy requires that suppliers act in an ethical and socially responsible manner, ensuring respect for human rights, minors (e.g. prohibition of child labour) and workers (health and safety), as well as compliance with applicable rules and standards in the field of environmental protection. Third-party suppliers are also contractually obliged to comply with the code of ethics and conduct.

With regard to financial markets, the risk inventory process has identified a series of risks connected to market risks. In this respect, it should be noted that only the Parent Company FinecoBank has exposures to market risk, which are however limited and limited to activities functional to brokerage activity with customers (there are no open directional positions). In this context, the risk inventory process has identified as risk factors the adverse price variations, due to the occurrence of social or environmental risk factors, of the financial instruments measured at fair value within the Balance Sheet and those held by the Group as collateral to guarantee current account credit facilities. The instruments measured at fair value coincide with the exposures functional to brokerage activity with customers, and are subject to the stringent risk limits defined by the Dealing on Own Account Policy and to stop- loss mechanisms. Furthermore, the market risk of these positions is closed at the end of the day. The financial instruments acquired as collateral for secured overdrafts are instead subject to a daily Mark to market activity, and in the event of a significant reduction in value, in any case greater than the amount entrusted, they are sold, after notification to the customer, directly by the Bank through the mandate to sell.

In order to remain up to date in the field of management and monitoring of social risks, the Parent Company carries out careful monitoring of regulatory innovations and market best practices through the specialist supervision of the Risk Management function and the Compliance.

For further information on social risks, please refer to the relevant section of the sustainability disclosure integrated into the consolidated annual financial report as of 31 December 2025.

Table 3 - Qualitative information on governance risk

This section provides qualitative information on governance risk that describes the integration of these risks into the governance and risk management of the Group.

1. Governance

The Group has added to its environmental and social commitments a series of commitments also in the field of governance, through the adoption of a series of internal *policies*, aimed at guaranteeing correct approaches, systems and models of conduct in the field of Anti-corruption, Anti-Money Laundering and the fight against the financing of terrorism, Conflicts of interest.

The Group has always promoted a solid risk culture, based on shared values and consistent behaviour, elements necessary to guarantee sustainable profitability in the long term. To this end, the Group has adopted an effective and efficient unitary Internal Control System (ICS), aimed at ensuring that the company's activities are based on sound and prudent management that guarantee the financial solidity and profitability of the company and ensure, at the same time, a conscious assumption of risks and operational conduct based on fairness, as well as compliance with internal and external regulations.

The internal control system is pervasive in the Group's organizational structure and involves Corporate Bodies, corporate control functions, as well as line structures. In order to ensure the full integration of ICS into the Group, as well as to allow maximum alignment between risks and profitability, Fineco identifies the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) as the tool for monitoring the risk profile that the Group intends to assume in the implementation of its corporate strategies and in the pursuit of sustainable profitability together with solid business growth.

In addition to considering environmental and social risks, the RAF also fully integrates the risks associated with governance factors, both in terms of the strategic objectives set out in the Statement and through the monitoring, in the Risk Dashboard, of indicators to monitor ESG risks.

In the field of governance, the Worldwide Governance Indicators are particularly important, which summarize the effectiveness of the policies implemented by the government authorities of the various nations. More specifically, the six indicators analysed monitor how governments are composed, their ability to effectively implement sound policies and the respect that citizens have for the institutions that govern them, in terms of:

- Voice and Accountability: captures citizens' perception of participating in the selection of their government, of enjoying freedom of expression and association;
- Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism: captures perceptions of the likelihood that government can be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means including rioting and terrorism;
- Government Effectiveness: captures the perception of the quality of public services, public administration and the degree of independence from political pressures, as well as the quality of the formulation and implementation of laws and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies;
- Regulatory Quality: captures the perception of the government's ability to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that enable and promote private sector development;
- Rule of Law: captures the perception of the extent to which citizens trust and respect the rules of society;
- Control of Corruption: captures the perception of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including forms of corruption large and small.

RAF's metrics are regularly monitored and reported, at least quarterly: monitoring, for competence, is carried out by the Chief Risk Officer Department and the Chief Financial Officer Department and illustrated to the Corporate Bodies. In these terms, the CRO Department supports the Board of Directors in defining a risk appetite proposal for the Group.

As described in the previous sections, in the first half of 2026 work began on updating the process for identifying and assessing environmental, social and governance risks in accordance with the new CSRD regulations, specifically as part of the process of defining the issues relevant to the Group in accordance with the so-called double materiality analysis.

Finally, with respect to the remuneration policy, as described in the previous sections, the alignment of the Top Management incentive systems with the RAF favours a conservative approach to risk-taking and the maintenance of adequate risk levels. In particular, within the specific objective "Stakeholder Value" described in the previous sections in line with the Group's ESG MYP 2024-2026, in 2026 a specific objective concerning integrity in the conduct and dissemination of compliance culture within the organization continued to be envisaged ("Tone from the top" initiative). Starting from 2024, the contribution to the promotion of sustainability initiatives and behaviour within the organisation is also assessed within the “Tone from the top” initiative.

2. Risk Management

According to the EBA report on the management and supervision of ESG risks for credit institutions and investment firms, published in June 2021, governance risk is defined as the risk of a negative financial impact resulting from governance factors affecting the credit institution, its counterparties or its assets. Governance factors concern governance practices, including leadership, executive remuneration, audits, internal controls, anti-tax avoidance, board independence, shareholder rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery, as well as how companies or entities include environmental and social factors in their policies and procedures.

Governance risks, like Social, Climate and Environmental risks, represent a horizontal risk category, as they produce impacts on the balance sheet, operations or reputational context of the Group exclusively through transmission channels, which are made up of financial risks (e.g. credit risks), operational risks and reputational risks.

In the case of Governance risks, the Risk Inventory process carried out by the Parent Company identified as the main risk factors, non-compliance with internal governance, non-compliance with ethical standards and the risk of the Group's involvement, even involuntary, in money laundering or terrorist financing activities.

Non-compliance with internal governance and non-compliance with ethical standards are risk factors that fall within the scope of Compliance risk. The latter represents the risk of incurring judicial or administrative sanctions, significant financial losses or reputational damage as a result of violations of laws, regulations, or self-regulatory rules or codes of conduct.

Carrying out operations, whether ordinary or extraordinary, in violation of internal procedures, or without the involvement of the competent Bodies or functions, could result in operational losses for the Group, for example in the case of errors committed by personnel without the necessary controls having been carried out. Financial losses could also occur, for example if certain projects do not involve all the functions capable of identifying the related risks and identifying adequate mitigation measures.

Failure by personnel to comply with ethical standards could also result in direct economic damage for Group companies, for example if the supply of certain goods or services were entrusted to third-party suppliers following acts of corruption. An example of indirect economic damage, on the other hand, is represented by sanctions imposed by the Supervisory Authority following acts of corruption, in the event that anti-corruption measures were deemed insufficient. Furthermore, in the event of acts of corruption, the Group's image with stakeholders could be compromised, with consequent reputational damage.

The Group's involvement, even involuntary, in money laundering or terrorist financing activities could result in the application of sanctions or the imposition of restrictions by the Supervisory Authority (for example a restriction on the acquisition of new customers), if for example the control framework is not deemed sufficiently robust.

The risk factors identified above must be contextualized within the organizational model of the Group, which is based on the three lines of defence model, and complies with the internal governance standards developed by the European Banking Authority and the Bank of Italy. The latter envisage the establishment of control functions independent from those subjects they are tasked to control, with direct access to the Board of Directors. Specifically:

- the Risk Control function oversees the correct functioning of the Group's risk framework by defining the appropriate methodologies for identifying and measuring the complex of current and forward looking risks, in compliance with regulatory requirements and the Bank's management choices identified in the Group's risk appetite (RAF), carrying out the relevant controls;
- the Compliance function oversees the management of the risk of non-compliance with internal and external regulations, and carries out the related controls within its jurisdiction;
- the Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Corruption function oversees the risk of money laundering, terrorist financing and corruption, continuously identifying the external regulations applicable to the Bank and measuring/evaluating their impact on corporate processes and procedures in the area of anti-money laundering, countering terrorist financing, financial sanctions and anti-corruption;
- the Internal Audit function carries out an independent audit activity aimed at evaluating and improving the internal control system.

The group is also equipped with:

- a framework for relevant transactions, which envisage the release by the risk control function of a non-binding opinion, aimed at verifying the consistency of the transaction with the Risk Appetite Framework;
- a strategy for spreading the Risk Culture and Compliance Culture at every level of the organization through a series of activities, including mandatory training for all staff;
- an integrity charter and code of conduct that incorporates the Group's values and defines a "zero tolerance" policy for acts of corruption;
- a control framework for related party transactions;
- a reporting framework for misconduct by employees and third parties and protecting whistleblowers.

For further information on governance risks, please refer to the relevant section of the sustainability disclosure integrated into the consolidated annual financial report as of 31 December 2025.

Template 1 - Banking book- Indicators of potential climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

Template 1 below provides information on the exposures most susceptible to risks that institutions may face as a result of the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy. In particular, exposures to non-financial corporations operating in carbon-related industries, the quality of these exposures, including impaired exposure status, classification as stage 2 and related provisions, and maturity categories are reported.

Please note that column c of Template 1 is not reported in accordance with the suspension of the relevant disclosure obligations set out in the EBA consultation paper (EBA/CP/2025/07) published on 22 May 2025 and formalised with the EBA “no-action letter” published on 6 August 2025.

The Group's business model is primarily aimed at retail customers; therefore, exposures to non-financial corporations are not material (equal to 8.7 euro million as at 30 June 2026 and may include exposures not deriving from credit lines granted by the Group, but determined by temporary debt exposures).Thus, to determine the information to be reported in columns b, i, j, and k of Template 1, the Group has defined a materiality threshold for gross exposures, at the counterparty level, of €100,000, a threshold deemed significant for identifying the largest counterparties (as at 30 June 2026, exposures exceeding this threshold were eleven).

Template 1 also requires disclosure of financed Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions. Given that the counterparties are small and not subject to disclose their CO_2 emissions, to determine these emissions the Group used information obtained from an info provider, estimated based on data relating to the company's economic activities. The emissions financed by the Group were calculated proportionally, taking into account the exposures to the counterparty relative to the counterparty's total liabilities (accounting liabilities and equity). For one counterparty included in the scope, it was not possible to estimate the financed GHG emissions because it is a sole proprietorship for which the financial statement necessary to determine total liabilities is not available.

(Amounts in € million)

	Sector/Subsector	a	b	d	e
		Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)			
			Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with Article 12(1) points (d) to (g) and Article 12 (2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1818	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1	**Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change***	**3.14**	**-**	**0.01**	**0.14**
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.06	-	0.00	0.00
3	B - Mining and quarrying	0.00	-	-	-
4	B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite	-	-	-	-
5	B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	-	-	-	-
6	B.07 - Mining of metal ores	-	-	-	-
7	B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	0.00	-	-	-
8	B.09 - Mining support service activities	-	-	-	-
9	C - Manufacturing	0.14	-	0.00	0.02
10	C.10 - Manufacture of food products	0.01	-	0.00	0.00
11	C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	0.00	-	-	0.00
12	C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	-	-	-	-
13	C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	0.01	-	-	-
14	C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	0.01	-	0.00	0.00
15	C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
16	C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	0.00	-	-	0.00
17	C.17 - Manufacture of paper and paper products	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
18	C.18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.00	-	-	-
19	C.19 - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	-	-	-	-
20	C.20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
21	C.21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	0.01	-	-	-
22	C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	0.00	-	-	-
23	C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
24	C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	0.00	-	0.00	-
25	C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	0.03	-	0.00	0.01
26	C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0.01	-	-	0.00
27	C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	0.01	-	0.00	0.00
28	C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	0.01	-	0.00	0.00
29	C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0.00	-	0.00	-
30	C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.00	-	0.00	-
31	C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	0.01	-	0.00	0.00
32	C.32 - Other manufacturing	0.01	-	0.00	0.00
33	C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.01	-	0.00	0.00
35	D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	0.01	-	0.00	0.00
36	D35.11 - Production of electricity	0.00	-	0.00	-
37	D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	0.00	-	-	-
38	D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
40	F - Construction	0.09	-	0.00	0.03
41	F.41 - Construction of buildings	0.05	-	0.00	0.02
42	F.42 - Civil engineering	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
43	F.43 - Specialised construction activities	0.03	-	0.00	0.01
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.16	-	0.01	0.04
45	H - Transportation and storage	0.05	-	0.00	0.01
46	H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	0.01	-	0.00	0.00
47	H.50 - Water transport	0.00	-	-	-
48	H.51 - Air transport	-	-	-	-
49	H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	0.02	-	0.00	0.00
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities	0.01	-	0.00	-
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities	0.08	-	0.00	0.01
52	L - Real estate activities	1.57	-	0.00	0.02
53	**Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change***	**5.56**	**-**	**0.01**	**0.10**
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	5.56	-	0.01	0.10
56	**Total**	**8.71**	**-**	**0.02**	**0.24**

continued Template 1 - Banking book- Indicators of potential climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

(Amounts in € million)

	Sector/Subsector	f	g	h	i	j	k
		Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)		GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting
			Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions	
1	**Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change***	**(0.14)**	**(0.00)**	**(0.13)**	**9,814.00**	**9,737.00**	**-**
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
3	B - Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	B.07 - Mining of metal ores	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	B.09 - Mining support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	C - Manufacturing	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.02)	-	-	-
10	C.10 - Manufacture of food products	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
11	C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	-	-	-
12	C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-
14	C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
15	C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
16	C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	-	-	-
17	C.17 - Manufacture of paper and paper products	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
18	C.18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-
19	C.19 - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	C.20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
21	C.21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-
22	C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-
23	C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
24	C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-	-
25	C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
26	C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	-	-	-
27	C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
28	C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
29	C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-	-
30	C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-	-
31	C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
32	C.32 - Other manufacturing	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
33	C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
35	D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
36	D35.11 - Production of electricity	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-	-
37	D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	-	-	-
40	F - Construction	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.03)	-	-	-
41	F.41 - Construction of buildings	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.02)	-	-	-
42	F.42 - Civil engineering	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
43	F.43 - Specialised construction activities	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	-	-	-
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.03)	9,809.00	9,732.00	-
45	H - Transportation and storage	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	-	-	-
46	H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
47	H.50 - Water transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	H.51 - Air transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-	-
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	-	-	-
52	L - Real estate activities	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.02)	5.00	5.00	-
53	**Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change***	**(0.09)**	**(0.00)**	**(0.08)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.08)	-	-	-
56	**Total**	**(0.22)**	**(0.00)**	**(0.21)**	**9,814.00**	**9,737.00**	**-**

continued Template 1 - Banking book- Indicators of potential climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

(Amounts in € million)

	Sector/Subsector	l <= 5 years	m > 5 year <= 10 years	n > 10 year <= 20 years	o > 20 years	p Average weighted maturity
1	**Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change***	**3.13**	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**-**
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.06	-	-	-	-
3	B - Mining and quarrying	0.00	-	-	-	-
4	B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite	-	-	-	-	-
5	B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-
6	B.07 - Mining of metal ores	-	-	-	-	-
7	B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	0.00	-	-	-	-
8	B.09 - Mining support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
9	C - Manufacturing	0.14	-	-	-	-
10	C.10 - Manufacture of food products	0.01	-	-	-	-
11	C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	0.00	-	-	-	-
12	C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-
13	C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	0.01	-	-	-	-
14	C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	0.01	-	-	-	-
15	C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	0.00	-	-	-	-
16	C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	0.00	-	-	-	-
17	C.17 - Manufacture of paper and paper products	0.00	-	-	-	-
18	C.18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.00	-	-	-	-
19	C.19 - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	-	-	-	-	-
20	C.20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	0.00	-	-	-	-
21	C.21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	0.01	-	-	-	-
22	C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	0.00	-	-	-	-
23	C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	0.00	-	-	-	-
24	C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	0.00	-	-	-	-
25	C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	0.03	-	-	-	-
26	C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0.01	-	-	-	-
27	C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	0.01	-	-	-	-
28	C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	0.01	-	-	-	-
29	C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0.00	-	-	-	-
30	C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.00	-	-	-	-
31	C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	0.01	-	-	-	-
32	C.32 - Other manufacturing	0.01	-	-	-	-
33	C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0.00	-	-	-	-
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.01	-	-	-	-
35	D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	0.01	-	-	-	-
36	D35.11 - Production of electricity	0.00	-	-	-	-
37	D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	0.00	-	-	-	-
38	D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.00	-	-	-	-
40	F - Construction	0.09	-	-	-	-
41	F.41 - Construction of buildings	0.05	-	-	-	-
42	F.42 - Civil engineering	0.00	-	-	-	-
43	F.43 - Specialised construction activities	0.03	-	-	-	-
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.16	-	-	-	-
45	H - Transportation and storage	0.05	-	-	-	-
46	H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	0.01	-	-	-	-
47	H.50 - Water transport	0.00	-	-	-	-
48	H.51 - Air transport	-	-	-	-	-
49	H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	0.02	-	-	-	-
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities	0.01	-	-	-	-
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities	0.08	-	-	-	-
52	L - Real estate activities	1.56	-	-	0.01	-
53	**Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change ***	**5.56**	**-**	**-**	**0.00**	**-**
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	5.56	-	-	0.00	-
56	**Total**	**8.69**	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**-**

* In accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks - Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) 1893/2006.

It should be noted that, consistent with the regulatory reporting, in the above table the values corresponding to the weighted average duration (column "p") must be reported without decimals (whole number). The "p" column is not reported because the weighted average maturities of the exposures shown above are less than one year.

Template 2 - Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral

Template 2 below shows the gross book value of loans secured by non-residential and residential real estate, including information on the energy efficiency level of the collateral measured in terms of energy consumption in kWh/m^2, in terms of the class assigned by the energy performance certificate (EPC) of the collateral.

The loans granted by the Group mainly relate to loans secured by residential real estate in Italy granted by FinecoBank; for all properties without EPC or whose data does not match the information in the info provider's databases, the energy performance level was estimated. The following property information was used for the estimate: location, cadastral data, year of construction, surface area, intended use and state of preservation. This information was used by an external info provider engaged by the Group to estimate the energy performance (calculated through a machine learning model).

No significant changes in the energy efficiency levels were detected compared to the previous reporting period.

(Amounts in € million)

	Counterparty sector	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			Total gross carrying amount					
			Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral)					
			0; <= 100	> 100; <= 200	> 200; <= 300	> 300; <= 400	> 400; <= 500	> 500
1	**Total EU area**	**2,082.82**	**349.59**	**755.89**	**876.07**	**75.12**	**14.44**	**11.70**
2	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	2.77	0.11	0.67	1.73	0.09	0.16	-
3	Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	2,080.05	349.48	755.22	874.34	75.03	14.28	11.70
4	Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	1,598.93	213.82	553.92	776.36	47.00	4.64	3.19
6	**Total non-EU area**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
7	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

continued Template 2 - Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral

(Amounts in € million)

	Counterparty sector	a	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
			Total gross carrying amount								
			Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)							Without EPC label of collateral	
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		Of which level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated
1	**Total EU area**	**2,082.82**	**262.43**	**61.79**	**38.86**	**92.82**	**124.15**	**149.08**	**128.89**	**1,224.79**	**100.00%**
2	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	2.77	-	0.13	0.11	0.11	-	-	0.17	2.25	100.00%
3	Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	2,080.05	262.43	61.67	38.74	92.71	124.15	149.08	128.73	1,222.54	100.00%
4	Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	1,598.93								1,224.79	100.00%
6	**Total non-EU area**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
7	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	-								-	-

Template 3 - Banking book – Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics

The "Template 3 – Banking book — Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics" aims to demonstrate how institutions are progressing toward their commitments to align with the Paris Agreement objectives for a selected number of sectors. This information concerns emissions by counterparty sector and based on alignment metrics defined by the International Energy Agency (IEA) for various sectors.

The Group does not publish this template because, as at 30 June 2026, exposures to companies included in the "list of NACE sectors to be considered" (at a minimum) are negligible. The Group's business model is primarily aimed at retail customers, and the Group invests its liquidity primarily in financial instruments issued by sovereign States and supranational issuers, which are targeted by the Group's 2050 Net-Zero Emission Commitment decarbonisation objectives.

Template 4 - Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive

The “Template 4 - Banking Portfolio - Indicators of Potential Climate Change Transition Risk: Exposures to the Top 20 Carbon-intensive Businesses” is not represented, due to the fact that as at 30 June 2026 there are no exposures to these companies. To perform this check, FinecoBank uses an info provider that utilizes the Carbon Majors Database.

In terms of counterparty commitment to environmental risk management, the Bank's credit policy is oriented towards loans to retail customers and investments in financial instruments of central governments, central banks and supranational issuers. Therefore, as previously indicated, non-financial corporate exposures are negligible.

Template 5 - Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk

Template 5 below provides information on exposures included within the banking book to non-financial corporations and loans secured by real estate that are exposed to chronic and acute climate-related risks, with a breakdown by business sector (NACE classification). Considering that the Group has exposures secured exclusively by real estate located in Italy and that there are no significant variations in terms of physical risk exposure of the portfolio between macro-areas or regions, it was decided to consider Italy as the geographical area.

In order to identify the exposures subject to physical risks related to climate change, an external info provider was used to geolocalise the real estate as collateral for loans (latitude and longitude), in order to avoid the simplifications and approximations available with only municipality-level data.

Starting from a series of risk maps prepared by public bodies (ISPRA[12] and Copernicus Climate Change Service C3S - a service created by the European Union to monitor climate change – and Nasa[13]), the level of exposure of buildings to certain physical risks, both acute (floods and landslides) and chronic (water stress risk, soil erosion risk and sea level rise risk), was identified.

Columns 'c' to 'o' show the amount of exposures related to collateral properties in the areas of greatest risk for physical hazards described above.

The 'higher hazard' was assessed as follows:

- with regard to the risk of floods, the exposures relating to the properties falling within the areas classified by ISPRA as "High Hydraulic Hazard" have been reported (it should be noted that it has been considered correct to neutralise the hydraulic hazard for property units above ground level);
- with regard to the landslide risk, the exposures relative to buildings falling within the areas classified by ISPRA as: "Very High Danger Zone P4" and "High Danger Zone P3" have been reported;
- with regard to the water stress risk, exposures relating to properties located in areas classified by the Global Drought Observatory (part of Copernicus C3S) as “SPI (Standardized Precipitation Index) <= -2 – Extremely dry”;
- for soil erosion risk, exposures have been reported for properties falling in areas classified by Copernicus C3S as "Soil Erosion Index >20 tonnes/hectare/year" (red area);
- with regard to sea level rise risk, exposures relating to properties for which sea level rise above zero is expected before the maturity of the loan have been reported.

In general, the collateral portfolio showed a relatively low exposure to physical risks (about 10% of exposures secured by real estate are exposed to high risks as determined above).

The Group identifies exposures to non-financial companies that are sensitive to the impact of physical events related to climate change (chronic/acute/acute and chronic physical risk) when such exposures have a synthetic physical risk score - determined by the information provider - that falls within specific ranges defined by the Group. The synthetic physical risk score (chronic or acute) is the degree of the company’s exposure to one or more natural hazards, as defined by the information provider based on the location of the businesses and their characteristics, taking into account:

- geographic hazard: which assesses, at the regional level, the probability of a natural extreme event occurring;
- expected damage to the company: which assesses the impact on the company of each event considered, based on the economic sector associated with each location (sectoral vulnerability).

With regard to the assessment of geographic risk, the information for each company is enriched by considering the list of the company’s locations (headquarters and local sites/production facilities), with geographic coordinates (longitude and latitude) associated with the address for each location; the associated sector (primary ATECO and/or NACE code), and the number of employees at each company location within each municipality (information available only for Italy). Each enriched company location is “overlaid,” using its geographic coordinates, onto hazard maps that highlight the area’s degree of exposure to a specific climate-related hazard. The geographic hazard assessment is supplemented by the information provider with a sector-specific vulnerability analysis, which considers the economic impacts that each of these hazards (chronic or acute) may have on the company, based on the economic sector associated with each location.

[12] ISPRA – “The Italian web platform on landslides and floods” (https://idrogeo.isprambiente.it/app/).
[13] “Copernicus is the European Union's Earth observation programme, looking at our planet and its environment to benefit all European citizens. It offers information services that draw from satellite Earth Observation and in-situ (non-space) data” (https://www.copernicus.eu/en/about-copernicus).

Finally, it should be noted that to assess exposures to non-financial companies sensitive to the impact of physical events related to climate change, the Group has defined a materiality threshold of € 100,000 in order to identify larger counterparties and the geographic location of the counterparty's registered office has been considered, consistent with the presentation done for Template 1.

(Amounts in € million)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Italy		Gross carrying amount				
			of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events				
			Breakdown by maturity bucket				
			<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.06	-	-	-	-	-
2	B - Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	C - Manufacturing	0.14	-	-	-	-	-
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	F - Construction	0.09	-	-	-	-	-
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.16	1.04	-	-	-	-
8	H - Transportation and storage	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
9	L - Real estate activities	1.57	0.30	-	-	-	-
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	2,080.05	8.05	32.91	121.92	52.73	16
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	2.77	0.06	-	0.22	-	12
12	Repossessed collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other relevant sectors	5.65	3.03	-	-	-	-

continued Template 5 - Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk

(Amounts in € million)

	a	b	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Italy	Gross carrying amount								
			of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events							
			of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
									of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	B - Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	C - Manufacturing	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	F - Construction	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.16	0.89	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	H - Transportation and storage	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	L - Real estate activities	1.57	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	2,080.05	155.99	50.90	8.71	71.84	3.71	(2.43)	(0.16)	(1.57)
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	2.77	0.28	-	-	0.13	-	-	-	-
12	Repossessed collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other relevant sectors	5.65	2.92	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	-

Please note that the ESG Templates relating to the Green Asset Ratio (GAR) and the Taxonomy Regulation (Templates 6 to 10) are not published as the related disclosure obligations are suspended until the amendments to the EBA Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on disclosure are adopted and enter into force, in accordance with the EBA consultation document (EBA/CP/2025/07) published on 22 May 2025 and the EBA “no-action letter” published on 6 August 2025, which formalised the guidance provided in the consultation document.

Glossary

Bad loans

Exposures to borrowers in a state of insolvency (even when not recognized in a court of law) or in an essentially similar situation, regardless of any loss forecasts made by the bank (i.e. irrespective of whether there are any – secured or personal – guarantees covering the exposures).

Banking book

Used in relation to financial instruments, particularly securities, this term identifies the portion of those portfolios intended for "proprietary" activities, other than those classified in the Trading book - Trading portfolio.

Basel 2

International agreement on the capital requirements of banks in relation to the risks assumed by them. This agreement has been adopted, at national level, by the respective competent supervisory authorities, including the Bank of Italy. The new prudential regulations, which came into force in Italy in 2008, are based on three pillars.

Pillar 1: while the objective of a level of capitalisation equivalent to 8% of the risk-weighted exposures remains unchanged, a new set of rules has been established for measuring the typical risks associated with banking and financial activities (credit risk, counterparty risk, market risk and operational risk) which provides for alternative calculation methods characterised by different levels of complexity, with the ability to use internally developed models subject to prior authorization by the Supervisory Authority;

Pillar 2: it requires banks to have processes and tools for determining the adequate level of total internal capital (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process - ICAAP) for covering all types of risk, including risks other than those covered by the overall capital requirement (Pillar I), within the framework of an evaluation of current and future exposure that takes account of strategies and of changes in the reference context. It is the Supervisory Authority's task to examine the ICAAP process, formulate an overall judgement and, where necessary, apply the appropriate corrective measures;

Pillar 3: introduces obligations to publish information concerning capital adequacy, exposure to risks, and the general characteristics of the systems used for identifying, measuring and managing those risks.

Basel 3

International agreement amending Basel 2 adopted in December 2010, containing amendments to the prudential rules on the capital and liquidity of banks, with the gradual entry into force of the new capital requirements from January 1, 2014 until December 31, 2019. These rules have been implemented at European level through the CRD IV "Package".

Capital conservation buffer

According to the definition contained in Article 128 of the CRD IV, this is a capital reserve whose establishment is required by the regulations – as also specified in the Supervisory Provisions – aimed at providing banks of a high quality capital buffer to be used in periods of market strain to prevent malfunctions of the banking system and avoid disruptions in the credit granting process, amounting to 2.5% of risk-weighted assets, calculated in accordance with Article 92, sub-section 3, of the CRR on an individual and consolidated basis.

CFO

Chief Financial Officer.

CLO

Chief Lending Officer.

Commercial loans

Loans to ordinary customers, i.e. loans granted to customers relating to drawdowns on current account credit facilities, credit cards, personal loans, mortgages and unsecured loans.

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital or CET 1

The Common Equity Tier 1 under Basel 3, mainly consisting of ordinary paid-up capital, the related share premium, operating profit, reserves and other regulatory adjustments, as provided for by the CRR regulation and the Supervisory Regulations (both during the transitional period and fully loaded).

Countercyclical capital buffer

The countercyclical capital buffer consisting of Common Equity Tier 1 pursuant to Supervisory Regulations, according to the concept contained in Articles 128 and 130 of the CRD IV, equal to the risk weighted assets, calculated in accordance with Article 92, paragraph 3, of the CRR by the

Company's countercyclical capital buffer, determined according to the criteria established by the Supervisory Regulations at an amount ranging from 0% to 2.5%.

Counterparty credit risk

The risk that the counterparty in a transaction in financial instruments may enter default before settling all the agreed cash flows.

Covered bond

Bond which, as well as being guaranteed by the issuing bank, may also be covered by a portfolio of mortgages or other high-quality loans transferred, to this end, to a suitable SPV – Special Purpose Vehicle.

CRD IV (Capital Requirement Directive IV)

EU Directive 2013/36 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013, which stipulates the requirements for engaging in banking activity, the freedom of establishment of banks in the European Union and freedom to provide services, prudential control, additional capital buffers and bank corporate governance. This directive has been updated from time to time, in particular with Directive (EU) 2019/878 of May 20, 2019 (CRD V) and Directive (EU) 2024/1619 of May 31, 2024 (CRD VI).

Credit Quality Step

The class that depends on external ratings and is used to assign risk weights under the standard credit risk approach.

Credit risk

The risk that an unexpected change in the credit rating of a counterparty, the value of the collateral they have provided, or of the amount used in the event of insolvency generates an unexpected change in the lending position of the Bank.

CRM - Credit Risk Mitigation

Credit Risk Mitigation is a set of techniques, ancillary contracts to the loan or other instruments (e.g. securities, guarantees), which reduces credit risk capital requirements.

CRO

Chief Risk Officer.

Default

A party's declared inability to honour its debts and/or the payment of the associated interest.

EAD – Exposure At Default

Relating to the on-balance and off-balance sheet positions, it is defined as the estimation of the future value of an exposure at the time of the debtor’s default.

EBA - European Banking Authority

The European Banking Authority is an independent EU Authority which works to ensure effective and consistent prudential regulation and supervision across the European banking sector.

ECAI - External Credit Assessment Institution

External Credit Assessment Institution.

ECB - European Central Bank

European Central Bank. The ECB is the central bank for Europe's single currency, the euro.

Economic Capital

Capital level that is required by a bank to cover the losses that may occur with at a time horizon of **one** year and a certain probability or confidence level. Economic Capital is a measure of the variability of the Expected Loss of the portfolio and depends on the degree of diversification of the portfolio itself.

Glossary

ESG Risks

They represent the risk of loss resulting from the adverse financial effects on the institution due to the present or future impact of environmental, social or governance factors on the institution's counterparties or invested assets.

Expected Losses

The losses recorded on average over a one-year period on each exposure (or pool of exposures).

Fair value

The price at which an asset can be traded, or a liability settled in a free-market transaction between independent parties at arm's length.

Financed emissions

Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions associated with a given loan or provision of financial services to a counterparty. Counterparty emissions can be classified into:

- Scope 1: direct GHG that occur from sources owned or controlled by the reporting company, such as emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc;
- Scope 2: indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity, steam, heating or cooling purchased and consumed by the reporting company;
- Scope 3: all other indirect GHG emissions (not included in Scope 2) that are generated in the company's value chain.

Forbearance/Forborne exposures

According to the EBA Implementing Technical Standard, forborne exposures are exposures in respect of which forbearance measures have been extended, consisting of concessions towards a debtor facing or about to face difficulties in meeting its financial commitments ("financial difficulties").

Funding

Funds needed to finance the company's business or particular financial transactions.

IAS/IFRS

International accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB), a private international body established in April 2001, involving representatives of the accounting professions of the principal countries and, as observers, the European Union, IOSCO (International Organization of Securities Commissions) and the Basel Committee. This body is the successor of the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC), set up in 1973 to promote harmonization of the rules for the preparation of company accounts. When the IASC became the IASB, it was decided, among other things, to name the new accounting principles "International Financial Reporting Standards" (IFRS). At international level, work is currently underway to harmonize the IAS/IFRS with the US GAAP – United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (q.v.).

ICAAP – Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process

See "Basel 2 – Pillar 2".

Impairment

Within the framework of the IAS/IFRS (q.v.), this refers to the loss of value of a balance sheet asset, recorded when the book value is greater than the recoverable value, i.e. the sum that can be obtained by selling or using the asset.

Impaired loans

Loans and receivables are reviewed periodically in order to identify those that, following events occurring after initial recognition (at market value, which is, usually, equal to the amount paid including transaction costs and income directly attributable to the disbursement of the credit) show objective evidence of possible impairment. These include a loan to which the status of non-performing, unlikely to pay and past due has been assigned, according to the Bank of Italy rules in line with the IAS/IFRS (see item).

Internal Capital

Level of capital required to potential losses that could occur and is necessary to support business activities and positions held. Internal Capital is the sum of economic capital, obtained by aggregating the different types of risk, plus a buffer to account for cycle effects and model risk.

IRB – Internal Rating Based

Method for determining the capital needed to cover credit risk within the framework of Pillar 1 of Basel 2 (see item). The rules are applied to the exposures of the banking book. Furthermore, in the IRB methods the risk weightings of the assets are determined on the basis of the bank's own internal evaluations of the debtors (or, in some cases, of the transactions). Using systems based on internal ratings, the banks determine the weighted risk exposure.

KPI - "Key Performance Indicators"

Set of indicators used to evaluate the success of a particular activity or process.

LCR - Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Liquidity coverage ratio equal to the ratio between the credit institution's liquidity buffer, consisting of high-quality liquid assets, and its net liquidity outflows over the next 30 calendar days under stress conditions.

LGD – Loss Given Default

Expected value (which may be conditional upon adverse scenarios) of the ratio, expressed as a percentage, between the loss giving rise to the default and the amount of exposure at the time of the default ("EAD - Exposure At Default", see item).

Market risk

Consists of the effect that changes in market variables (interest rates, securities prices, exchange rates, etc.) can cause to the economic value of the portfolio, when it includes assets held in the trading book, as well as those posted in the banking book, both on the operations characteristically involved in commercial banking and in the choice of strategic investments.

Maturity Ladder

Instrument for managing and monitoring short-term liquidity (operational liquidity), which, by offsetting assets and liabilities whose maturity falls within each individual time band, enables the identification of mismatches (periodic and cumulative) between incoming and outgoing cash flows and, therefore, to calculate the net financial requirement (or surplus) over the period of the year.

Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities

The Minimum Requirement for Eligible Liabilities (MREL) is set by the Resolution Authorities to ensure that a bank maintains at all times sufficient eligible instruments to facilitate the implementation of the resolution strategy defined by the Authority in the event of a crisis. The MREL aims to prevent a bank's resolution from being dependent on public financial support and, therefore, helps ensure that shareholders and creditors contribute to loss absorption and recapitalization.

Non performing exposures

According to the EBA Implementing Technical Standards, non-performing exposures are all on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet exposures that satisfy either or both of the following criteria:

- the debtor is more than 90 days past due in the payment of a material obligation, where the conditions for setting the materiality threshold are defined in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/171;
- exposures for which the debtor is assessed as unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full without realisation of collateral, regardless of the existence of any past-due amount or of the number of days past due.

NSFR - Net Stable Funding Ratio

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is structured to ensure that long-term assets are financed with at least a minimum amount of stable liabilities in relation to their respective liquidity risk profiles. The NSFR is aimed at limiting the excessive use of short-term wholesale deposits in periods of abundant market liquidity and encouraging a better assessment of liquidity risk based on all balance sheet and off-balance sheet items. The NSFR is defined as the ratio between the available amount of stable funding and the mandatory amount of stable funding.

Operational risk

The risk of losses due to errors, violations, interruptions, or damage caused by internal processes, personnel, systems or by external events. This definition includes legal and compliance risks but excludes strategic and reputational risk. For example, losses arising from the following can be defined as operational: internal or external fraud, employment practices and workplace safety, customer claims, product distribution, fines and penalties for regulatory breaches, damage to the Company's physical assets, business disruption and system failures, and management of processes.

Paris Climate Agreement

International treaty on climate change concluded between the member states of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It requires the parties involved to take the necessary actions to limit the further increase in global average temperatures to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to continue efforts to keep the increase to 1.5°C.

Paris-aligned benchmark

Paris-aligned benchmarks are indexes whose constituent companies are aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement. An EU Paris-aligned benchmark consists of underlying assets selected in such a way that the greenhouse gas emissions of the resulting benchmark portfolio are aligned with the long-term global warming target of the Paris Climate Agreement and is also constructed in accordance with the minimum standards under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 and its delegated acts.

Past-due and/or overdrawn impaired exposures

On-balance sheet exposures, other than those classified as non-performing or unlikely to pay that are past due or overdrawn at the reporting date. They represent the total exposure to any borrower not included in the unlikely to pay and non-performing loans categories, who at the reporting date has expired facilities or unauthorised overdrafts that are more than 90 days past due and exceed the materiality thresholds defined in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/171.

PD – Probability of Default

Default Probability of a counterparty entering into a situation of "default" (see item) within a period of one year.

Rating

Evaluation of the quality of a company or its issues of debt securities on the basis of the company's financial soundness and prospects. This evaluation is made either by specialist agencies or by the bank on the basis of internal models, if applied.

ROAC – Return on Allocated Capital

An indicator calculated both as the ratio of net profit (loss) for the period and the regulatory capital of the period and as the ratio between net profit (loss) for the period and book value of shareholders' equity for the period.

RWA – Risk Weighted Assets

It is the value of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet risk-weighted assets on the basis of different weighting factors according to the class in which the exposure is classified and its credit quality, in accordance with the banking regulations issued by the regulatory authorities for the calculation of the solvency ratios.

Sensitivity

It identifies the situation of greater or lesser sensitivity with which certain assets or liabilities react to changes in interest rates or other benchmarks.

Systemic Risk Buffer

Article 133 of the CRD provides for the possibility that each Member State may introduce a Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB) for the financial sector or for one or more subsets of that sector, on all exposures or on a subset of exposures, in order to prevent and mitigate macro-prudential or systemic risks not covered by the CRR and Articles 130 and 131 of the same Directive, in the sense of a risk of disruption to the financial system which may have serious negative consequences for the financial system and the real economy of a given Member State. For banks and banking groups authorised in Italy, the possibility of introducing a capital buffer against systemic risk was adopted by the Bank of Italy in the update No. 38 of Circular No. 285.

SME

Small Medium Enterprises.

Tier 1 Capital

Tier 1 capital consists of Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) and Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1).

Tier 1 Capital ratio

The percentage of a bank's Tier 1 Capital to its risk weighted assets "RWA – Risk Weighted Assets" (see item).

Tier 2 Capital

Tier 2 capital is mainly composed of eligible subordinated liabilities not included in Tier 1 capital (see item).

Total Capital

The own funds of a bank consist of a series of regulatory defined items (excluding the negative items to be deducted), classified based on capital quality and loss absorbing capacity. From January 1, 2014, after the CRR came into force, Own Funds consists of the sum of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital.

Glossary

Trading book

Positions held for trading are those held intentionally for a subsequent sale in the near term and/or assumed with the intention of benefiting, in the short term, from the differences between buying and selling prices, or other price or interest rate interest variations.

Unlikely to Pay

On-balance and off-balance sheet exposures that meet the definition of unlikely to pay, which do not meet the conditions to be classified as bad loans. The classification as “unlikely to pay” derives from the assessment of the debtor’s unlikeliness (without actions such as realisation of collateral) to repay fully his credit obligation (principal and/or interest). This assessment is made independently of any past due and unpaid amount (or instalment). The classification of an exposure as unlikely to pay is not necessarily tied to evident issues (non-repayment) but is rather linked to indicators of a potential default of the borrower.

Declaration of the Manager in charge for preparing the Company’s financial reports

The undersigned Erick Vecchi, as Manager in charge for preparing the Company’s financial reports of FinecoBank S.p.A.

DECLARES

that, pursuant to article 154-bis of the “Consolidated Law on Financial Intermediation”, the information disclosed in this document corresponds to the accounting documents, books and records

Milan, July 29th, 2026

FinecoBank S.p.A.
The Manager Responsible for preparing
the Company's Financial Reports
Erick Vecchi

Statement of compliance with formal policy and internal processes, systems and controls

The undersigned, Alessandro Foti, as Chief Executive Officer and General Manager, and Lorena Pelliciari, as Chief Financial Officer of FinecoBank S.p.A.

CERTIFY

in accordance with the disclosure requirements pursuant to Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (as amended), that the information provided pursuant to the aforementioned Part Eight has been prepared in accordance with the internal control processes agreed upon at the level of the management body.

Milan, July 29th, 2026

FinecoBank S.p.A.
The Chief Executive Officer and
General Manager
Alessandro Foti

FinecoBank S.p.A.
The Chief Financial Officer
Lorena Pelliciari

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