Pillar 3 Published on 31 December 2025

Introduction

The following information relates to the risks of QNB Paris Branch and is disclosed in accordance with the disclosure requirements of Pillar III of the Basel Accords, transposed into European law through Regulation (EU) n° 575/2013 (CRR) as amended by Regulation n° 2019/876 of 20 May 2019 (CRR2) and by Regulation n°2024/1623 of 31 May 2024 (CRR3) and Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD IV) as amended by Directive 2019/878/EU of 20 May 2019 (CRD V) and by Directive 2024/1619 of 31 May 2024 (CRD VI).

More specifically, this information is disclosed on the basis of the requirements set out in article 433c of CRR3, as the establishment falls into the category of “other non-listed establishments”.

This document presents all of the qualitative and quantitative statements (excluding the “Remuneration” statements) based on data as at 31 December 2025 applicable to the establishment under Pillar 3.

The information presented in this document takes into account the changes brought about by the Implementing Regulation (EU) n°2024/3172 of 29 November 2024 with regard to the prudential disclosure requirements to which QNB Paris is subject.

Pillar 3

Pillar 3 disclosure statement

The General Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective internal control structure governing the establishment's disclosures, including those made under Pillar III.

In this context, I certify that QNB Paris is publishing the information required under Part Eight of Regulation (EU) n° 575/2013 of the Parliament and of the Council in accordance with the formal policies and internal procedures, systems and controls.

Having taken all reasonable steps to do so, I confirm that the information provided as at 31 December 2025 has been subjected to the same level of internal audit as the other information provided as part of the establishment's financial report.

Alexandre ZIBAUT

QNB Paris CEO

1. Governance and risk management

Risk is an integral part of QNB Paris business and decision-making process. QNB Group's and QNB Paris's sustainable performance depends on our ability to manage risk at all levels. As a result, QNB Paris has a robust risk management governance structure and framework, fully integrated and aligned with the one of the QNB Group that ensures a crucial balance between risk and reward. QNB's risk profile and appetite are approved by the Board of Directors (BOD) and Group Board Risk Committee (GBRC). It then cascaded down in a QNB Paris risk profile and appetite statement.

QNB Paris Risk Appetite Statement is central to the Group's integrated approach to risk management and articulates the risk culture, governance and boundaries of QNB Group and QNB Paris. The QNB Paris Risk Appetite Statement provides a framework for QNB Paris's attitude toward risk-taking and is reviewed, reassessed and agreed alongside QNB Paris's strategic and financial planning process

The identification of principal risks is a process overseen by Group Risk. The material risks are regularly reported to the GBRC and Group Management Risk Committee (GMRC), together with a regular evaluation of the effectiveness of the risk-operating controls. The day-to-day governance is delegated through an Enterprise Risk Management oversight structure and a robust risk control framework. This framework consists of a comprehensive set of policies, standards, procedures and processes designed to identify, measure, monitor, mitigate and report risk in a consistent and effective manner.

Since its creation, and in the framework of its original mission, QNB Paris has carried out a niche activity consisting of assisting Qatari institutional and private investors wishing to invest or settle in France. Thereafter, its activity was extended to the monitoring of major French and European companies with investment projects or commercial activities in Qatar and in the countries where the Group is present in the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

Precisely, QNB Paris activities is as follows:

- Credit activity offered to 3 types of clients: Corporate, Financial Institutions and Individuals;
- Deposits activity: QNB Paris offers several types of deposits products (at sight or term deposits, plain vanilla or structured).

As such, main risks to which QNB Paris exposed are credit risk, ALM risks and operational risk.

1.1 EU OVA: The establishment's approach to risk management

1.1.1. Information on the risk appetite framework

The QNB Paris risk appetite framework is formalised through the Risk Appetite Statement (hereafter RAS).

Organised by generic risk type (credit, ALM and market and operational risk), it includes indicators and limits that are monitored on a monthly basis both internally and vis-à-vis headquarters.

The indicators are based both on QNB Group standards (harmonised indicators within the Group) and on local specificities (risk indicators derived from the QNB Paris strategy, updated annually and presented to headquarters for validation).

The QNB Paris RAS is established within the branch by the QNB Paris Risk Department and validated by the QNB Paris CEO and the Risk Department of the head office. It is updated annually. The last update of the QNB Paris RAS (risk appetite framework/risk strategy, indicators and related limits) took place in the first quarter 2025, concurrently with the update of the QNB Paris Corporate Strategy, approved ultimately in February 2025.

The RAS indicators are calculated and reported monthly, both internally and to the Group's Risk Management department. They are also reviewed by the QNB Paris Risk Committee, which meets quarterly.

1.1.2. Information on the risk governance structure

a. Permanent control:

First level controls

Placed under the responsibility of each business line, under managerial supervision, the first-level permanent control within the establishment is intended to implement prevention and total control of the risks.

It is organised in such a way as to ensure a separation between the various actors who are called upon to intervene either as applicants for a transaction, in charge of its execution or its validation after verification and control of the transaction.

Permanent second level control

The main objectives assigned to the second level of permanent internal control are the following:

- Ensure the implementation, review and execution of the control plan
- Ensure the verification of the effectiveness of the system and the implementation of 1st level controls
- Check the effectiveness and relevance of the 1st level control
- Check the compliance with procedures and their correct application
- Follow-up on recommendations and action and remediation plans
- Raise awareness and support the various business lines in the implementation of their controls

The main players in second-level permanent control are the Risk Department, the Compliance and Internal Control Department and the Finance Department.

b. Periodic control

The QNB Paris periodic control is carried out by the QNB Group Internal Audit Department (GIAD). According to the terms of the SLA signed between QNB Paris and GIAD, the scope of the audited activities is set by GIAD. However, QNB Paris may, on its own initiative and in addition to the assignments decided by GIAD, mandate GIAD to perform any audit assignment.
Since January 2024, an Internal Auditor has joined QNB Paris. Reporting functionally to the General Manager of QNB Paris and hierarchically to the QNB Group Internal Audit (GIAD), he/she carries out periodic control missions within QNB Paris, in addition to those carried out by the Group's periodic control.

c. Composition of the QNB Paris risk department as at 31.12.2025:

The QNB Paris risk department consists of:

- a department head, Senior Vice President Risk;
- one Assistant Vice President Credit;
- two Credit Risk Analysts (one Senior Manager Credit Analysis and one Manager Credit Analysis);
- two Credit Administration Officers (one Senior Manager Credit Administation and one Manager Credit Administation);
- one Assistant Vice President Risk (ALM and Market Risk Manager).

d. Roles of effective managers in defining the overall risk strategy

The QNB Paris RAS is established within the branch by the QNB Paris Risk Department and validated by the QNB Paris CEO and the Risk Department of the head office.

e. Internal risk monitoring and management committee

QNB Paris has several internal committees dedicated to risk monitoring and management:

- Risk Committee;
- Credit Committee;
- ALM Committee.

The Risk Committee, which meets quarterly and whose missions are mainly based on the following axes:

- Ensure that the risks incurred by QNB Paris are within the risk appetite framework and established limits;
- Review the effectiveness of the processes by which QNB Paris identifies, measures, mitigates, manages and reports branch risks and ensure the implementation of action plans to improve processes where necessary.
- Review reports assessing the overall risk profile of Paris.

The Credit Committee, whose missions are mainly based on the following axes:

- Recommend and approve credit proposals (new transactions or annual reviews) to the Group Credit Department and/or the Group Credit Committee
- Provide overall supervision and governance of the credit granting process, monitor the performance of the credit portfolio and monitor compliance with the credit risk appetite framework (monitoring of breaches of individual counterparty limits or general limits by economic sector or country, monitoring of annual reviews and monitoring of covenants).
- The Credit Committee meets as often as necessary according to the need to examine files and at least once a month.

The ALM (Assets Liabilities Management) Committee meets monthly. It examines the reporting on liquidity, interest rate and foreign exchange risks and validates the strategies needed to maintain the risks within the risk appetite framework.

1.1.3. Scope and nature of reporting and/or risk assessment systems

a. Summary description of reporting used for credit risk management

Monthly reports are produced by the QNB Paris Risk Department and sent to the head office and to the QNB Paris General Management. These reports mainly cover the credit portfolio allocation by economic sector and by internal rating, the real estate financing portfolio, the large exposures (over QAR 200 million or about EUR 50 million) as well as credit operations restructured or rescheduled.

b. Summary description of the reporting used for the management of the overall interest rate risk

The reporting used for global interest rate risk management is the IRRBB report. It is prepared each month by the QNB Paris Risk Department and sent to the QNB Paris CEO and to the QNB Head Office Risk Department and is reviewed by the ALM Committee. Interest rate risk is controlled by limits applied to several indicators:

- The bank's overall sensitivity;
- Sensitivities by bank maturity tenor;
- Earning at Risk (impact on the net interest margin of a parallel movement of 100 bps in the yield curve);
- The Economic Value of Equity (net present value).

Interest rate risk is measured by the QNB Paris Risk Department, which produces a monthly IRRBB report. The data is taken from an ALM system from a leading provider which has been deployed by the head office.

The measurement of the overall interest rate risk monitoring is carried out on the basis of statistical gaps. The monitoring indicators include the sensitivity of the net present value to a parallel shock of 0.01%, 1%, but also to steepening, flattening and inversion scenarios of the yield curve.

The rate limits per tenor and overall are limits defined for a rate change of 1 bp (0.01%). These limits are reviewed annually. The EaR and EVE limits are set as a percentage of the budgeted net interest margin for the current year. These limits are also reviewed annually.

All of these limits are validated by the QNB Paris ALM Committee.

c. Summary description of the reporting used for liquidity risk management

QNB Paris has a daily schedule covering its entire portfolio, enabling it to anticipate any mismatch between use and resources and to manage its refinancing on a daily basis.

In addition, the major balances are monitored by the QNB Paris Risk Department, which reports weekly on liquidity risk.

This reporting determines the liquidity gaps according to two approaches (contractual and behavioural) and according to several maturity bands ranging from 1 day to more than 3 months.

This reporting is sent to the ALM department at the head office and is also reviewed by the QNB Paris ALM Committee.

1.1.4. Information on the main features of the information and risk assessment systems

The limits governing the risks incurred by QNB Paris, mainly credit, liquidity, interest rate, foreign exchange and operational risks are reviewed annually.

1.1.5. Risk management strategies and processes in place for each separate risk category:

a. Presentation of the main risks generated by the activities carried out by the establishment

The main risks generated by the activities carried out by QNB Paris are the following:

- Credit risk;
- ALM risk;
- Operational risk.

The strategies and processes for managing these risks are described above.

b. Reputation risk assessment and control

The activities of QNB Paris are in strict compliance with the provisions specific to banking and financial activities. In particular, QNB Paris is committed to preserving and enhancing its image by relying on:

- *Targeting of its potential clients*: its business model is based on serving mainly Qatari clients and/or a clientele that is in most cases that of the Group or one of the Group's subsidiaries/branches. This is a well-identified clientele with well-documented KYC records and economic ties to Qatar or the group that justify the business relationship.

- *Targeting of its partners:* In line with its risk appetite policy, QNB Paris is "diligent" in selecting its suppliers, partners and intermediaries by conducting investigations to assess the degree of operational risk in dealing with these third parties.

- *Its transparency and business ethics:* QNB Paris, like its parent company, pays particular attention to the issues of conflict of interest, internal fraud and whistleblowing and has specialised procedures and awareness training for these topics. Similarly, QNB Paris employees follow a code of conduct in line with the Group's values and guidelines. QNB Paris also implements Chinese walls and segregation of duties to control these risks.

- *A permanent watch on unfavourable media:* QNB Paris attaches great importance to negative news that may concern a client or type of client of the group or even a sector of activity and endeavours to carry out a systematic scan of its clientele. QNB Paris ensures that its employees behave fairly towards clients and that its practices are honest. It also attaches importance to client satisfaction, particularly through its complaints management. For example, the client complaint and grievance procedure requires that any complaint or grievance be immediately forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer and the Head of Compliance and Internal Control. The employees concerned are informed of the incident and the complaint or claim is reviewed by the General Management in the presence of the compliance officer. All necessary steps are taken as quickly as possible to satisfy clients and protect the bank's interests: except in exceptional circumstances, the client receives a reply within 15 working days.

- *The application of a fair and equitable HR policy to all its employees and the competence of its employees:* QNB Paris aims to maintain its image as an employer of choice, in particular by practising a policy of non-discrimination in hiring and heterogeneity in the profiles sought. In addition, the QNB Group sends out an annual satisfaction questionnaire to all of its employees.

- *Its profitability and growth prospects:* For the past years, the branch has been engaged in controlled growth, with a business model that has been modified at the margin, with risks remaining under control and a team strengthening its support functions, in particular risk, compliance and internal control.

In addition, QNB Paris ensures of the appropriate behaviour of its employees towards customers and the integrity of its commercial practices. It also attaches importance to the satisfaction of its customers, in particular through its management of complaints.

In this context, the QNB Paris complaints management was strengthened in 2023 resulting, among other things, in:

- The creation of an email address dedicated to receiving customer complaints, to which only the General Manager and the Compliance & Internal Control department are recipients;
- Clarification of the different channels for transmitting a complaint;
- The provision on the QNB Paris website and at the agency reception of a new explanatory brochure for customers.

The concerned employees are informed of the incident and the complaint or claim is then studied by the concerned department and during a dedicated committee under the responsibility of the General Manager, including the Head of the concerned department, the Head of Operations as well as the Head of Compliance.

The necessary measures are then taken as quickly as possible in order to satisfy customers and preserve the interests of the bank in line with regulatory obligations in this area.

c. Description of the stress scenarios used to measure the risk incurred in the event of a sharp change in market parameters and the contingency plans put in place to deal with a liquidity crisis

QNB Paris is simulating 3 scenarios as part of the liquidity stress tests. These liquidity stress tests were validated by the ALM Committee. The 3 constructed scenarios are in order of increasing severity:

i. Idiosyncratic Scenario with one scenario impacting QNB Paris only;

ii. Market Wide Scenario with a systemic scenario in which a major event affects liquidity in general;

iii. Combined Scenario in which the two previous scenarios are combined.

The result of the stress test is a survival period of the Bank in days. At 31/12/2025, the survival period was over 90 days for scenarios (i) and (ii) and 31 days for scenario (iii). It is important to note that the QNB head office is committed to covering the needs of its branch office at all times.

It should be noted that a Contingency Funding Plan has been drafted to respond to a liquidity crisis situation or a forecast of a liquidity crisis situation. It is reviewed and tested annually. Last testing of this Contingency Funding Plan was performed on 2025 and results were presented to Paris ALM Committee. Last review of the Contingency Funding Plan was finalized in early 2025 and the document was ultimately approved by GMRC (Group Management Risk Committee at the Head Office level in May 2025.

1.2 EU OVB: Publication of information on governance mechanisms

1.2.1. Management functions performed by members of the management body

Governance organisation at the Paris branch level

The QNB Paris CEO is the representative of the Group Chief Executive Officer. He is therefore the effective manager of the Paris branch in this report. The General Manager is also an effective manager under French law. In accordance with the requirements of the Monetary and Financial Code, a second effective manager is appointed and approved by the ACPR. This is the Director of Operations.

The QNB Paris effective managers do not exercise any management functions other than those performed within QNB Paris.

1.2.2. Information on the recruitment policy for the selection of effective managers and their knowledge, skills and expertise.

The recruitment policy for the selection of effective managers is based on the principles set by the competent authority, the ACPR.

In this context, the effective managers of QNB Paris have, at all times, the necessary good character, knowledge, skills and experience to perform their duties. In addition, they collectively have the knowledge, skills and experience to understand the full range of the QNB Paris activities, including the principal risks involved.

Finally, each effective manager must demonstrate honesty, integrity and independence of mind in order to ensure management in a sound and prudent manner.

1.2.3. Set-up of a separate risk committee

A separate Risk Committee has been established and meets each quarter.

1.2.4. Risk information flow to the management body.

a. Calculation and reporting of risk appetite indicators in the context of the risk strategy and policy

The RAS (Risk Appetite Statement) indicators are calculated and reported monthly both internally (including to the QNB Paris CEO) and to the Group's Risk department.

b. Governance - information be provided to the effective managers

Monthly report related to Credit Risk are provided to the QNB Paris CEO.

The QNB Paris CEO is also the recipient of all risk reports, notably in the field of ALM and operational risks.

The QNB Paris CEO is member of the Credit Committee (as Chairman), the Risk Committee (as Chairman) and the ALM Committee. As such, he receives all documents presented and examined by these bodies.

c. Information provided on possible changes in the texts applicable to the operations performed

A regulatory watch committee meeting is held every quarter to identify new legal and regulatory provisions, their potential impacts and to define an action plan for compliance. The various departments of the branch are represented by a permanent member of this committee and are thus informed of the regulatory developments relating to their activity.

2. Key indicators: EU KM1 - Template for key indicators

		a	e
		31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Available own funds (in EUR)			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	724 270 673	589 706 433
2	Tier 1 capital	724 270 673	589 706 433
3	Total capital	724 270 673	589 706 433
Risk-weighted exposure amounts (in EUR)			
4	Total risk exposure amount	5 658 243 387	4 726 414 436
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	5 658 243 387	4 726 414 436
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	12,8%	12,5%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	12,8%	12,5%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	12,8%	12,5%
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	12,8%	12,5%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	12,8%	12,5%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	12,8%	12,5%
Additional own funds requirements (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0,0%	0,0%
7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	0,0%	0,0%
7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	0,0%	0,0%
7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8,0%	8,0%
Combined buffer (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2,5%	2,5%
8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	0,0%	0,0%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0,5%	0,3%
9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0,0%	0,0%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0,0%	0,0%
10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0,0%	0,0%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3,0%	2,8%
11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	11,0%	10,8%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8,3%	8,0%
Leverage ratio			
13	Total exposure measure	0,00	0,00
14	Leverage ratio (%)	0,00	0,00
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)			
14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0,0%	0,0%
14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	0,0%	0,0%
14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	0,0%	0,0%
Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)			
14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0,0%	0,0%
14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	0,0%	0,0%

		31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (EUR)			
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	834 441 962	798 306 957
16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	2 825 860 411	2 162 589 021
16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	5 420 741 617	3 766 947 596
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	706 465 103	540 647 255
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	118%	148%
Net Stable Funding Ratio			
18	Total available stable funding	0,00	0,00
19	Total required stable funding	0,00	0,00
20	NSFR ratio (%)	0%	0%

QNB Paris benefits from an exemption from leverage ratio and NSFR requirements.

3. Risk categories:

3.1 Credit risk: EU CRA - Qualitative information on credit risk

The credit activity of QNB Paris is based on the following axes:

- Activity with Corporate
  - o Types of clients
    - Subsidiaries or branches of major Qatari companies
    - Large French or European companies;
    - Traders in Swiss or European agricultural or energy commodities;
    - Large African public or semi-public companies.
  - o Products marketed:
    - Loans: real estate loans, hotel loans, structured financing, participation in syndicated financing, bilateral credit lines, overdraft facilities, discounting, non-recourse discounting;
    - Trade finance: issuance of market, financial and rental guarantees, issuance of standby letters of credit, opening of documentary credits and confirmation of documentary credits.
- Activity with Banks: management of relations with African banks (coverage of financial establishments in North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa for the group from Paris). The offered products are “Export Finance” products: confirmation and notification of letters of credit, discounting of letters of credit, discounting of endorsed bills of exchange, issuing or reissuing of international bank guarantees.
- Retail activity
  - o Types of clients: almost exclusively non-resident clients (mainly Qatari), clients of the international QNB network;
  - o The marketed products are mainly home loans and, to a lesser extent, personal loans and overdraft facilities.

3.1.1 Risk Appetite Statement

QNB Paris’ risk appetite framework is formalised through the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). Organised by generic risk type (credit, ALM and market and operational risk), it includes indicators and limits that are monitored on a monthly basis both internally and vis-à-vis headquarters.

The indicators are based both on QNB Group standards (harmonised indicators within the Group) and on local specificities (risk indicators derived from the QNB Paris strategy, updated annually and presented to headquarters for validation).

The QNB Paris RAS is updated annually. The last update took place in Q1 2025 and was concurrent with the update of the QNB Paris Corporate Strategy. New QNB Paris RAS metrics and limits were implemented in March 2025, following final approval of the QNB Paris Corporate Strategy. New credit risk indicators were introduced and related to sector concentration and single/group obligor limits.

The RAS indicators are calculated and reported monthly both internally and to the Group’s risk department. They are also reviewed by the QNB Paris Risk Committee on a quarterly basis.

3.1.2 Predefined criteria for the selection of credit operations

All credit transactions are subject to case-by-case validation. There is no predefined criteria. However, they are pre-selected in accordance with the branch's strategic and budgetary objectives. These are mainly criteria of geographical and economic coverage:

- Risk on companies with projects in Qatar or GCC countries, particularly in the following sectors: construction, raw materials, defence, manufacturing, industry, oil and gas, telecommunications, services;
- Risk on Qatari companies and individuals with projects in France, particularly in the following sectors: real estate, hotels, retail banking, media, sports;
- Risk on banks in OECD countries and Middle East, North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa;
- Asset financing in EU, Middle East and North African countries;
- Real estate risks on this area's clients in France and Europe.

3.1.3 Description of credit granting procedures

According to a precise and formalised delegated scheme and depending on the size and characteristics of the transaction, credit operations are approved by QNB Paris CEO, QNB Paris Credit Committee, Group Credit Department or Group Credit Committee.

In all cases, credit decisions are based on a comprehensive credit application package composed of the following:

- A credit application prepared by relationship managers;
- An adversarial review carried out locally by QNB Paris Risk Department, which prepares an independent recommendation;
- An internal rating, prepared by relationship manager and controlled/reviewed by Risk department. Each client is rated internally using Credit Lens (Moody's®) for financial and qualitative analysis. The rating is the result of a combination of quantitative assessment (financial factors based on analysis of clients' financial statements) and qualitative assessment (soft factors based on clients' characteristics);
- ESG assessment;
- RAROC calculation (Risk Adjusted Return On Capital).

3.1.4 Credit risk management arrangements

a. Annual review of credit files:

Each credit transaction is reviewed at least annually in the form of a detailed review of the risk of the operation, the evolution of the outstanding amount and the analysis of the client's risk profile. The process is the same as for granting credit.

b. The "Problem Loan Report" process:

On a monthly or quarterly basis and by decision of the parent company (on the proposal of the branch), a detailed review of the files to be monitored is carried out by the account manager and the credit manager, who issue a report explaining:

- The outstanding amount;
- The amount of the requested provision (if any);
- The history of the relationship; the actions taken;
- Proposed actions.

After a study of the file, debts receivable whose recovery has become uncertain lead to the creation of impairment, which is recorded as a deduction from assets, intended to cover the risk of loss. Impairment is calculated debt by debt, taking into account the current value of guarantees received. They are set based upon an analysis of the risk and the guarantees available.

c. Reclassification within internal risk assessment categories, as well as allocations to the accounting headings of doubtful or impaired loans and indication of any adjustment to the level of provisioning

Any reclassification needs to be approved by the Head Office Credit Department, on the recommendation of the branch. The internal rating is reviewed at each annual renewal or as part of the Problem Loan Report process. These rating changes are listed and reported to the Head Office Credit Department on a monthly basis. The criteria for determining that a facility is non-performing are in credit policies.

The accounting valuation of expected credit losses (IFRS9 provision) is performed according to the methodology established by the QNB Group. It should be noted that while these expected losses are recognised in the financial reports transmitted to the QNB Group and established under IFRS, they are not recognised in the financial statements established under French accounting standards.

d. Stress tests:

Each month, two stress scenario reports are prepared:

- A test on the value of real estate on which QNB Paris has a security interest: lender's lien, conventional mortgage or negative pledge. This test determines whether the bank is able to withstand a decline in the value of the assets by 25%, 50% and 75%.
- A test on the value of shares in companies on which QNB Paris has a pledge. This test determines whether the bank is able to withstand a decline in the value of the shares by 25%, 50% and 75%.

e. Credit risk exposure limit framework

i. Definition and updating of limits

Limits are set on a case-by-case basis, following the credit granting process described above, as follows:

- **By counterparty:** some counterparties are assigned an overall limit to issue a certain type of transaction:
  - Limits assigned to banks: per bank and per transaction (loans, letters of credit, letters of guarantee, discounts);
  - Limits on the issuance of off-balance sheet transactions (letters of guarantee, structured letters of credit) by certain companies;
  - Limits on the use of funds by certain clients (revolving credit facilities, overdraft authorisations);
  - Within these overall limits, each operation is considered on a case-by-case basis and approved under the operation selection scheme.
- **Or by operation:** in this case the limit is allocated to a specific operation (loan, temporary overdraft, rental guarantee, etc.).

Each limit must be reviewed or renewed annually, following the same process as for credit granting. The limits for interbank facilities are all reviewed together at the same time, with the last review taking place in the fourth quarter of 2025 for approval by the HO in January 2026.

ii. Monitoring of limits

A daily report edited from the establishment's management system and containing details of limit overruns is sent to the sales team on a daily basis for follow-up and regularisation. It is also forwarded to the Risk Department and the General Manager.

The limits are also reported at the end of each month by the QNB Paris Risk Department. Limit overruns and unpaid instalments are reported in the form of a specific report, the "Monthly Irregular Report", in which the Risk Department draws up a list of cases where the limit has been exceeded and specifies:

- The outstanding amount;
- The history of the relationship;
- The actions taken;
- The proposed actions

This report is sent to the Head Office Credit Department, as well as to the QNB Paris CEO, the Commercial Managers and the Compliance Department.

3.1.5 Concentration risk management

a. By counterparty

i. Counterparty concentration risk monitoring tool

All commitments made, whether in the form of financing or as a signature commitment, are taken into account in the calculation of counterparty risk.

The concentration risk per counterparty is reported monthly in the Credit Concentration Report.

ii. Counterparty exposure limits mechanism

Each commitment decision for any credit operation of any kind (financing, commitment by signature, etc.) is materialised by the approval of a limit, entered into the Bank's information systems.

Compliance with the limits granted per counterparty is monitored daily and reported by the Risk Department at the end of each month. Any overruns are reported in the irregular report and dealt with on a case-by-case basis by the commercial managers under the supervision of Risk.

b. By sector:

i. Sector concentration risk monitoring tool

The monitoring and reporting of sector concentration risk is carried out by the Risk Department. This monitoring is reported monthly to the parent company and to the branch's General Management.

ii. Sectoral exposure limit mechanism

The branch's general strategy, including credit risks and in particular the establishment's current and future credit risk appetite, is prepared by the relationship managers with the support of Risk Management and then presented by the General Management to the parent company's Credit Committee, chaired by the Group's Chief Executive Officer, which gives its approval on this basis. This strategy determines the limits by geographical area, economic sector, rating and counterparty. In addition, files are studied on a case-by-case basis when a financing opportunity is presented and validated (except for facilities under the delegation of the Chief Executive Officer) by the parent company, which controls the overall limits. Compliance with the limits granted per counterparty is monitored by the Risk Department.

c. By geographical area:

Country limits are set at Group level by the bank's Board of Directors. These limits are transmitted annually to the branch that acts within these limits. The monitoring and reporting of concentration risk by geographical area is done manually by the Risk Department. This monitoring is presented to the branch's General Management in the Risk Committee.

3.1.6 Staffing and hierarchical and functional positioning of the unit responsible for monitoring and controlling credit risks

The QNB Paris Risk Department is responsible for monitoring and controlling credit risks. In 2025, the number of staff responsible for monitoring and controlling credit risks was six (Head of Risk, Credit Risk Manager, two Credit Analysts, one Credit Administration Supervisor and one Credit Administration Manager). The Risk Department reports to the QNB Paris CEO and functionally to Group Risk and Group Credit departments of the parent company.

3.1.7 Governance roles and responsibilities

The branch's general strategy, including credit risks and all risk to which QNB Paris is exposed to and in particular the establishment's current and future credit risk appetite, is prepared by the relationship managers with the support of Risk Management and then presented by the General Management to the parent company's Credit Committee, chaired by the Group's Chief Executive Officer, which gives its approval on this basis. This strategy determines the limits by geographical area, economic sector, rating and counterparty. The last validated strategy is from 2025, ultimately approved in February 2025. The Branch Risk Committee meets quarterly and reviews the overall risk strategy in general and credit risk in particular, based on portfolio presentations.

3.2 Market risk: EU MRA - Qualitative information on market risk

QNB Paris does not engage in any proprietary trading activities. Commitments that may constitute exposure to market price risk - forward interest rate transactions - are only entered into with the Head Office Treasury and only to hedge client lending transactions requiring the implementation of interest adjustment arrangements.

The only positions taken by QNB Paris are in high quality liquid assets in order to comply with the Short Term Liquidity Ratio (Liquidity Coverage Ratio or LCR) required by the EU CRD IV.

The size and composition of the portfolio is reviewed once a month according to the liquidity needs of the branch. As of 31.12.2025, the portfolio consisted in bonds denominated in Euro and in US dollar. The investments are managed through a procedure that specifies the stakeholders, the risk profile of the bonds and also of the portfolio, the specific monitoring of the portfolio and the proactive warning indicators. Each investment must be validated by the monthly Asset-Liability Committee.

3.3 Liquidity risk: EU LIQA - Qualitative information on liquidity risk

3.3.1 Liquidity risk management framework

QNB Paris' liquidity risk management framework generally relies on the principle of matched funding, which implies that commercial client transactions (Loans/Deposits) are fully matched with a corresponding transaction with QNB Head Office in terms of currency, amount, duration, amortization profile and rate type/index.

A limited amount of deposit funding is retained locally to provide financing for a small number of exceptions to the matched funding principle relate to:

- The euro bond portfolio (HQLA portfolio);
- Selected commercial transactions, subject to defined criteria around tenor / currency, up to a capped amount.

As a result of the matched funding principle, liquidity risk is effectively transferred to QNB Head Office and Paris branch' liquidity risk is considered to be low.

3.3.2 Tools and methodology used for liquidity risk management

QNB Paris has a daily schedule covering its entire portfolio, which allows to anticipate any mismatch between cash inflows and outflows and to manage its refinancing on a day-to-day basis.

In addition, the ALM function is handled by Paris Risk Department, which prepares a weekly report on liquidity risk.

This report identifies liquidity gaps using two approaches (contractual and behavioral) and across several maturity bands ranging from 1 day to over 3 months.

The report is reviewed by the ALM Committee.

3.3.3 Description of financing plan

QNB Paris financing plan is as follows:

- Deposits collected by QNB Paris are transferred to the QNB Group headquarters;
- QNB Paris refinances all its commercial transactions to QNB head office on an individual basis, except for selected commercial transaction self-funding by QNB Paris. The self-funding set-up is approved and monitored by QNB Paris ALCO.

3.3.4 Liquidity risk monitoring system

QNB Paris defined a comprehensive set of limits relating to regulatory ratios (LCR and NSFR) but also to concentration ratios (top 20 liquidity providers, largest liquidity provider) expressed in relation to the total deposit level.
The risk limits are reported in the weekly liquidity risk reporting as well as to the ALM committee.

The limits are set QNB Paris Risk department and approved by QNB Paris Management QNB Paris ALM committee.

Additionally, a projection of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) for the end of the month is made before each ALM committee to allow the committee to take appropriate actions regarding the bond portfolio volume (purchasing, renewing maturing bonds, etc.).

Finally, compliance with the limits is analyzed monthly by the ALM Committee.

3.4 Operational risk: EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk

3.4.1 Structure, processes and organisation of operational risk

Operational risk management is part of an overall risk assessment conducted within the Group, which is summarised by the Group Risk Department and reviewed by the Group Risk Committee each quarter.

The QNB Paris operational risk management mechanism is in line with the QNB Group Operational Risk Strategy. The main pillars are:

- Operational risk mapping, called RCSA (Risk and Control Self-Assessment), updated annually;
- KRI (Key Risk Indicators) monthly reporting;
- Operational incident reporting in case of an event (QNEP - QNB Notifiable Event Process);
- The Risk Mitigating Action (RMA) plan.

The RCSA (Risk and Control Self-Assessment) is prepared by QNB Paris and is subject to a double validation. First internally, within QNB Paris, then by the Group's risk department.

The format of the monthly KRI reporting is established by the Group's risk department, which determines the indicators and the applicable limits. Reporting is done monthly by the QNB Paris risk department and sent to the Group risk department and QNB Paris Risk Committee.

Operational incident reports - QNEP - are prepared by the QNB Paris teams, reviewed by the QNB Paris Risk Department and sent to the QNB Paris CEO for validation and submission to the Group Risk Department.

Risk mitigation plans - RMAs - are actions taken by QNB Paris departments in order to reduce operational risks. RMAs help to manage action plans to reduce operational risks, define responsibilities, forecast completion dates and allow regular monitoring of their progress.

Operational risk is integrated into the governance of QNB Paris, with this subject being regularly discussed by the Management Committee (frequency of meetings: at least monthly) and the Risk Committee (frequency of meetings: quarterly).

In addition, operational risk is also integrated into the governance of the QNB Group through the Group Operational Risk Management Committee - International Branches. This committee, created in 2018, is a specialised committee of the Group Management Risk Committee. It meets quarterly and is responsible for establishing, updating and reviewing procedures to identify, monitor, review and reduce operational risk. QNB Paris participates in this committee, with its Head of Risk as a member.

3.4.2 Description of the types of operational risks to which the establishment is exposed

Control of operational risks:

The types of operational risks to which QNB Paris is exposed are those defined by international standards:

- Internal fraud risk;
- External fraud risk;
- Information and cyber security risk;
- Risk related to employment and safety practices in the workplace;
- Customer, product and business practices risk;
- Risk of damage to technology and infrastructure, including physical assets;
- Risk related to the execution, delivery and management of processes.

Risk mapping

The operational risk map, called RCSA (Risk and Control Self-Assessment), is updated annually. Prepared by the QNB Paris risk department, the RCSA identifies and measures the key operational risks of each QNB Paris activity/ department, describes the existing controls and assesses their effectiveness.

Each identified risk is assessed according to criteria of severity/impact and frequency/probability of occurrence.

The RCSA also indicates the actions to be taken in the event that the level of residual risk is considered excessive. This risk mapping is updated annually, or more frequently if deemed necessary. The last update was finalised in Q1 2026.

3.4.3 Operational risk measurement and control - Summary description of reporting used for operational risk measurement and management

In addition to risk mapping, the main reporting tool used to measure and manage operational risk is the monthly Key Risk Indicators (KRI) report.

The KRI is prepared by the QNB Paris risk department on the basis of information provided by the bank's various departments. It is organised by type of risk (mainly operational risk, but also legal risk, reputation risk, IT risk/IT security) and makes it possible to assess the general state of the entire establishment from an operational risk point of view. The KRI consists of 40 indicators, which are updated at least once a year to reflect new activities or risks that have emerged during the year. Limits are associated with each indicator according to three alert indicator levels ("green": risk within appetite "orange": to be monitored, "red": action to be taken).

3.4.4 Operational risk mitigation

a. Description of specific procedures for the control of internal and external fraud risk:

External fraud involves losses resulting from the actions of third parties intended to commit fraud or misappropriation of assets or to violate a legal or regulatory provision. It is minimised by keeping and monitoring a register of incoming mail and a register of visits. In addition, with regard to means of payment, all transfer orders and cheque issues over EUR 5,000 are subject to telephone confirmation with the client by the account manager as to the reality of the payment request and the beneficiary of the transaction. On return from clearing, cheques are checked against the beneficiary information obtained directly from the client at the time of issue by telephone verification by the account manager.

b. Processes to help mitigate the risk of internal fraud:

The instruction and funds transfer processes, on the SEPA system or by SWIFT message, systematically require the validation of two operators different from the one who entered the instruction.

Capture of credit limits in the system is also subject to maker/checker system which require the validation of a manager different from the one who entered the limit.

- Dormant and suspense accounts are subject to specific control processes. Unannounced and independent safe checks are carried out every month by the Internal Control and Compliance Department in order to check, on the one hand, that the main cash desk was properly maintained and, on the other hand, to verify the adequacy of the existing cash desk with the accounting balance throughout the previous month.

c. General description of the contingency and business continuity plan:

The QNB Paris emergency and business continuity plan is formalised in a single document, the QNB Paris Business Continuity Plan (hereinafter "BCP"). The BCP was reviewed in 2025, in two stages.

Firstly, the BIA (Business Impact Analysis) was reviewed and updated in Q3 2025. The reviews and updates included the following topics:

- Key business processes;
- MAO (Maximum Acceptable Outage) and RTO (Recovery Time Objective);
- Identification of dedicated staff and their equipment, including IT tools.

Then, the BCP was updated in light of the updated BIA. The updated BCP was validated in December 2025 at the local level (validation by the QNB Paris CEO) and by the head office (validation by the Head of Business Continuity within the QNB Group Risk Department). It was distributed to all QNB Paris staff. This single document notably deals with:

- The governance applicable to contingency planning and business continuity;
- The objectives of the contingency and business continuity plan and the selected scenarios;
- The overall architecture of the emergency and business continuity plan and the related organisation;
- The scope of activities covered by the emergency and business continuity plan;
- Solutions implemented or planned to respond to the envisaged emergency situations.

Formalization of procedures, summary description of backup and fallback sites:

The BCP was updated to take into account the lessons learned from the activation of the BCP in 2020 in the context of the Covid-19 epidemic and the new measures and solutions deployed by QNB Paris, particularly in the area of teleworking. At the same time, IT back-up procedures were integrated into the operational procedures applied by the IT department, particularly in the context of periodic back-ups. They make it possible to implement a back-up plan by making daily back-ups of data on magnetic tapes and on a remote server in order to be able to restore them on the back-up site, which also benefits from access to all of the head office computer systems used by the establishment in a secure environment.

Testing of the contingency and business continuity plan

The contingency and business continuity plan is subject to several tests conducted on an annual basis:

- A restoration and connectivity test from the main backup site;
- A comprehensive test of the QNB Group's BCP, which integrates QNB Paris for the network with the head office, information and communication systems.

The tests conducted in 2025 did not reveal any anomalies.

4. Capital and capital requirements

4.1 EU OVC: ICAAP information

Capital adequacy assessment method.

- **ICAAP:**

An ICAAP process is in place at QNB Group level. It enables the QNB Group, its subsidiaries and branches to maintain a rigorous and forward-looking assessment of capital adequacy through the dynamic identification and internal assessment of its risks and corresponding capital requirements. The evolution of the valuation and management processes ensures that QNB's capital is sufficient to support business growth and regulatory requirements under both favourable and unfavourable conditions.

As part of this assessment, the financial projections of the income statement and balance sheet of each subsidiary and branch are aggregated and used to calculate and compare the Group's capital requirements and capital resources.

ICAAP is also a useful process for documenting the link between QNB's capital management and its risk appetite, business strategy and risk management, thereby ensuring that capital is managed appropriately and used effectively. In practical terms, this means that QNB's capital target is a key element for risk-adjusted pricing for each transaction, setting limits at client, entity and country level for example.

- **Stress test:**

As part of the QNB Group's risk management framework, financial planning, capital and recovery processes, the Group uses stress tests to assess its capital adequacy under adverse but plausible scenarios. The group stress tests are the sum of the impacts of the entity-specific scenarios for each of its subsidiaries and international branches.

For the QNB Paris branch, this includes the scenario of a recovery from the global credit crisis. Management actions are included to give a before and after impact on QNB's earnings and capital in the stress scenarios.

The results of the Group's recent stress tests (conducted quarterly or more regularly as required) show that the post-mitigation stressed capital ratios would remain above the minimum regulatory capital requirements and meet operational needs over the planning horizon.

4.2 EU OV1: Overview of total exposure amounts

		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
		a	b	c
		31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	5 528 432 099	4 637 915 661	442 274 567
2	Of which the standardised approach	5 528 432 099	4 637 915 661	442 274 567
3	Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach			
4	Of which: slotting approach			
4a	Of which: equities under the simple risk weighted approach			
5	Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach			
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR			
7	Of which the standardised approach			
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)			
8a	Of which exposures to a CCP			
9	Of which other CCR			
10	Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk			
10a	Of which the standardised approach (SA)			
10b	Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)			
10c	Of which the simplified approach			
15	Settlement risk			
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			
19a	Of which 1250%/deductions			
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)			
21	Of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)			
21a	Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)			
22	Of which the Alternative Internal Models Approach (A-IMA)			
22a	Large exposures			
23	Reclassifications between the trading and non-trading books			
24	Operational risk	129 811 287	88 498 774	10 384 902
24a	Exposures to crypto-assets			
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)			
26	Output floor applied (%)			
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)			
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)			
29	**Total**	**5 658 243 386**	**4 726 414 436**	**452 659 470**

4.3 EU CC1: Composition of regulatory capital

		Amounts (EUR)	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	600 779 725	(a)
1a	of which: Fully paid up capital instruments	600 779 725	(a)
2	Retained earnings	123 970 151	(b)
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves	0	
3a	Funds for general banking risk	0	
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	0	
5	Minority interests amount (allowed in consolidated CET1)	0	
5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	0	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**724 749 877**	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	0,00	
8	Intangible assets net of related tax liability (negative amount)	-479 204	(c)
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) are met) (negative amount)	0	
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	0	
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	0	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets negative amount	0	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	0	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	0	
16	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	0	
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)	0	
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)	0	
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)	0	
20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	0	
20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	0	
20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)	0	
20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	0	
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)	0	
22	Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)	0	
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	0	

25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	0	
25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	0	
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	0	
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	0	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	0	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-479 204	(c)
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**724 270 673**	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments.			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	0	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	0	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	0	
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 4 CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	0	
33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	0	
33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	0	
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	0	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	0	
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	0	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments.			
37	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	0	
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)	0	
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) (negative amount)	0	
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)	0	
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)	0	
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	0	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	0	
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	0	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	0	

Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments.			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	0	
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486 (4) CRR	0	
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	0	
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	0	
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	0	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	0	
50	Credit risk adjustments	0	
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	0	
Tier 2 T2 capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	0	
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)	0	
54	Direct and indirect 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) (negative amount)	0	
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)	0	
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	0	
EU-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	0	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	0	
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	0	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**724 270 673**	
60	**Total Risk exposure amount**	**5 658 243 386**	
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	12,80%	
62	Tier 1 capital	12,80%	
63	Total capital	12,80%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	7,50%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2,50%	
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0,50%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0,00%	
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	0,00%	
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk exposure amount available after meeting the minimum capital requirements**	**8,30%**	

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)	0	
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)	0	
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) are met)	0	
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)	0	
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	0	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	0	
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	0	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	0	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	0	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	0	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0	

4.4 EU CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to the balance sheet in the audited financial statements

		Balance sheet as in published financial statements and under regulatory scope of consolidation (EUR)	Reference
		31/12/2025	
	Assets - *Breakdown by asset clases according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements*		
1	Funds, Central banks, CCP	78 847 666	
2	Due from credit institutions	9 670 583 135	
3	Transactions with clients	2 180 915 080	
4	Bonds and other fixed income securities	835 368 284	
5	Equity and other securities held over the long term	161 727	
6	Intangible assets	479 204	(c)
7	Tangible assets	1 508 183	
8	Other assets	23 846 687	
9	Accruals and deferrals - assets	22 203 313	
10	**Total assets**	**12 813 913 280**	
	Liabilities - *Breakdown by liability clases according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements*		
11	Due to credit institutions	3 801 084 879	
12	Transactions with clients - liabilities	8 195 510 637	
13	Other liabilities	29 646 216	
14	Accruales and deferrals - liabilities	14 974 661	
15	Provisions for contingencies dans expenses	1 479 378	
16	**Total liabilities**	**12 042 695 771**	
	Shareholders' Equity		
17	Share Capital	600 779 726	(a)
18	Carried forward (+/-)	123 970 152	(b)
19	Profit for period (+/-)	46 467 631	
20	**Total shareholders' equity**	**771 217 509**	

5. Credit quaility

5.1 EU CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions.

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures - accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures - accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
		Total	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Total	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3	Total	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Total	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	162 294 247														
010	Loans and advances	11 644 156 303			12 088 153										1 144 604 806	6 605 814
020	*Central banks*															
030	*General governments*	220 806 177														
040	*Credit institutions*	9 494 540 070														
050	*Other financial corporations*	8 285 036														
060	*Non-financial corporations*	1 897 513 411			*4 932 940*										*1 121 590 988*	
070	*Of which SMEs*															
080	*Households*	23 011 609			*7 155 214*										*23 013 817*	*6 605 814*
090	Debt securities	833 562 564														
100	*Central banks*															
110	*General governments*	833 562 564														
120	*Credit institutions*															
130	*Other financial corporations*															
140	*Non-financial corporations*															
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	2 740 406 280														
160	*Central banks*															
170	*General governments*															
180	*Credit institutions*	612 867 149														
190	*Other financial corporations*	22 769 581														
200	*Non-financial corporations*	2 104 650 234														
210	*Households*	119 316														
220	**Total**	**15 380 419 393**			**12 088 153**										**1 144 604 806**	**6 605 814**

5.2 EU CQ1: Credit quality of forborne exposures

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne			On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
			Total	Of which defaulted	Of which impaired			Total	
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits								
010	Loans and advances	5 982 801		4 932 940				5 982 801	0
020	*Central banks*								
030	*General governments*								
040	*Credit institutions*								
050	*Other financial corporations*								
060	*Non-financial corporations*	*5 982 801*		*4 932 940*				*5 982 801*	*0*
070	*Households*								
080	Debt Securities								
090	Loan commitments given								
100	**Total**	**5 982 801**		**4 932 940**				**5 982 801**	**0**

5.3 EU CQ3: Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
		Total	Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days	Total	Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	162 294 247											
010	Loans and advances	11 644 156 303	10 840		12 088 153	4 932 940	372 426						
020	*Central banks*												
030	*General governments*	*220 806 177*											
040	*Credit institutions*	*9 494 540 070*											
050	*Other financial corporations*	*8 285 036*											
060	*Non-financial corporations*	*1 897 513 411*	8 632		4 932 940	4 932 940							
070	*Of which SMEs*												
080	*Households*	*23 011 609*	2 208		7 155 214		372 426						
090	Debt securities	833 562 564											
100	*Central banks*												
110	*General governments*	*833 562 564*											
120	*Credit institutions*												
130	*Other financial corporations*												
140	*Non-financial corporations*												
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	2 740 406 280											
160	*Central banks*												
170	*General governments*												
180	*Credit institutions*	*612 867 149*											
190	*Other financial corporations*	*22 769 581*											
200	*Non-financial corporations*	*2 104 650 234*											
210	*Households*	*119 316*											
220	**Total**	15 380 419 393	10 840	0	12 088 153	4 932 940	372 426	0	0	0	0	0	0

5.4 EU CQ7: Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes

None to report.

6. Correspondence table

Reference	Name of the template	Regulatory reference
EU OVA	Institution's risk management approach	Article 435(1)(a) to (f)
EU OVB	Publication of information on governance mechanism	Article 435(2)(a) to (e)
EU KM1	Model for key indicators	Article 437(a) to (g) Article 438(b)
EU CRA	Qualitative information about credit risk	Article 435(1)(a),(b), (d) and (f)
EU MRA	Qualitative information about market risk	Article 435(1)(a) to (d)
EU LIQA	Qualitative information about liquidity risk	Article 451 bis
EU ORA	Qualitative information about operational risk	Article 435(1)(a) to (d) Article 446
EU OVC	ICAAP information	Article 438(a) and (c)
EU OV1	Overview of total exposure amounts	Article 438(d)
EU CC1	Composition of regulatory capital	Article 437(a), (d), (e) and (f)
EU CC2	Reconciliation of regulatory capital to the balance sheet in the audited financial statements	Article 437(a)
EU CR1	Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions	Article 442 (c) and (e)
EU CQ1	Credit quality of forborne exposures	Article 442 (c)
EU CQ2	Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days	Article 442 (d)
EU CQ7	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes	Article 442 (c)