

*ACTING
EVERY DAY
FOR
TOMORROW*



ANNUAL REPORT

2025

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE ITALIA BANKING GROUP

2025 ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword by the Chairman	4
Corporate Officers and Independent Auditors	6
Key figures	9
Significant events	10
The Crédit Agricole Group worldwide	14
The Crédit Agricole Group in Italy	15
The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group	17
Report and Consolidated Financial Statements including the Consolidated Sustainability Report	101
Annual Report and Financial Statements of Crédit Agricole Italia	603
Annexes	873

FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRMAN

In 2025, the Italian economy achieved again the **good performances posted in the previous year**, driven by domestic demand proving dynamic thanks to growth in consumption, investments and the implementation of the projects under Italy's recovery and resilience plan, the progress placed Italy amongst the most virtuous Countries in Europe in terms of use of the allotted funds. The labour market proved strong, with the unemployment rate at modest levels and an increase in gross disposable income. The progress in the Plan implementation, public finances holding up well and renewed investors' confidence contributed to the several revisions upward that the leading rating agencies made in the year of Italy's performance.

The **Italian banking sector** featured a wave of **consolidation** seeking to increase the system's strength and efficiency. Revenue sources showed increasing diversification, with fees and commissions and trading activities offsetting the decrease in net interest income, while asset quality remained high, with default rates at their all-time low and modest cost of risk. The capital position proved again robust, thus enabling the Groups involved in deal making to fully absorb the related impacts, while also ensuring stronger capital levels.

In this scenario the **Crédit Agricole Italia Group** achieved consolidated statutory net income of **797 million Euros**, essentially in line with the previous year, proving once again able to generate profitability that is both strong and sustainable over time. This performance contributed to that of the Crédit Agricole Group in Italy, which, with all its entities, posted an aggregate net profit of **1.402 billion Euros** and approximately **103 billion Euros in loans to the economy**, establishing Italy even more firmly as Crédit Agricole's second domestic market with over 6 million customers and 16,000 employees

In 2025 the **Medium Term Plan to 2028** of the Group in Italy was presented, which sets out its development directions in order to consolidate its role as the Universal Bank of choice. Through an organic growth path, the goal is to acquire over 6.5 million customers, strengthening its leading position in mortgage loans and in the Agri-Food segment, extending its geographical footprint in the Mid Corporate areas and enhancing its digital services with the Crédit Agricole Italia App and artificial intelligence. Its commitment to sustainability remains core, with a significant increase in loans financing the energy transition of corporates and green building projects.

The Plan can rely on the Bank's capital strength, evidence of which is given by its capital ratios, which stand well above the minimum regulatory requirements. In the reporting period **Moody's** revised the Group's credit rating up to a3 from baa1, acknowledging its sound solvency profile and its robust liquidity position. At the same time, the long-term rating on deposits and that on the Covered Bond issue Premium programme were also revised up, testifying to the excellence reached in the **Covered Bonds** segment, successfully opening 2025 with an issue of 1 billion Euros, which was six times oversubscribed, clear evidence of the appreciation by international investors.

The commercial activity performed well across all segments: 212 thousand new customers were acquired (+13% YoY) and loans were originated for **over 11 billion Euros** providing support to households and businesses and reasserting the Group's long-standing commitment to **energy transition** and the **Agri-Food** segment. The support provided to the agri-food system comprised the confirmation of the strategic partnership with the main trade associations and loans to the segment amounting to 3.4 billion Euros. The Group's commitment to sustainability generated tangible actions: 34% of newly originated loans to corporates was intended to finance their ESG transition, while 30% of newly originated residential mortgage loans concerned properties in energy efficiency classes A or B, markedly increasing vs. the previous year.

In 2025, we once again focused on listening to the needs of our regions and on implementing projects with highly innovative impacts. To this end, many initiatives were carried out with our **shareholder Foundations**, which went alongside the actions deployed by our **Regional Committees**. At the same time, the network of the **Villages by CA** became even stronger thanks to the Villages in Milan, Parma, Padua, Sondrio and Catania, which proved able to accelerate over 200 startups and work with about 100 partner firms in their actions to enhance emerging potentials.

With the opening of the **Hub in Pescara** the Group officially entered Abruzzo – the fourteenth Italian region in which it operates –, while it continued with its social initiatives in favour of children healthcare facilities throughout Italy thanks to the payroll giving scheme, a mechanism based on the active participation of the employees, of the trade unions and of all the entities of the Group.

The Group did not fail to strengthen its commitment to people. Some **important agreements with the trade unions** were reached on innovative measures, such as the extension of the smart working mode to the whole retail commercial network and a generational turnover plan that will be implemented in the 2026-2027 two-year period with **500 new hires**. For the eighteenth year in a row, the Group achieved the **Top Employer** status and continued to invest in training and corporate welfare in order to enhance and reward all its people throughout Italy. Consistently with the “People Project” the onboarding of new hires went on in order to strengthen the structures engaged in the Digital and Technological Transformation, and the Group obtained the **Gender Equality Certification**, a key national scheme, which testifies to the Group’s commitment to enhancing diversities and to investing in projects on inclusion, work-life balance, training, support to women’s careers and closure of gender pay gaps.

The 2025 results give evidence of a path able to combine business performance, strong bonds with local communities and regions, and social responsibility. This was made possible by the engagement of all the Group’s people, who every day translate the Group’s strategic vision into tangible and effective responses to the needs of households and businesses. With our new Medium Term Plan, we have plotted our course for the next years, relying on our strong universal bank model, which makes innovation, sustainability and people enhancement the pillars it rests on. We look to future challenges being fully aware that our strong bonds with local communities and regions and proximity to our customers are the drivers of our growth in Italy.

The Chairman
Giampiero Maioli

CORPORATE OFFICERS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Board of Directors

CHAIRMAN

Giampiero Maioli

DEPUTY-CHAIRPERSONS

Annalisa Sassi

Jérôme Grivet

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Hugues Brasseur

DIRECTORS

Maria Anghileri^(°)

Valentina Aureli^(°)

Nicolas Denis

Anna Maria Fellegara^(°)

Gino Gandolfi

Christine Gandon

Nicolas Langevin

Hervé Le Floc'h

Michel Le Masson

Véronique Racossout-Sorosina

Roberto Zangani^(°)

^(°) Independent Directors.

Board of Auditors

CHAIRMAN

Luigi Capitani

STANDING AUDITORS

Maria Ludovica Giovanardi

Francesca Michela Maurelli

Germano Montanari

Enrico Zanetti

ALTERNATE AUDITORS

Alberto Guiotto

Chiara Perlini

General Management

CO-GENERAL MANAGER

Roberto Ghisellini

RETAIL BANKING AND DIGITAL DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER

Vittorio Ratto

MANAGER IN CHARGE OF THE PREPARATION OF CORPORATE ACCOUNTING DOCUMENTS

Simona Lo Sinno

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A.

KEY FIGURES OF THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE ITALIA BANKING GROUP

Income Statement highlights (thousands of Euros) ^(*)	2025	2024	2023
Operating income	3,082,668	3,102,460	3,060,853
Operating margin	1,420,078	1,445,943	1,355,820
Net profit (loss)	796,997	808,284	708,185

Balance Sheet highlights ^(*) (thousands of Euros)	2025	2024	2023
Loans to Customers	73,489,329	71,358,857	69,433,503
<i>Of which securities measured at amortized cost</i>	<i>6,835,430</i>	<i>5,722,516</i>	<i>5,414,031</i>
Funding from Customers	79,147,888	77,735,518	76,160,617
Indirect funding from Customers	112,370,018	102,007,757	92,888,389

Operating structure	2025	2024	2023
Number of employees	12,264	12,419	12,533
Number of branches	993	1,001	1,014

Profitability, efficiency and asset quality ratios	2025	2024	2023
Cost ^(*) /income ratio	51.1%	51.5%	52.4%
Net income/Average equity (ROE)	9.5%	9.9%	9.0%
Net income/Average tangible equity (ROTE)	11.6%	12.3%	11.3%
Gross non-performing exposures/Gross loans to customers (gross NPE ratio)	2.6%	2.7%	3.3%
Net non-performing exposures/Net loans to customers (net NPE ratio)	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%
Adjustments to non-performing loans/Gross non-performing loans	59.4%	53.7%	50.8%

Capital and liquidity ratios	2025	2024	2023
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	13.4%	14.0%	13.5%
Tier 1 ratio	15.1%	15.8%	15.7%
Total capital ratio	17.7%	18.6%	18.6%

(*) Ratio calculated excluding ordinary and extraordinary contributions to bank resolution funds and provisioning for Voluntary Redundancy.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

→ JANUARY



The Crédit Agricole Italia Group has successfully completed **its first issue of a Premium Covered Bonds** of the year. The issue, amounting to 1 billion Euros, raised order for over 7.6 billion Euros and was almost fully accounted for by institutional investors, giving once again evidence of the market's constant trust in Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group achieved the **TOP EMPLOYERS certification for the seventeenth year in a row**, which testifies to the Group's unfaltering commitment to creating positive and inclusive work environments oriented to its employees' well-being and growth.



Within a shared commitment to the **transition to a low-carbon economy, a partnership was established with Harley&Dikkinson**, a leading player in this sector, with the aim to support individuals and condominiums that want to renovate and upgrade the energy efficiency of their properties, as well as corporations that want to start on a path to sustainability.

→ FEBRUARY



For the fourth year in a row, in synergy with the entities of the Crédit Agricole Group in Italy, Le Village by CA Milano organized the **"Community Hackathon by CA" event**, at which employees and students of the Sacro Cuore Catholic University had the opportunities to discuss innovative challenges in order to arrive at creative solutions for the Group.

Crédit Agricole Italia ranked **no. 1 on Euromoney's list for trade finance activities**, testifying to the fact that the Bank is a partner of choice for all corporations having international business operations.



→ MARCH



Crédit Agricole Italia hosted the 14th Green Economy Festival, a green event at which representatives of the Group, economic and financial players and institutions had the opportunity to discuss sustainability topics in view of pursuing sustainable development.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group was a **winner at the Credit Awards 9th event**, the first contest in Italy to award the best firms and professionals operating in the credit sector, organized by "CreditNews", an online specialist magazine.



→ APRIL

Once again in 2025, the Group achieved the **Advanced level of the Sustainable Procurement certification in accordance with ISO 20400**, the international standard for Procurement and Sustainability performance.



The General Meeting of the Shareholders of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. **approved the 2024 Annual Report and Financial Statements and appointed the new Board of Directors and the members of the Board of Auditors** for the 2025-2027 three-year period, with Giampiero Maioli as the Board Chairman and Hugues Brasseur as the new Chief Executive Officer and Senior Country Officer. Two appointments testifying to continuity in terms of geography and strategy, as well as of Italy's centrality for the Crédit Agricole Group.

→ MAY

Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. was the Main Sponsor of the Management Festival, held at the Federico II University of Naples. This event, dedicated to innovation, change and quality of life, is an opportunity for open discussion on how managerial skills can generate a positive impact on society.



Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. continued to provide support to innovative startups through its **partnership with the Global Startup Program**, the internationalization initiative whereby 80 startups can benefit from a program to grow in the best acceleration eco-systems internationally, in order to develop strategic skills and extend new growth prospects.

The **cooperation between the Crédit Agricole Italia Group and Save the Children** continued, with the aim of fighting educational and digital poverty through the «Digital Connections» Masterclass, raising young people's awareness of the importance of online privacy, promoting mindful and responsible use of social media and fostering critical thinking on everyone's digital habits.



→ JUNE

Crédit Agricole Italia developed the "Sustainability Linked Loan" new medium-long term loan the pricing of which is linked to a reward/penalty system associated with how the borrower corporation performs on ESG KPIs, in order to give a tangible response to the Green New Deal challenges and to extend the range of ESG products and services.



As done in the last few years, Crédit Agricole S.A. made **a share capital increase reserved for the Group's employees**, aimed at retaining its personnel and increasing their share in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s capital.

Crédit Agricole Italia took the field as the Sleeve Sponsor of the Parma Special Football Team and as a Partner of «Tardini for Special», at the **paralympic football international event**, which was held at Ferrari Park and the Tardini stadium in Parma, as a day to celebrate sports, inclusion and sharing.

INCLUSION

→ JULY



After winning in 2024, Crédit Agricole Italia participated in the 2025 Intranet Italia Day presenting the features and functions of its portal made available to the «**Nice to ERG you, con ON Life!**» ERG project to promote and foster the setting up and development of Employee Resource Groups within the Firm.

Le Village by CA Triveneto in Padua held the “**V-Connect: il Venture Capital incontra le start-up**” third event, during which several startups had the opportunity to present their business ideas to several investment funds of CDP Venture Capital, in order to receive strategic feedback from investors and sector players, and to build valuable relationships.



→ AUGUST



Crédit Agricole Italia confirmed its role as a **Sleeve Sponsor and Official Bank Partner of the Top League Male Football Team of Parma Calcio**, through a partnership based on both partners' strong bond with the area and on support to sports.

→ SEPTEMBER

The Group was a partner of the “**Il Tempo delle Donne**” twelfth event, an initiative conceived by the Corriere della Sera national newspaper that every year transforms the Triennale di Milano venue into a nursery of ideas, exchange of views and workshops, where institutions, companies, opinion leaders and ordinary people meet and address the big topics in contemporary society, giving food for thought on how relationships between genders, generations and cultures change.



A new **corporate volunteering activity in cooperation with Caritas of Parma** went live, with Crédit Agricole Italia employees serving meals at the soup kitchen of Caritas of Parma, and thus giving tangible support to vulnerable people.

The Charter of Ethics of the Crédit Agricole Group was renewed, as the document inviting all Employees to follow the principles of **Proximity, Responsibility and Solidarity** in their daily choices and activities, strengthening the commitment to adopt higher and higher ethical standards, consistently with the developments in the social context and expectations.



→ OCTOBER



Crédit Agricole Italia joined the «**Follow the Pink**» **campaign supporting research on female cancers**, in order to raise people's awareness about the importance of early detection and, at the same time, to support the research work by the European Institute of Oncology on the main female cancers.

In cooperation with the **Faculty of Linguistic Sciences and Foreign Literatures of Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore**, at Le Village by CA Milano the «**Rencontre avec Crédit Agricole: l'innovation au cœur du Village**» event was held. The event was held completely in French and gave the students the opportunity to use their language skills in a professional and innovative context.



The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group achieved again the **Gender Equality Certification**, which it had first obtained in 2023, giving evidence of the Group's commitment to ESG matter, with special regard to Diversity & Inclusion and women's empowerment.

→ NOVEMBER

At Palazzo Mezzanotte, the headquarters of the Milan Stock Exchange, the **Private Banking** channel of Crédit Agricole Italia won a **prize** within the **tenth Private Banking Awards event**, organized by BFC Media to select and honour excellent players in the sector.



Crédit Agricole presented its new **Medium Term Plan "ACT 2028"** which rests on 3 pillars: Acceleration, Transformation and Cohesion. Leveraging the skills of all its business lines, Crédit Agricole in Italy has confirmed its sustainable growth strategy, based on digital innovation, service excellence and commitment to customers, colleagues, local communities and regions.

Moody's Ratings updated its **overall rating** of Crédit Agricole Italia upgrading it from Baa1 to A3 with stable outlook. The **standalone rating** was also revised up, from Baa3 to Baa2, reflecting the Bank's solvency supported by strong capital levels and robust liquidity.



→ DECEMBER



Crédit Agricole Italia became the **Official Sponsor of the Derthona Basket team** in order to support organizations able to generate positive energy and promote sports as a driver of social cohesion, collective well-being, and as a universal language enabling people to connect and to disseminate a culture of respect.

Le Village by CA Italia was awarded the Innovation Prize by the Business Innovation Hub of the ImpreSapiens Research Centre, which identifies and honours the best innovative projects and solutions that can generate a tangible and significant impact on society.



THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP WORLDWIDE

On the strength of its **140 years of history**, Crédit Agricole wants to be a trusted partner for its customers and support them in all their financial needs: loans, asset management, payment instruments, insurance, real estate, assistance in internationalization.

Cooperation and coordination among all the Group's activities are the foundations of the **Customer-focused Universal Bank** model, which provides customers with a full range of banking and other products and services, through all channels in France and abroad.



- Retail Bank in Europe¹
- Asset Manager in Europe²
- Cooperative and mutual bank in the world³

2025 KEY FIGURES



54

million Customers



46

Countries



157,000

Employees



9 bln€

underlying net income



136%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio



17.4%

Cet 1 ratio

RATING⁴

A+

S&P Global Ratings

A1

Moody's

A+

Fitch Ratings

AA

DBRS

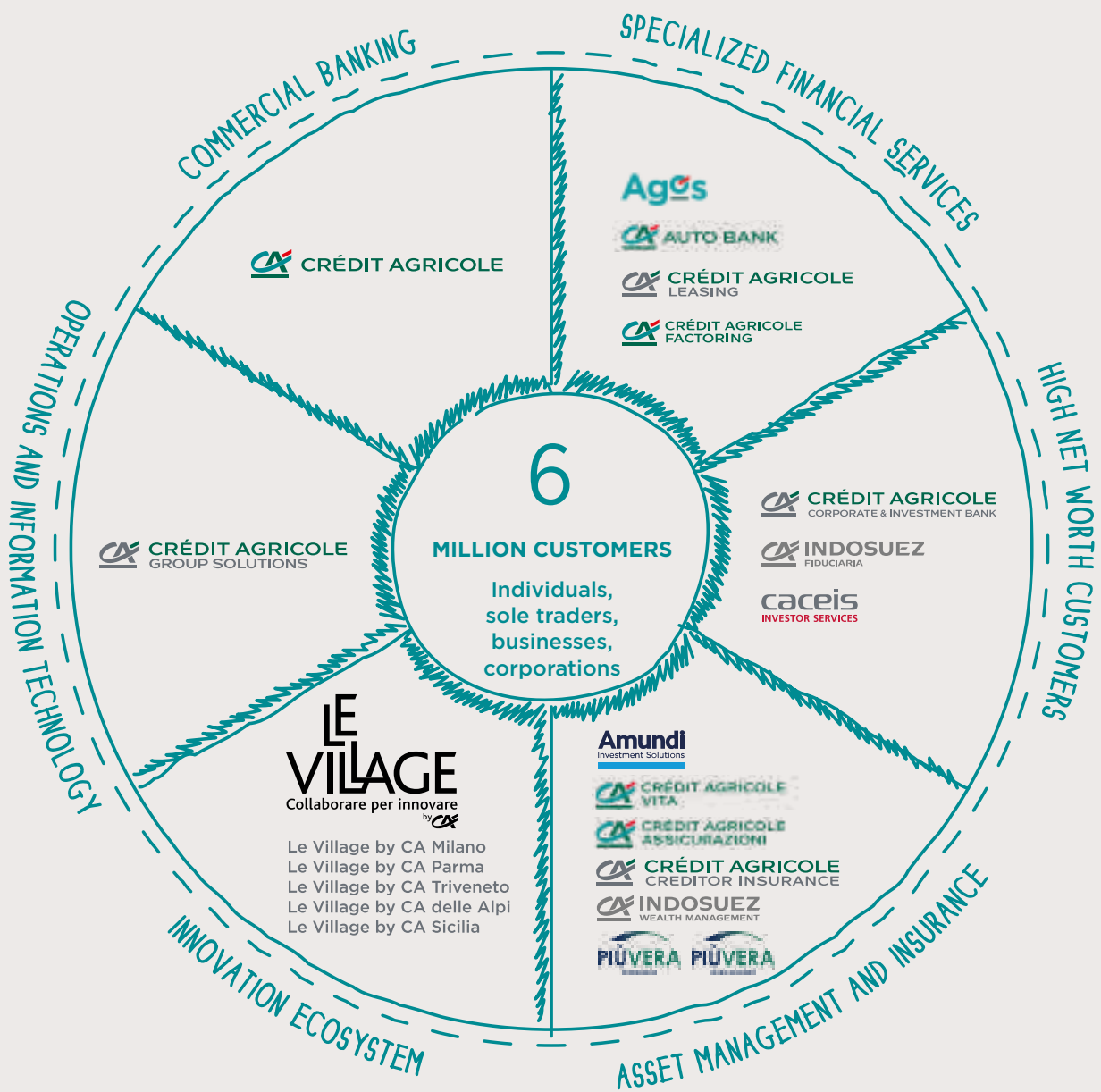
1 Ranking by number of customers.

2 Source: IPE 2024 E « Top 500 Asset Managers », juin 2024.

3 Ranking by revenues. Source: The 2023 World Cooperative Monitor (january 2024).

4 Issuer/LT senior preferred debt.

THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP IN ITALY



THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP IN ITALY

Italy is the only country besides France where Crédit Agricole operates with all its business lines: from commercial banking, to consumer credit, to corporate and investment banking, to asset management, to the insurance business, up to wealth management services for HNWI individuals completing the range.



CRI
in Italy



Player in the Italian
consumer finance market



Asset Manager
in Italy

2025 KEY FIGUREY



6

million Customers



103 bln€

in loans



approx. 16,100

employees



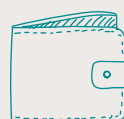
1,402 mln€

net income



346 bln€

total funding



5,149 mln€

revenues

1 Strategic Customer Recommendation Index of Crédit Agricole Italia among universal banks. Survey conducted between July and October 2025 on specific profiles of Customers of the Bank compared to Customers of competitor banks in the regions where Crédit Agricole Italia Branches are based.

2 Source: Assofin.

3 Source: Assogestioni.

THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE ITALIA BANKING GROUP

The **Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group**^{*}, which, besides its Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A., consists of its subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates, is a commercial banking player that covers all market segments, thanks to its distinctive positioning based on Customer centrality. The main entities of the Group are listed below:

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE

The Parent Company of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, it is one of the leading Italian banks, is strongly rooted in Italy and originated from local banks.

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE LEASING

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's leasing entity. Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia **operates in the equipment, vehicle, real estate, seacraft and aircraft and renewable energy financial leasing segments. At the end of 2025, the loan portfolio amounted to over 3.1 billion euros.**

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP SOLUTIONS

The consortium company of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group in charge of all activities relating to **Operational Processes, Information Systems, Technical Logistics, Safety and Security, Business Continuity and Real Estate Management.**

^{*} For more exhaustive information, please see Section 3 "Scope and methods of consolidation".

THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE ITALIA BANKING GROUP

2025 KEY FIGURES



Over 2.9

million Customers



Over 12,200

personnel members



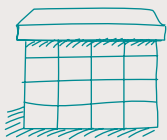
797 mIn€

net income - Group share



3.1 bIn€

net operating revenues



Approx. 990

points of sale



68 bIn€*

total loans



161%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio



13.4%

Cet 1 ratio

RATING

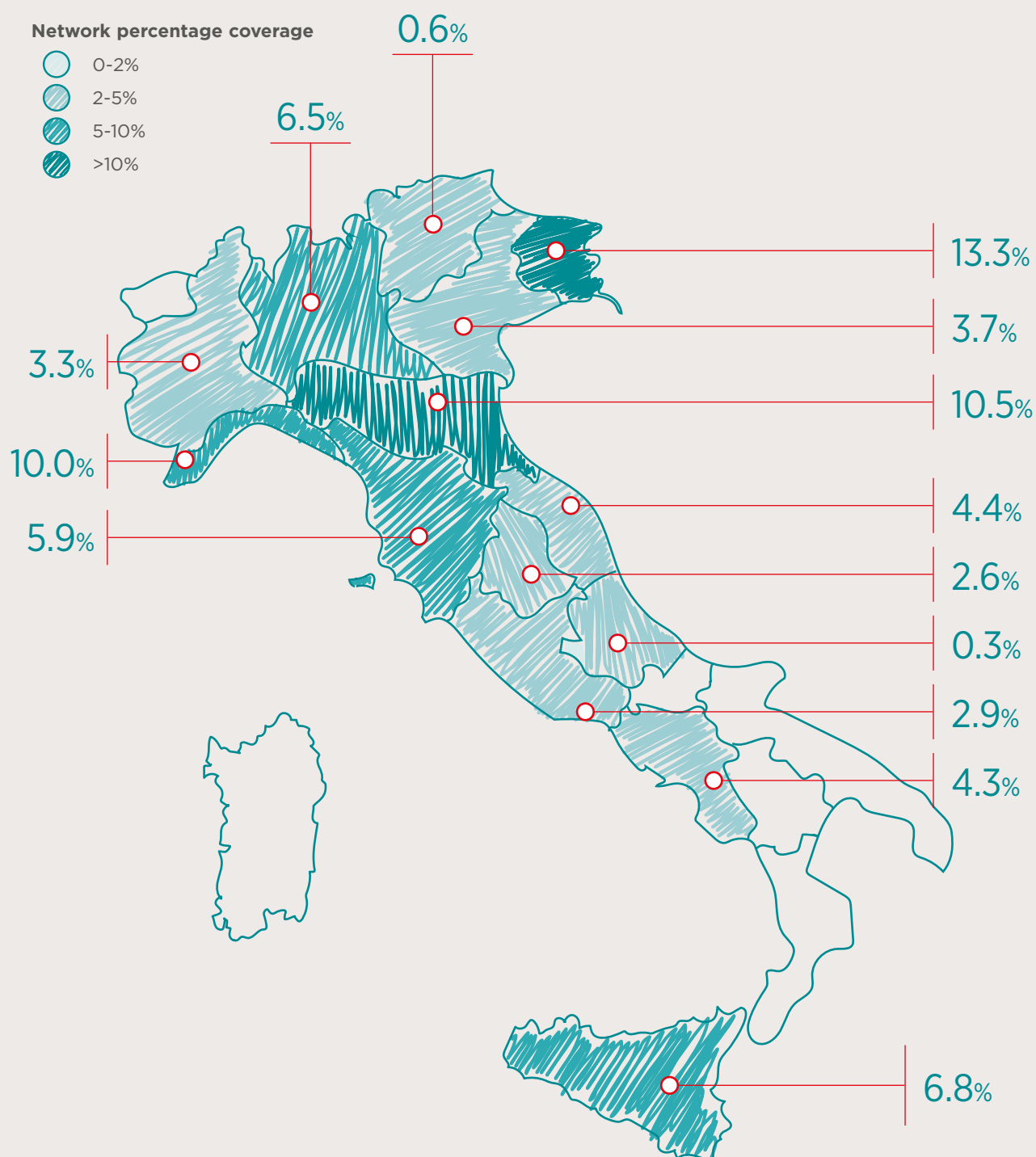
A3

Moody's

The highest one in the Italian banking system

* Gross exposure, excluding securities at amortized cost.

BRANCH NETWORK PERCENTAGE



Branch network as at 31 December 2025.

Financial highlights and alternative performance measures	22
Management report to the consolidated financial statements	25
Consolidated Sustainability Report	101
Report on corporate governance and ownership structure – Information pursuant to Article 123-bis paragraph 2, letter b) of Italian Legislative Decree 58/98 (Italian Consolidated Law on Finance - TUF)	305
Consolidated Financial Statements	319
Consolidated Balance Sheet	
Consolidated Income Statement	
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	
Notes to the financial statements	328
Part A – Accounting Policies	
Part B – Information on the Balance Sheet	
Part C – Information on the Income Statement	
Part D – Comprehensive Income	
Part E – Information on risks and relative hedging policies	
Part F – Information on equity	
Part G – Business combinations	
Part H – Transactions with related parties	
Part I – Share-based payments	
Part L – Segment reporting	
Part M – Disclosure of leases	
Certification of the Sustainability Report in accordance with Article 81-ter, paragraph 1, of Consob Regulation no. 11971 of 14 May 1999 as amended and supplemented	574
Independent Auditors' Report on limited assurance on Consolidated Sustainability Reporting	575
Certification of the Consolidated Financial Statements pursuant to Article 154-bis of Italian Legislative Decree. 58/1998	581
Board of Auditors' Report	582
Independent Auditors' Report	591

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

APM – ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has defined some measures, which are set out in the tables of the Group's KPIs and give Alternative Performance Measures ("APM") that are useful to investors as they facilitate the identification of trends in operations and significant financial parameters.

To correctly interpret the APMs, the following specifications are relevant:

- The APMs have been built up based exclusively on historical data of the Group and give no indication about its future performance;
- APMs are not provided for by the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and, albeit deriving from the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements, are not included in the audit of the accounts;
- APMs shall not be considered as replacements of the ratios provided for by the adopted financial reporting standards (IFRS);
- Said APMs shall be read along with the Group's financial information as reported in its consolidated financial statements;
- The definitions of the measures used by the Group, as they are not governed by the adopted financial reporting standards, may prove not homogeneous with those adopted by other companies/groups and, therefore, may be not be comparable to them;
- The APMs used by the Group have been prepared with continuity and homogeneity of definition and representation for all the periods for which financial information have been included.

Income Statement highlights ^(a) (thousands of Euros)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Net interest income	1,697,843	1,790,192	-92,349	-5.2
Net fee and commission income	1,328,108	1,261,802	66,306	5.3
Dividend income	12,608	13,193	-585	-4.4
Financial Income (loss)	34,302	24,973	9,329	37.4
Other operating income (expenses)	9,807	12,300	-2,493	-20.3
Operating income	3,082,668	3,102,460	-19,792	-0.6
Operating expenses	-1,662,590	-1,656,517	6,073	0.4
Operating margin	1,420,078	1,445,943	-25,865	-1.8
Cost of risk ^(b)	-268,791	-244,348	24,443	10.0
<i>Of which net impairment losses on loans</i>	<i>-227,342</i>	<i>-244,313</i>	<i>-16,971</i>	<i>-6.9</i>
Profit (Loss) for the period attributable to the Parent Company	796,997	808,284	-11,287	-1.4

Balance Sheet highlights ^(a) (thousands of Euros)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Loans to Customers	73,489,329	71,358,857	2,130,472	3.0
<i>Of which securities measured at amortized cost</i>	<i>6,835,430</i>	<i>5,722,516</i>	<i>1,112,914</i>	<i>19.5</i>
Net financial assets/liabilities at fair value	148,148	155,912	-7,764	-5.0
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,090,117	3,740,466	-650,349	-17.4
Equity investments	28,036	28,130	-94	-0.3
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2,602,881	2,667,705	-64,824	-2.4
Net due from banks	4,074,565	2,525,386	1,549,179	61.3
Total net assets	91,797,123	90,352,225	1,444,898	1.6
Funding from Customers	79,147,888	77,735,518	1,412,370	1.8
Indirect funding from Customers	112,370,018	102,007,757	10,362,261	10.2
<i>of which: asset management</i>	<i>57,191,815</i>	<i>53,918,202</i>	<i>3,273,613</i>	<i>6.1</i>
Equity	8,558,302	8,292,517	265,785	3.2

Operating structure	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Number of employees	12,264	12,419	-155	-1.3
Average number of employees ^(c)	11,623	11,667	-44	-0.4
Number of branches	993	1,001	-8	-0.8

(a) Income statement and balance sheet data are those restated in the reclassified financial statements shown on pages 43 and 54. All in compliance with Consob Letter no. 0031948 of 10 March 2017 and with ESMA Recommendation on alternative performance measures.

(b) The cost of risk includes provisioning for risks and charges, net adjustments to loans and impairment of securities.

(c) The average number has been calculated as the weighted average of employees and atypical workers, where the weight is the number of months worked in the year; part-time personnel is conventionally weighted at 50%.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND RATIOS

Structure ratios ^(a)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Net loans/Total net assets	72.6%	72.6%
Direct funding from Customers/Total net assets	86.2%	86.0%
Asset under management/Indirect funding from Customers	50.9%	52.9%
Net loans/Direct funding from Customers	84.2%	84.4%
Total assets ^(b) /Equity	10.9	11.1
Profitability ratios ^(a)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Net interest income/Operating income	55.1%	57.7%
Net fee and commission income/Operating income	43.1%	40.7%
Cost ^(c) /income ratio	51.1%	51.5%
Net income/Average equity (ROE) ^(d)	9.5%	9.9%
Net income/Average tangible equity (ROTE) ^(d)	11.6%	12.3%
Net income/Total assets ^(b) (ROA)	0.9%	0.9%
Net income/Risk weighted assets	1.8%	2.0%
Risk ratios ^{(a)(^)}	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Gross bad loans/Gross loans to Customers	0.8%	0.8%
Net bad loans/Net loans to Customers	0.3%	0.2%
Gross non-performing exposures/Gross loans to customers (gross NPE ratio)	2.6%	2.7%
Net non-performing exposures/Net loans to customers (net NPE ratio)	1.1%	1.3%
Net adjustments to loans//Net loans to Customers	0.34%	0.37%
Cost of risk ^(e) /Operating margin	18.9%	16.9%
Net bad loans/Total Capital ^(f)	2.2%	2.0%
Total Impairments of non-performing loans/Gross non-performing loans	59.4%	53.7%
Total adjustments to performing loans/Gross performing loans	0.6%	0.6%
Productivity ratios ^(a) (in income terms)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Operating expenses/No. of Employees (average)	143	142
Operating income/No. of Employees (average)	265	265
Productivity ratios ^(a) (in financial terms)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Loans to Customers/No. of employees (average)	5,734	5,626
Direct funding from Customers/No. of Employees (average)	6,809	6,663
Gross banking income ^(g) /No. of employees (average)	22,211	21,031
Capital and liquidity ratios	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Common Equity Tier 1 ^(h) /Risk-weighted assets (CET 1 ratio)	13.4%	14.0%
Tier 1 ⁽ⁱ⁾ /Risk-weighted assets (Tier 1 ratio)	15.1%	15.8%
Total Capital ^(f) /Risk-weighted assets (Total Capital Ratio)	17.7%	18.6%
Common Equity Tier 1 (thousands of Euros)	5,870,184	5,546,583
Risk-weighted assets (Euro thousands)	43,759,890	39,755,552
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	161%	179%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	133%	131%

(a) The Ratios are based on the income statement and balance sheet data of the reclassified financial statements. All in compliance with Consob Letter no. 0031948 of 10 March 2017 and with ESMA Recommendation on alternative performance measures. Loans to customers are net of the securities component.

(b) Ratio calculated based on total assets as reported in the financial statement.

(c) Ratio calculated excluding ordinary and extraordinary contributions to bank resolution funds and provisioning for Voluntary Redundancy.

(d) Ratio of net income to the equity weighted average (for ROTE net of intangibles).

(e) The cost of risk includes provisioning for risks and charges, net adjustments to loans and impairment of securities.

(f) Total Capital: total regulatory own funds.

(g) Loans to Customers + Direct Funding + Indirect Funding.

(h) Common Equity Tier 1: Common Equity Tier 1.

(i) Tier 1: Tier 1 Capital.

(^) To represent asset quality and the related ratios, loans to Customers do not include the securities measured at amortized cost (both government and non-government securities).

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MANAGEMENT REPORT **TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**



CRÉDIT AGRICOLE

THE MACROECONOMIC SCENARIO AND THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

THE INTERNATIONAL MACROECONOMIC SCENARIO IN 2025¹

In 2025 the **world economy** held up well, with the GDP growing (+3.2% YoY) essentially in line with the previous year, supported by the monetary easing deployed by the main Central Banks, although international trade was affected by tensions throughout the year because of the tariffs imposed by the United States on Liberation Day. Inflation gradually cooling down and the growth in nominal wages contributed to drive domestic demand in most Countries, as they generated recovery in the purchasing power of households, thanks also to a strong labour market.

The international scenario continued to be complex and to feature multiple **uncertainty factors**, in both geopolitical and economic terms.

While the war in Ukraine goes on, although diplomatic actions have started in order to reach a negotiated end of the war, the Israeli-Palestinians hostilities reached a ceasefire in October 2025; furthermore, the effects of the military operations in Venezuela and Iran will have to be assessed. At the same time, the Euro Area was affected by prolonged political fragility, with **France** having to address new phase of instability, which reached its peak with the second mandate of Prime Minister Lecornu, who had to operate the *loi spéciale* in order for the Government to continue to perform its functions based on the 2025 Budget Law; these vicissitudes led to the downgrading of France's credit rating by the main rating agencies.

On 2 April 2025, known as *Liberation Day*, the Trump administration announced the imposition of a new tariff regime on imports, calculated based on the performance of the balance of trade (which was then revised several times in the following months), which contributed to fuel both present and forward-looking trade uncertainty.

The 2025 figure of the **Euro Area** GDP is expected to report growth of +1.3% YoY, at a faster pace vs. 2024 (+0.8% YoY), despite new tariffs imposed by the United States on key sectors for the EU, such as automotive and steel. The expansion was driven by domestic demand and by increasing confidence, with the *composite PMI* remaining above the expansion threshold, giving evidence of the recovery robustness. The labour market performed well, with the unemployment rate close to its all-time low and with recovery in households' purchasing power, enhanced by an average increase in real wages, thanks to average inflation essentially at its target level.

Despite the effects on the government *shutdown*, in 2025 the **United States** economic growth outperformed expectations (up by about +2% YoY), mainly driven by private consumption and by an increase in public expenditure, especially in the defence sector. Conversely, private investments slowed down, with the traditional manufacturing sectors experiencing difficulties, despite the push associated with artificial intelligence. Having regard to foreign trade, the tariff policy implemented by the Trump administration brought the trade deficit to its lowest since 2009, thanks to declining imports and resilient exports to historical partners (including Italy).

China's economy is expected to have grown in 2025 at a pace in line with the governmental annual target of +5% YoY, thanks especially to foreign demand, with exports up by +6.2% YoY in Q3, despite the international tensions. Conversely, domestic demand remains the true weakness, with private consumption cooling down again after the end of state incentives and investments decreasing (-2.6% YoY in Q3), being affected by the crisis in the real estate sector and by the "antideflationary" policies deployed by the Government.

To conclude, in 2025 global economic growth showed the same pace as in 2024, thanks to inflation going back down and the purchasing power on the increase. Polarization amongst emerging Countries was confirmed, with those Countries leading development, whereas industrial economies struggled to keep up, especially the Euro Area, which has been negatively affected by the internal political uncertainty in France and Germany, along with the complex German economic scenario.

¹ Sources: Prometeia, Forecast Report (December 2025); ECO, World Macro-Economic Scenario 2025-26 (December 2025); OECD Economic Outlook (December 2025).

Monetary policies²

In 2025 the main Central Banks aligned their monetary policies with the developments in inflation and in the real economy, opting, in general, for a phase or easing or stabilization of rates, except for the Bank of Japan, which continued to progressively abandoning its ultra-expansionary policies starting gradual normalization of rates, albeit rates are indeed still at low levels. In a scenario featuring high uncertainty on macroeconomic risks and on the inflation outlook, a *data-dependent* approach has remained prevalent for all monetary authorities, which adopted a prudent stance in communication and proved little willing to provide any *forward guidance* on their future actions. Specifically:

- The **Federal Reserve (FED)**³ continued to orientate its monetary policy based both on the macroeconomic data and on outlook developments. In the first part of the year, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) decided to leave rates unchanged, considering the modest but steady economic growth, inflation on average above 2.5% (vs. a 2% target) and the labour market proving resilient. Furthermore, the FED adopted a wait-and-see and prudent approach, also because of fears of a possible inflationary tendency resulting from the tariffs imposed by the White House in Q2 2025. Later on, the change in the macroeconomic scenario and especially the progressive softening in the labour market, due to the unemployment rate on the increase, a slowdown in hiring and lower overall dynamism, prompted the FED to revise its stance and, in September, it made three consecutive cuts in interest rates for a total of 75 basis points, taking the *Federal Funds Rate* to a 3.50%-3.75% final range. Furthermore, at the last meeting of the year, in December, the Committee showed divisions between those who argued for a larger cut to give more support to employment and considering inflation more controllable, and those who conversely would have preferred to leave interest rates unchanged, being of the opinion that easing was premature and may damage the FED's credibility, considering the still high inflation and the absence of any signs of systemic stress in the labour market. At the meeting, a central point concerned liquidity management: the decrease in bank reserves and the higher tension in the *RePo* (*repurchased agreements*) market prompted the Federal Reserve to announce the interruption of its *Quantitative Tightening* and the start of the Reserve Management Purchases (RMPs), whereby the FED will purchase short-term Treasuries in order to maintain an ample level» of reserves in the banking system and ensure the good functioning of markets. The Reserve Management Purchases started in December in an amount of 40 billion Dollars and will remain high for some months because of the expected decrease in reserves and the recent conditions in money markets.
- In H1 2025 and continuing with the strategy deployed in 2024, the **European Central Bank (ECB)**⁴ adopted a policy of progressive monetary easing, both to consolidate the disinflation process and to address the weakness in the Euro Area's economic growth. Specifically, the Governing Council resolved to make four consecutive cuts of 25 basis points each, in January, March, April and June, which took the *deposit* rate to a final value of 2%, the main refinancing rate to 2.15% and the marginal lending rate to 2.40%. Conversely, in the second part of the year, the ECB opted for a stabilization and monitoring phase, keeping rates unchanged throughout H2. Different reasons prompted the Council to change its stance, one of which was inflation close to the 2% target in the medium term, the resilience of the economy despite the difficult and uncertain global scenario, the vigour of the labour market and the strength of private sector balance sheets. Nevertheless, future prospects have remained uncertain, as they are being affected especially by the persisting global geopolitical and trade tensions; this is the reason why the Council reasserted that it has no predetermined path, specifying that the monetary policy stance will follow a data-dependent approach and, accordingly, it will make its decision on a meeting-by-meeting basis.
- The **Bank of England (BoE)**⁵ progressively cut its bank rate four times in 2025, taking it from 4.75% to 3.75%, at its lowest in the last three years. Albeit going down to +3.2% in November at its lowest since April, inflation remained steadily above the BoE target (+2%), and, therefore, at the last meeting of the year, in December, the Monetary Policy Committee's decision to cut rates was hard to make (five votes in favour and four against), but was essentially led by two factors: the persistent weakness in economic growth (in October the GDP decreased for the second month in a row) and the rise in unemployment (5.1% in the August-October three-month period, at its highest since 2021).
- In H1 2025, the **Swiss National Bank (SNB)**⁶ continued with its easing cycle, which started last year, cutting interest rates twice by 25 basis points in March and in June, taking the key interest rate to 0%. These actions responded to the need to fight deflationary pressures (in May inflation fell into negative territory to -0.1%) and to preserve economic growth against the deterioration in world economic prospects. Conversely, in

2 Source: Prometeia, Forecast Report (December 2025).

3 www.federalreserve.gov, Monetary Policy.

4 www.ecb.europa.eu, Monetary policy decisions.

5 www.bankofengland.co.uk.

6 www.snb.ch, Monetary policy decisions.

H2, the SNB adopted a wait-and-see and monitoring stance, leaving its key rate unchanged at 0% in the September and December sessions, deeming it already expansionary enough to support the economy and to maintain price stability in the medium term. Despite very low inflation (0.2% in 2025, at its lowest in five years), forecasts indicate gradual increase towards the stability range in the medium term. That decision was also based on some improvement in the geopolitical scenario, driven by the agreement on the reduction of US tariffs on Swiss goods. Furthermore, the SNB reasserted its willingness to take direct action on the foreign exchange market to fight any excessive appreciation of the Swiss franc.

- In order to fight persistent inflation that was firmly above its 2% target, the **Bank of Japan (BoJ)**⁷ continued with the tightening actions that it had started in 2024, increasing interest rates by 25 basis points twice in 2025, taking the cost of money to 0.50% in January and to 0.75% in December, at its highest in the last 30 years. At its last meeting in the year, the decision was unanimous and was based on the positive development between wages and prices, with domestic consumption driven by the pay increases obtained in negotiations with the trade unions. The Governor expressed confidence that wages and prices will continue to grow together in a balanced way and clarified that, considering still very low real interest rates, the BoJ will increase interest rates further if its economic projections are confirmed.

Main economies¹

In a still complex economic scenario, in 2025 the global economy proved more resilient than expected: economic policies supporting demand, better financial conditions fuelled by optimism on the potential impact of new technologies and the world trade not yet fully affected by the effects of protectionist barriers contributed to mitigating the headwinds generated by geopolitical uncertainty. For 2025 the OECD has estimated a **+3.2% growth in the Gross World Product**, in line with the previous year, but with attention points associated with the trajectory of inflation, which, in some countries, is not yet at its target level, and weakening demand for labour.

- In the **United States**⁸, in the period between July and September 2025, the GDP grew by +4.4% on an annual basis: this figure, which was published very belatedly because of the partial shutdown of the federal government in October and November, surprised experts, who had assumed much slower growth, and had a positive effect on the growth expected for 2025, considering also the good performance in Q2 (+3.8% YoY). The decisive factor is the behaviour of consumers, whose spending increased by +3.5% YoY, along with an increase in public expenditure (especially for defence) and with the accounting effect linked to the decrease in imports. As regards private investments, the US economy posted +2.8% YoY growth, a rather weak performance if compared with that of the previous quarter (+7.3% YoY) which was strongly affected by spending on artificial intelligence, with traditional sectors (machinery, non-residential building construction) slowing down. The international tariffs implemented by the administration generated income totalling 265 billion dollars and led to a reduction in the trade deficit, which stood at 29.4 billion dollars in October (-39% vs. the previous month), at its lowest level since 2009. Along the expected contraction in imports, the data showed a less predictable expansion in the volume of exports (which hit 302 billion dollars in October 2025), especially considering that trade with the most important trade partners (Mexico, Japan, Germany, Italy) suffered no repercussions. Tariffs generated an effect also on inflation, which increase to +2.7% in December vs. the figures posted in the central months of the year, although, according to some market surveys, importing firms largely absorbed the expansionary impact on final prices. Nevertheless, a recent study by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has shown that historical data report a more nuanced picture of the effects of tariffs on inflation, because, in the long term, the economic uncertainty generated by tariffs-associated shocks plays an important role, as it actually may trigger a deflationary spiral and an increase in unemployment. Indeed, the labour market showed a less than sharply defined outline: in December non-farm payrolls grew by 50,000, taking the 2025 total figure to 584,000, well below the 2024 figure of approximately 2 million, but hourly wages grew, with a shorter working week on average, while the unemployment rate decreased (4.4%). Having regard to credit, the latest initiative of President Trump was the purchase of 200 billion dollars in mortgage-backed securities in a bid to lower the cost of mortgage loans. Bill Pulte, the director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), announced that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the government-sponsored enterprises in the sector, will implement the directives, in order to lower interest rates and restore borrowing affordability.
- In Q4 2025, **Cina's**⁹ GDP outperformed analysts' expectations, growing by +4.5% on an annual basis and achieving the government's target for the year of +5%. Foreign demand proved again the driver of growth, with the volume of exports that, despite the turbulence in international markets, increased by +6.1% against

7 www.boj.or.jp, Monetary Policy.

8 U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics (December 2025); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (December 2025).

9 National Bureau of Statistics of China (December 2025).

essentially stable imports (+0.5% YoY), generating a total trade surplus of roughly 1,200 billion dollars. The performance of domestic demand was completely different, as it continued to give evidence of slowing down across all the main indicators. Industrial output increased by +5.2% YoY, although 2025 featured progressive slowdown QoQ with rates of growth remaining close to zero in the last part of the year. Gross fixed capital formation decreased by -3.8% YoY, mainly because of the real estate sector, which shows no sign of halting its fall, but also because of the “anti-deflation” measures deployed by the government to control prices and investments more and more firmly focused on more strategic sectors, which mostly hit firms with production overcapacity. Furthermore, the modest recovery in private consumption cooled down again at the end of the public incentive programme for trade-ins of goods (cars, home appliances and electronic devices, etc.): retail sales increased by approximately +3%, a growth rate at its all-time low, growing by +0.9% YoY in December. In this scenario, trade tensions with the United States eased given the suspension, which was announced in November, of the 24% retaliatory tariffs on American agricultural products (with the general rate of 10% returning into force) following the halving from 20% to 10% of the USA additional tariffs on imports from China (especially on fentanyl). The State’s efforts partially reflected on inflation, which, in the last part of 2025, resumed growth (up by +0.8% in December), the biggest increase since February 2023, although, again according to the findings of the National Bureau of Statistics, the figure calculated for the whole calendar year is +0%, the lowest since 2009.

- The economic growth of the **United Kingdom** stood at +1.4% in 2025, in line with analysts’ expectations, but showed progressive weakening during the year: indeed, in Q3 the GDP performance bordered stagnation (+0.1% vs the three previous months) after growing by +0.3% in Q2 and by +0.7% in Q1. It is mostly thanks to the service sector (up by +0.2% QoQ) that the British economy posted growth, albeit weak: specifically, the drivers were the business-facing segments, while services linked to private consumption experienced difficulties, still hindered by penalizing inflation and by a rather modest increase in real wages. Conversely, the industrial output slowed down considerably, which posted the second consecutive QoQ decreased (-0.5% in Q3 2025) due to manufacture and transportation. The automotive sector alone posted a -10% quarterly drop, also due to a massive cyberattack that, in September, forced *Jaguar Land Rover* to stop the production lines for several days. The inflation figure, down to +3.2% in November (+3.6% in October), prompted the *Monetary Policy Committee* to cut interest rates by one quarter of a point at the last meeting of the year in December 2025, believing that growth in prices started to decrease progressively, thanks also to the containment measures on energy products and fuel. Having regard to the labour market, the unemployment rate hit 5.1% in the three-month period between August and October 2025 (vs. 4.3% in the previous year), at its highest since 2021.
- In **Russia**, in Q3 2025, the GDP growth on an annual basis stood at +0.6% (with a cumulative result for the first nine months of +1.0%), confirming the progressive slowdown in the economic cycle that started at the beginning of the year and that, given the performance in Q4, should result in total growth in 2025 down to +0.6%. After two years of considerable expansion linked to the reconversion to a war economy, mostly financed without new debt given the large sovereign fund and revenue from the sale of oil and gas to allies and the marked support to the activities associated with the war effort replaced the other economic activities. As remarked by Minister of the Economy Reshetnikov, the good health of the labour market, testified by unemployment at its all-time low (around 2%), was a constraint to growth that could be solved only with an increase in internal productivity, by now at its peak. Another critical aspect is inflation, which went down to +6.6% in November 2025, but which is expected to grow for households and businesses, besides the continuous injection of state aid to the economy of war; the November figure prompted the Russian central bank to decrease its policy rates to 16%. Furthermore, on 23 October 2025, the EU adopted its nineteenth package of sanctions against Russia, further strengthening the regime already in force. Some of the new measures are the tightening of the individual restrictive measures, the extension of the perimeter of banks that are sanction targets and of the prohibition to purchase, import and transfer of electronic components and technologies, as well as further limitation to the provision of services to the Russian government.

EURO AREA¹

The growth in the GDP of the Euro Area is expected to stand at +1.3% in 2025, significantly improving vs. the 2024 figure of +0.8%, and driven by the expansion in domestic demand net of inventories, which is expected to post a +1.5% increase. The latest indicators report progressive strengthening in confidence, despite persisting high uncertainty in the global scenario, resulting largely from the trade tensions that went on throughout the year. Against this backdrop, the United States imposed a 15% tariff on goods imported from the EU – including cars and components – and a 50% tariff on steel, aluminium and derivative products. Nonetheless, the composite PMI stood above the 50-point expansion threshold, especially in the second part of the year, when it constantly grew until November, with the current high value driven by higher demand for services. This dynamics also generated positive effects on the industrial output, which, in November 2025, posted a +2.5% YoY growth and a +0.7% one vs. the previous month.

In 2025 the labour market performed well, albeit with signs of some slowdown in the growth of employment and nominal wages in Q2 2025; the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained close to its all-time lows, standing at 6.3% in November.

Average inflation in the Euro Area continued to slow down throughout 2025, coming to an annual figure of +2.1% vs. +2.4% in 2024. Specifically, the trajectory broken down by month posted a figure of +1.9% YoY in December 2025, slightly decreasing vs. the December figure (+2.1% YoY). The main driver of the period-over-period performance of inflation were the prices of services (+3.4% YoY), followed by food products, alcoholic beverages and tobacco (+2.5% YoY), while the much more modest changes occurred in non-energy industrial goods (+0.4% YoY); energy posted deflation, contracting by -1.9% YoY. Inflation stabilising around the 2% target set by the European Central Bank was one of the main factors based on which the ECB decided to continue with the accommodative stance in its monetary policy, especially in the first part of 2025.

In March 2025, the European Commission started the **REArm Europe Plan/Readiness 2030** plan for common defence, aiming at providing Ukraine with military support and at bolstering, over a long-term horizon, the defence capabilities of its Member States¹⁰. The plan proposes **to leverage over 800 billion Euros in defence spending** through¹¹:

- i) The use of SAFE (*Security Action for Europe*), the €150 billion loan instrument for joint procurement in strategic defence sectors;
- ii) Coordinated activation of the national escape clause up to 1.5% of the GDP;
- iii) Making EU instruments more flexible to support greater defence investments;
- iv) The expansion of the scope of action of the European Investment Bank (EIB) to security-related projects;
- v) The mobilisation of private capital to fund the entire defence value chain.

In October 2025¹², besides the renaming of the Plan to **Preserving Peace - Defence Readiness** in order to emphasize the defence nature of the measures, the roadmap of the measures was set in order to achieve the defence expenditure target set by NATO at 3.5% of the GDP with clear actions:

- i) Organising EU investments through SAFE to meet the many requests from Member States, which have already reached an amount of roughly 127 billion Euros;
- ii) Implementing the **European Drone Defence** initiative, aimed at developing a counter-drone and drone system to create the **Eastern Flank Watch** protecting the EU eastern borders;

10 European Commission, press statement by President von der Leyen on the defence package 4 March 2025.

11 European Parliament, ReArm Europe Plan/Readiness 2030, April 2025.

12 European Commission, Preserving Peace - Defence Readiness Roadmap 2030, October 2025.

- iii) Setting up the **Europe Air Shield**, to cover the whole air and missile defence spectrum under the coordination of NATO;
- iv) To set up and protect the **European Space Shield**, a system reinforcing defence capabilities;
- v) Enhancing the European defence industry, through the use of advanced technologies, the re-skilling of resources, simplified and harmonised rules and procedures and a network of land corridors, airports, seaports, and support elements ensuring unhindered transport of troops and military equipment across the Union, in close coordination with NATO, as well as full integration of the Ukrainian defence industry in order for Ukraine to be able to defend itself and discouraging any future aggression by Russia.

The investments under the Plan, which are very material for some EU Member States, are one of the main factors at the basis of the expected increase to 3.3% in 2025 (from 3.1% in 2024) in the ratio of deficit to GDP, along with the progress in national Recovery and Resilience Plans, based on which Member States received funds amounting to roughly 400 billion Euros, equal to 58% of the Recovery and Resilience Facility total.

On 25 November, the European Commission adopted the *2026 European Semester Autumn Package*¹³, setting the economic and employment policy priorities, which aim at driving competitiveness, and formally launching the 2026 European Semester Cycle, in order to strengthen dialogue between Member States and stakeholders. The Package is based on the EU economic conditions, which feature moderate growth mostly driven by robust domestic demand and investment, a solid labour market and easing inflation. In the document, the European Commission also assessed Member States' Compliance with the EU fiscal framework in order to ensure that their 2026 budgetary policies are consistent with the relevant Council recommendations. Specifically, the Commission adopted Opinions on the *Draft Budgetary Plans (DBPs)* for 2026 of 17 Euro area Member States, which anticipate the macroeconomic and financial targets of the measures: 12 DBPs are assessed compliant including Italy, France and Germany, while the remaining five DBPs are assessed *at risk of non-compliance or at risk of material non-compliance*. As at the reporting date Spain had not yet submitted its documents and is considered at risk of non-compliance. Concomitantly, it was announced that the excessive deficit procedure was going to be held in abeyance for nine EU member states, including Italy, France, Austria, Belgium, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Hungary, with a formal reassessment scheduled for spring 2026, based on their 2025 actuals.

In November the **industrial output**¹⁴ in the Euro Area posted growth both year over year vs November 2024 (+2.5% YoY), and quarter over quarter vs. October 2025 (+0.7%). The period-over-period change concerned nearly all production sectors, except for consumer durables, with the largest expansions in consumer non-durable goods (+3.4% YoY) and capital goods (+3.6% YoY). Among the main Euro Area Countries, Spain achieved above-average growth (+4.6% YoY), while France, Italy and Germany lagged, growing by +2.0%, +1.4%, +1.0% YoY respectively.

The **unemployment rate**¹⁴ came to 6.3% in November, essentially unchanged vs. its 2024 figure of 6.4%.

In **Germany**, the economy is expected to expand by +0.3% in 2025, with a u-turn vs. the recession phase experienced in 2023-2024. Albeit affected by essential stagnation in Q3, this recovery should be driven mainly by domestic demand, which is expected to post a +1.0% growth net of inventories. Specifically, strengthening in private consumption is expected (+1.1%, vs. +0.5% in 2024), driven by the increase in real wages, despite the annual average inflation rate (+2.2%¹⁵) being still above the ECB target. Gross fixed capital formation seem still affected by difficulties, being expected to stand at -0.5% YoY, albeit improving vs. the previous year (-3.2% in 2024). Moreover, industrial output increased by +1.1% in November 2025 vs. the previous month, at a slightly slower pace than in October, when it grew by +1.5%. Production in the automotive sector lagged and decreased by -1.3%, being affected by structural weakness due to the increasing competitive pressure from Asia and to US tariffs: in this scenario, Volkswagen stopped production at its plant in Dresden, the first plant it has ever closed in Germany in its 88 years in operation. In order to address the crisis in the German manufacturing sector, Chancellor Friedrich Merz launched the *Deutschlandfonds* (Germany Fund), a vehicle created to attract up to 130 billion Euros, to finance the modernisation of German industrial sector and the relaunch of the economy through a combination of state resources (30 billion managed by *Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau*, literally Credit Institution for Reconstruction, a state-owned development bank) and private capital. As regards foreign trade, German competitiveness has been affected by the change in trade with China: over the last few years, Chinese firms have not only imported German products but have also acquired

13 European Commission, 2025 European Semester Autumn Package.

14 Source: Eurostat (January 2026).

15 Source: Destatis, Press release No. 002 (January 2026).

the related expertise, actually becoming true competitors of Germany in high value-added sectors (electric vehicles, machinery, chemicals).

Growth in the **French** GDP is expected to have slowed down in 2025 to +0.8% (vs +1.1% in 2024), after a year marked by profound instability in institutional and political terms, with two Governments collapsing (Bayrou in March and Lecornu I in September); in October, Prime Minister Sébastien Lecornu resigned less than 24 hours after forming a cabinet and was then reappointed in order to avert a fully-fledged internal crisis. Despite his reappointment, due to persisting instability, Parliament failed to adopt the 2026 Budget Law, forcing the Prime Minister to have a *loi spéciale* approved, which allows the state to use the 2025 budget to keep basic state operations running also from 1 January 2026 on. Political instability, along with budget uncertainty, was the main reason why rating agencies S&P and Fitch downgraded France's credit rating to A+ (with stable outlook) from AA-, while Moody's opted to revise down the outlook only from stable to negative. The internal turmoil also affected growth in 2025, significantly delaying consumption choices: nonetheless households' spending increased vs. 2024 (+0.7%YoY vs. +0.4% in 2024), albeit below expectations and unable to decisively drive domestic demand net of inventories (+0.5% YoY), with consumers' confidence well below average. As regards foreign trade, strong exports in the aviation sector could not adequately offset weak consumption, with a negative import-export net balance. Nonetheless, the increase in defence spending throughout the EU gives opportunities to French companies, with loans to corporates up by +2.9% YoY. The fiscal deficit is expected to decrease from 5.8% of the GDP in 2024 to 5.4% in 2025, reflecting an adjustment of nearly 1% of the underlying primary balance, the largest drop in the last ten years, excluding the post-pandemic correction in 2022. Inflation has remained well below the EMU average, also due to less than brilliant consumption, with the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) standing at no more than +0.7% YoY in December, driven down by the marked drop in energy products.

In **Spain**, in Q3 2025 the GDP grew quarter on quarter by +0.6%, with acquired growth for the year of +2.8%¹⁶. The projections for 2025 show growth at +2.9%, slightly slowing down vs. +3.4% in 2024. The annual development is assumed to have been driven especially by domestic demand net of inventories (+3.6% YoY), thanks to stronger consumption, resulting from the increase in nominal wages (+3.5% Q3 2025/Q3 2024) and from expansion in the labour market; nevertheless, in Q3 the unemployment rate remained high (10.5%) in comparison with the main European partners. As regards investments, gross fixed capital formation performed well (up by +5.6% YoY), with the construction sector to be specifically mentioned, especially non-residential building constructions, driven by the implementation of the projects under Spain's Recovery and Resilience Plan. Conversely, in the first part of the year, the trade deficit widened, as imports grew more than exports, due to robust domestic demand and the uncertainty in the global trade scenario, which resulted in the net balance standing at -0.6%. The Spanish economy's direct exposure to US tariffs remains limited, with exports of goods to the United States accounting for as little as 1.1% of the GDP. As regards the development in prices, inflation is still high and above the EMU's average, and in December it stood at +3.0% YoY, slightly decreasing vs. the November figure (+3.2% YoY). The budget deficit is expected to be 2.5% of the GDP in 2025, consistently with the economic growth.

THE ITALIAN ECONOMY¹⁷

In Q3 2025 Italy's GDP grew by +0.4% period-over-period, with the total annual growth rate standing at +0.5% YoY, slightly slowing down vs. 2024. The quarterly expansion was driven by the positive contributions of final consumption expenditure (+0.1 p.p.), of gross fixed capital formation (+0.1 p.p.) and net foreign demand (+0.5 p.p.), which offset the considerable negative contribution of change in inventories (-0.6 p.p.). On an annual basis, the GDP growth resulted exclusively from the domestic component, which, net of inventories, gave a positive contribution of +1.1 p.p.. Conversely, net foreign demand hindered growth (-0.6 p.p.), reflecting the spread between the moderate increase in exports (+0.8% a/a) and the higher one in imports (+2.7% YoY). More specifically, household consumption is expected to have posted slight acceleration (+0.8% YoY, from +0.6% in 2024), driven by the increase in disposable income, which offset the concomitant recovery in propensity to save. Likewise, the good expansion in gross fixed capital formation (+2.8% YoY) was driven by the growth in the plant, equipment and armament component, the non-residential building construction component and by the implementation of the projects under Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan. This development caused an increase in the ratio of investments to GDP, which is expected to stand at 22.3% in 2025 (vs. 22.1% in 2024). In this scenario, demand for labour has remained still lively, with gross pay per capita continuing to grow in the first three quarters of the year and with the 2025 growth expected to stand at +2.9% YoY, resulting in a recovery for the second year in a row in households' purchasing power

¹⁶ Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Quarterly National Spanish Accounts, December 2025.

¹⁷ Source: ISTAT (the Italian National Institute of Statistics) Italy's economic outlook 2025-2026 (December 2025).

against **inflation (Italian Consumer Price Index for the whole nation or NIC)** standing at +1.5% in 2025. In this scenario, the yields on Italian Government securities benefited from the narrowing in the spread both with the German benchmark and with French Government bonds, because of the political instability in the two Countries and the weakness in the German economy.

Thanks to the strong post-pandemic recovery, the Italian economy is no longer “*peripheral*” in Europe. Higher political stability, better performance of the government debt and of the fiscal trajectory, progress in the implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and the renewed confidence of investors are some of the main reasons at the basis of the several revisions up made by the leading rating agencies for Italy. On 11 April, **S&P Global Ratings** raised Italy’s sovereign debt rating to **BBB+** from **BBB**, with stable outlook, and, in September, **Fitch Ratings** also assigned the same rating. In October **Morningstar DBRS** also upgraded Italy’s rating to **A (low)** with stable outlook. Lastly, very significant was the revision by **Moody’s** on 21 November, which, after twenty-three years, upgraded Italy’s sovereign rating to **Baa2** (from **Baa3**) confirming a stable outlook.

Household final¹⁸ consumption **expenditure** grew by +2.6% in the first nine months of 2025 vs. the same period of 2024, driven by the increase in **gross disposable income**, which went up by +3.7% over the same time horizon. Along with moderate inflation, these developments drove the rise in households’ purchasing power, which increased both quarter-over-quarter (+1.8% Q3 vs Q2 2025) and period-over-period (+2.0% Q1-Q3 2025 vs. Q1-Q3 2024). Concomitantly, the **propensity to save** of consumer households has been estimated at 11.4% (+1.5 p.p. vs Q2 2025), at its highest since Q3 2009, excluding the Covid period.

In December 2025, **consumer confidence**¹⁹ stood at 96.6 (96.3 in December 2024), recording an increase compared to the decline in November (95.0), with the change as a function of the performance of all the index sectors. Likewise, business confidence also grew, from 96.1 in November to 96.5 in December (95.3 in December 2024), increasing constantly from August, although the performances of the individual components proved quite uneven.

In the first three quarters of 2025, the **Italian State**¹⁸ posted total net debt amounting to -4.5% of the GDP, slightly improving vs. -4.7% in the same period of 2024. In terms of weight on the GDP, the primary balance came to -0.5% (-0.7% vs 9M-2024), while the current balance was positive coming to 0.4% (0.1% in the same period of 2024). Likewise, the tax revenue to GDP ratio came to 39.9%, increasing by +0.3 p.p. vs. 39.6 in 2024. The government debt hit a new all-time high of 3,131.7 billion in October, increasing by +50.7 billion Euros vs. the previous month. The increase mainly reflects the growth in the Treasury’s cash equivalents and public administration bodies’ needs.

In 2025 **consumer prices**²⁰ (**Italian Consumer Price Index for the whole nation or NIC**) showed values constantly below +2.0%, with the annual average at +1.5% (vs +1.0% in 2024). According to the last survey in December, consumer prices posted annual growth of +1.2% on a monthly basis, essentially in line with the November YoY figure of +1.1%, showing much lower inflation in the second part of the year. Likewise, the **Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)** increased by +1.2% on a yearly basis (+1.1% YoY in November). The 2025 average posted a period-over-period increase in the HICP of +1.7% (+1.1% in 2024).

As it had done in 2024, the labour market gave positive signs throughout 2025, with the unemployment rate²¹ reaching 5.7% in November, slightly decreasing by -0.1 p.p. vs. the previous month, and by -0.4 p.p. vs. the November 2024 figure. Likewise, the employment rate increased coming to 62.6%, up by +0.3 pp vs. the same period of the previous year, while the inactivity rate came to 33.5% in November 2025.

The reform framework outlined within **Italy’s Recovery and Resilience Plan**, whose total amount hit 194.4 billion Euros (up by 2.9 billion Euros vs. its original version), has continued to be one of the key drivers of Italy’s economic growth, although it is about to enter its last implementation year. The plan implementation phase is going on, with many revisions requested by the Italian Government and then approved by the European Commission, the latest one in November 2025, which concerned 174 measures comprising investment streams and reforms, involving a large part of the targets and objectives for the last three semesters of the Plan. The revision concerned a total of 13.5 billion Euros and introduced new actions in favour of the productive system, the agri-food supply chain, water infrastructure and digital connectivity, using innovative

18 Source: ISTAT, Quarterly Account of Public Administrations, households income and saving and company profits (January 2026).

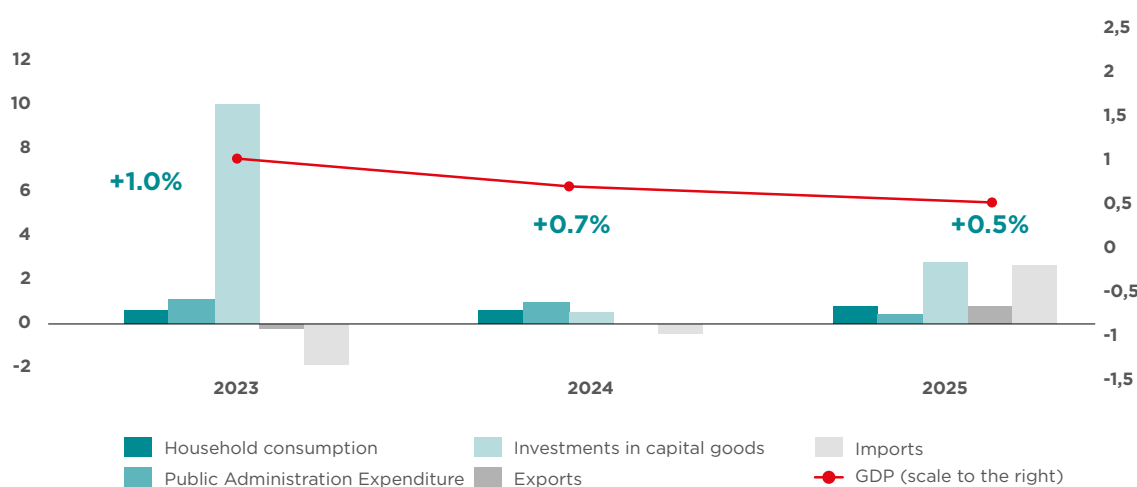
19 Source: ISTAT, Consumer and business confidence (December 2025).

20 Source: ISTAT: Consumer prices (January 2026).

21 Source: ISTAT, Employed and Unemployed Persons (January 2026).

financial instruments designed to enhance the effectiveness of investments and to provided further support to economic growth, with special regard to infrastructure enhancement and right to education. Despite some operational issues and the delays in the implementation of some projects – especially as regards far-reaching infrastructural and healthcare actions – which have contributed to slowing down the positive impact on Italy, in December the Italian Government obtained the approval of the payment of the eighth instalment amounting to 12.8 billion Euros, as the 32 targets and objectives to be reached by 30 June 2025 had been achieved and filed its request for the payment of the ninth and penultimate instalment under the Plan concerning the milestones as at 31 December 2025, of the same amount. Considering the pre-financing, the first seven instalments and the pre-financing of the *REPowerEU* mission, so far the European Commission has paid 140.4 billion Euros to Italy, equal to 72% of the total under its Recovery and Resilience Plan, a figure well above the EU average (58%). In terms of performance, Italy's National Recovery and Resilience Plan achieved 54% of the set goals, vs, the European average of 38%.

Italy: GDP and its components



Source: ISTAT (the Italian National Institute of Statistics) Italy's economic outlook 2025-2026 (December 2025).

THE BANKING SYSTEM²²

In 2025 the Italian banking system featured waves of mergers and acquisitions, as the natural evolution of the consolidation processed that started at the end of 2024. This context included the completion of the public tender offer made by Banco BPM S.p.A. for Anima Holding S.p.A., the acquisition of Banca Popolare di Sondrio S.p.A. by BPER S.p.A. – with the merger expected to take place in April 2026 – as well as the acquisition of Mediobanca S.p.A. by Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena S.p.A.. As regards cross-border consolidation, Unicredit S.p.A. strengthened its footprint in the Greek and German markets, increasing its equity investments in Alpha Bank S.A. and in Commerzbank AG. In this scenario, the ECB reasserted that it is in favour of consolidation between European banks, which is held as key tool to increase the European banking system's capital strength, operational efficiency and competitiveness.

²² Sources: Prometeia, Forecast Report (December 2025); Prometeia, Previsioni Bilanci Bancari (October 2025); Bank of Italy, Financial Stability Report (November 2025).

2025 marked the shift from a profitability model driven mainly by net interest income to one more based on diversification of revenue sources. Despite the progressive easing in the ECB's monetary policy and the decrease in interest rates, with subsequent decline in net interest income, overall profitability proved resilient, driven by growth in fees and commissions and in trading activities. Specifically, fee and commission income benefited from the good performance of the management and intermediation component, fostered by the improved conditions of financial markets and by the increase in assets under administration and under management. Trading activities drove revenues thanks to gains from disposal of securities and to the increase in collected dividends. Overall, the Italian banking system proved once again very able to generate profits, which have remained high.

Operating costs slightly increased vs. the previous financial year, mainly because of the investments in technology aimed at speeding the implementation of digital transformation plans, at strengthening ICT security and at implementing AI solutions, in order to improve the efficiency of internal processes and the quality of operational and commercial processes. Personnel costs remained essentially stable, as the effects of the pay increases provided for by the Italian national collective bargaining agreement applying to the banking sector were offset by the savings from headcount reductions. Moreover, total costs benefited, vs. the previous FYs, from the fact that no contributions to banking system schemes were due following the completion of the contributions to be paid to bank resolution and deposit protection schemes. In this context, the Italian banking system's *cost-income* ratio remained at low levels, driven by still robust revenues.

Despite the high international geopolitical uncertainty and moderate economic growth, asset quality essentially held up, giving no signs of credit quality deterioration. In 2025 adjustments to loans decreased, with the decrease driven by default rates remaining at very low levels and lower provisions on Stage 2 positions and non-performing positions. The cost of risk stood once again at very low levels, benefiting both from a very modest credit quality deterioration rate and from the recognition of considerable overlays in banks' balance sheets.

The volume of **loans** developed more favourably than initially expected, showing progressive recovery after the weakness phase experienced in the previous years and benefiting from the easing in the ECB monetary policy. The development concerned both loans to households, which were driven by the good performance of real estate market, by lower interest rates and by the renovation incentives in force, and loans to non-financial corporations, also because of lower self-financing. Having regard to **bank funding**, **assets under management** continued to grow driven by the positive contribution from financial markets, as did **assets under administration**, especially in the first part of the year. Moreover, subsequent to the decrease in interest rates, demand deposits increased as they were preferred to term ones.

In terms of **capital**, the Italian banking system continues to be very strong, with the CET1 ratio firmly above 14%, although slightly decreasing vs. the beginning of 2025. This performance resulted mainly from the increase in risk-weighted assets, which was determined both by the effects of the adoption of the Basel IV new regulatory framework, and by the changes in the consolidation perimeter subsequent to the M&A transactions, which generated accounting and prudential effects. Testifying to this picture, the results of the 2025 Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP), which were published by the ECB in November, give evidence of a strong aggregate position of the Euro Area banking industry, with capital and liquidity positions steadily above the minimum requirements set by the Supervisory Authority. Nevertheless, as regards security, it was reasserted that operational and ICT risks are one of main focuses of supervision. In a context featuring fast digital innovation and structurally increasing ICT risks, the ECB emphasized that banks' ability to prevent, absorb and recover from operational and ICT adverse events is an increasingly material element in overall supervisory review. To this effect, the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) has been implemented and imposes stricter requirements in terms of digital operational resilience.

Having regard to the performance of the Italian banking system as a whole²³:

In December 2025 **loans to households and businesses** came to Euro 1,294 billion, increasing by +2.3% YoY, with growth in both segments. According to the official data published by the Bank of Italy, in November loans to non-financial corporations increased by +1.8% YoY; on the other hand, total loans to households grew by +2.3% YoY, with the trajectory of home loans constantly increasing in the year.

In December 2025, the volumes of non-performing loans (bad loans, unlikely to pay and past due and/or overlimit exposures), net of writedowns and provisions, decreased to 29.7 billion Euros (vs 31.3 billion Euros as at December 2024), down by roughly 167 billion Euros vs. their maximum level of 196.3 billion Euros reached in 2015. Consequently, the ratio of net non-performing loans to total loans further decreased to 1.42% (vs 1.51% as at December 2024).

In December 2025 **total direct funding** (deposits from resident customers and bonds) had increased by +2.0% on a yearly basis, continuing on the growing trend it showed in 2024. Growth was driven both by customer deposits (up by +2.1% YoY), and by medium/long-term funding, consisting of bonds, which increased by +1.1% YoY.

Interest rates applied to loans to customers in 2025 overall posted a progressive decrease due to the easing policies adopted by the ECB in the first part of the year. In December 2025, the weighted average interest rate on loans to households and non-financial corporations came to 3.97% (vs. 4.44% in December 2024), with the interest rate on new loans to corporations standing at 3.64% (vs. 4.40% in December 2024). Conversely, the interest rate on newly originated home loans had a different performance, constantly increasing during the year and coming, in December 2025, to 3.37% (vs. 3.11% as at the end of 2024).

The **interest rate on bank funding** – deposits, repurchase agreements and deposits – stood at 0.89%, decreasing vs. December 2024 (1.12%); while the rate paid to households and non-financial corporations on deposits with an agreed maturity in Euros was of 2.14% in December, down by -75bps vs. December 2024.

The **spread on new transactions** between the average rate on loans to households and non-financial corporations and the average one on funding slightly decreased vs. the end of 2024 coming, in December, to 213 basis points (vs. 217 in December 2024).

Indirect funding increased by over 115 billion Euros between November 2024 and November 2025, coming to 1,713 billion Euros, of which 29.1% directly held by consumer households.

Having regard to the **asset management**²⁴ industry, as at November 2025 the whole-industry net inflows hit +29 billion Euros from the year opening, taking assets under management to over 2,600 billion Euros. Over total assets under management, the portion under collective management schemes (open-end and closed-end funds) stood at 1,411 billion Euro, equal to 53.8% of total AuM: investments in portfolio management came to 1,210 billion Euros and accounted for the remaining 46.2% of total AuM.

Sustainability (ESG) and climate-related risks have continued to play a central role in the design of strategies and governance models, being fully integrated into business models and communications to the market. ESG investments are constantly growing, both in order to align with the requirements laid down by the applicable legislation and regulations on sustainability, and because of banks' will to develop specialist skills aimed at building business models that are sustainable and resilient in the long term. In this scenario, material new developments are expected from the "Omnibus I" package, which has already been approved by the European Parliament while the formal approval of the Council is still pending, and which is intended to introduce significant simplification in sustainability reporting obligations, with a potentially material impact on the banking industry and associated companies. Nonetheless, considering the exemption from sustainability reporting obligations of a significant portion of non-financial corporations (roughly 80%), banks may find it increasingly difficult to collect ESG data, with consequent limits to their ability to make thorough assessments of customers' sustainability profiles.

Moreover, the banking industry was very much impacted by the **2026 Budget Law** because of the introduction of several measures aimed at significantly support the Law with the related revenue. Some of the introduced measures are: the increase of two percentage points in the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) for the 2026-2028 three-year period; limitation to deductibility of interest expenses in the

23 ABI Monthly Outlook (January 2026).

24 Source: Assogestioni, Monthly Map of Assets Under Management (December 2025).

2026-2029 four-year period; the postponement of the deduction of some expenses, which had already been deferred under previous measures, along with some limitations to the recover of tax losses; split deductibility into five annual portions of part of the provisions on loans in the 2026-2029 four-year period; the obligation to pay, in the future, the 40% substitute tax on the windfall tax reserve in order to distribute dividends as of 2029, with the impact from this obligation partially mitigated by the possibility, alternatively, to pay an extraordinary contribution of 27.5% in 2026 or 33% in 2027 of the amount of the reserve, thus making it fully distributable for all purposes with no other expenses.

REGULATORY AND SUPERVISORY ACTIONS²⁵

In 2025 the tapering of the asset purchase programmes was completed with the Pandemic Emergency Programme (PEPP) fully ended and with the APP (Asset Purchase Programmes) portfolio being reduced at a gradual, measured and predictable pace. With inflation progressively reaching the set targets, the Eurosystem could focus on managing its monetary policy.

2025 was also a key year in the enhancement of the regulatory and prudential supervisory framework. On 1 January 2025 the new EU regulatory package entered into force regarding the Basel IV standards, which were implemented via CRR III and CRD VI and aim at strengthening the resilience of the European banking system and at ensuring higher transparency. The reforms introduce higher sensitivity to the risk associated with capital requirements, higher harmonisation of rules, the adoption of new standardized approaches to assess credit and operational risks, and an output floor that sets a minimum level of risk-weighted assets calculated with standardized approaches, thus reducing the excessive variability in regulatory capital requirements that results from the use of internal models.

The implementation of the new prudential regulatory framework went alongside an intense secondary legislation activity. Specifically, the European Banking Authority (EBA) published new technical standards and guidelines on supervisory reporting, which are also intended to harmonize the calculation of capital requirements for operational risk and to improve transparency, in order to ensure homogeneous and thorough monitoring of banks' exposures, improving the quality, granularity and comparability of reporting to the Supervisory Authorities.

In terms of prudential supervision, the process to evolve the **Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP)** went on, pursuing the goal of making banking supervision more effective, efficient and responsive in facing new risks and structural changes. This methodological transition is expected to be completed by the end of 2026, when a simplified and more transparent new approach to calculate P2R requirements will go live. In the 2025 SREP, more emphasis was given to on the sustainability of business models and on banks' ability to maintain adequate profitability and capital levels in adverse scenarios. Furthermore, the supervisory priorities for the 2026-2028 three-year period have been defined, with banks expected to remain resilient in the face of geopolitical risks and macro-financial uncertainties, and to ensure strong operational resilience and ICT capabilities.

Another material scope regarded the strengthening of the **bank crisis management and deposit insurance (CMDI) framework**: the European Parliament and the Council reached a political agreement in June 2025 to extend the bank crisis resolution tools giving small and medium-sized banks access to industry-funded safety nets, another step towards completion of the EU's banking union.

In Italy, the capital strengthening expected by the Bank of Italy was completed. In 2025 Italian banks fully complied with their Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB) requirement, completing the increase that had started in 2024 (0.5%) and reaching, by 30 June, the target of 1.0% of credit and counterparty risk-weighted exposures to Italian residents. At the same time, the Bank of Italy kept a conservative approach to the calibration of the other macroprudential tools, confirming the Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) requirement at 0%, in the absence of any signs of excessive accumulation of cyclical risk.

2025 also saw significant progress in the regulation of crypto-assets and was the first year of full operation of the **Markets in Crypto-Assets (MCA) Regulation**, applying since 30 December 2024 in all EU Member States, which governs the crypto-assets private sector to protect consumers against speculation risks. In order to operate, all issuers and crypto-Asset Service Providers (CASP) shall be authorized by a national competent authority and shall comply with strict transparency, governance and investor protection requirements. In Italy, the competent authorities are Consob (the market authority) and the Bank of Italy (prudential authority). In the reporting year, progress was made in the Digital Euro preparatory phase (Central Bank Digital Currency - CBDC and not a cryptocurrency), as the ECB finalised its Rulebook and selected the providers

25 Source: Press releases of the European Central Bank (ECB) and of the Bank of Italy.

to develop the infrastructure and platform for this public digital currency, which will pursue the objective of ensuring strategic independence of EU payments and providing free, instant and secure on-line and off-line payments throughout the Euro Area.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

Equity investments and Funds

The main events concerning the equity investments held by Crédit Agricole Italia are reported below:

- **Le Village by CA Campania:** in September 2025 Le Village By CA Campania headquartered in Naples was incorporated, with the subscription by Crédit Agricole Italia of an equity investment equal to 100% of its share capital.
- **Global Broker:** in February 2025 Crédit Agricole Italia sold its whole equity investment in Global Broker amounting to 30% of its share capital to RI-FIN S.r.l. Subsequent to this transaction, RI-FIN S.r.l. is the sole owner of Global Broker as it holds 100% of its share capital. The sale was in the scope of the rationalization of the equity investment portfolio resulting from the acquisition of Credito Valtellinese.
- **Krill Design, Simplifai TED, VBF Agroalimentare, Endless and Connexa Instech:** Crédit Agricole Italia's invested in the share capital of five innovative startups subscribing minority capital shares. These equity investments are consistent with the logic of its medium/long-term plan in terms of support to innovation in the Italian ecosystem and involve Crédit Agricole Italia in strategic sectors in circular economy (Krill Design and Endless), FinTech & HR Tech (Simplifai TED), AgriFoodtech (VBF Agroalimentare) and Insurtech (Connexa Instech).

Les Villages by CA

Since 2018 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has been substantiating its attention to its regions and innovation by opening "Les Villages by CA". To date, the network consists of 5 Villages operating in Italy and able to accelerate 204 startups and work with over 115 partner firms on their path to innovation. In the reporting year, the ecosystem of the Italian Villages further grew with the incorporation of the Village by CA Campania, which will be opened in H1 2026.

Each single Village has its own specificity, which reflects the needs of the region and the local community where it operates:

- **Le Village By CA Milano**, in operation since 2018, was the first expression of innovation by Crédit Agricole in Italy and has accelerated over 46 startups with the support of 21 partner firms, of which 12 entities of the Group.
- **Le Village by CA Parma**, which was opened in 2020 and is held by Crédit Agricole Italia and Fondazione Cariparma, has 21 partner firms and 53 resident startups specifically focusing on agrifoodtech, mechanics and mobility, pharma and life sciences and automation.
- **Le Village by CA Triveneto**, which was opened in 2022 in Padua and is held by Crédit Agricole Italia, Parco Scientifico e Tecnologico Galileo, Confindustria Veneto Est and Unismart-Fondazione Università degli Studi di Padova, has 20 partner firms and 50 resident startups. Its strategic axes are based on 6 sustainable development goals in the UN 2030 Agenda.
- **Le Village by CA delle Alpi**, which was opened in February 2024 in Sondrio and is held by the Crédit Agricole Group and by Fondazione Pro Valtellina, focuses especially on mountain economy. At present, the Village supports 15 resident startups and 8 partner firms in meeting their development and innovation needs.
- **Le Village by CA Sicilia**, which was opened in October 2024, is held by the Crédit Agricole Italia Group, by Amundi and by two leading firms based in the region: Irritec spa, a global leader in sustainable irrigation systems, and Ntete spa, a leading player in Italy and in Europe in the design, manufacturing and marketing of innovative telecommunication products/systems. At present, it has 40 resident startups and can rely on 15 partner firms.

Throughout 2025 and at a national level activities continued in the scope of the national programmes designed for partner firms and accelerated startups, which are many.

The VLAB PoC Edition 2025 involved over 80 partner firms of Le Village by CA and was designed to assist them on their innovation path, developing pilot projects (PoC, Proof of Concept) with the startups through over 400 business matches.

The Le Village Startup Academy training programme, which was designed to support the innovation ecosystem through a targeted growth and innovation path involving nearly 190 entities.

Within assistance to fundraising, in October 2025 the second national Demo Day was held, a meeting hosted by the Village by CA di Milano, during which over 150 national and international investors could examine first-hand the business solutions presented by a selected group of 10 startups, in their fundraising phase, coming from all 5 Les Villages in Italy.

Rating update

On 21 November 2025, Moody's Ratings improved its **sovereign credit rating for Italy** upgrading the long-term rating to **Baa2**, from Baa3, concomitantly restoring the **outlook to "stable"**, 23 years after the last upgrade. The upgrade reflects more political-institutional stability, which positively influences the effectiveness of the reforms and the predictability of economic decisions, actual progress in the implementation of Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan and a credible fiscal consolidation. The assignment of a stable outlook was explained with the expected balance between improvement in the economic growth trajectory and the need to continue to reduce the government debt.

Following the revision of its sovereign credit rating, Moody's started a rating action also on the Italian banking system, which involved as many as 17 banks, including Crédit Agricole Italia, whose **long-term deposit rating** was upgraded to **A3 from Baa1**, with **stable outlook**.

The **Baseline Credit Assessment** (BCA) also improved, revised up to **Baa2**, as did the **Adjusted BCA**, which was upgraded to **A3**. The decision reflects the sound asset quality, good capital strength, the robust funding and the best liquidity profile of Crédit Agricole Italia, besides the strong support expected to be provided by its parent company Crédit Agricole S.A..

The Medium Term Plan

At the end of 2025 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group started to implement its Medium-Term Plan (2026-2028), built consistently with the MTP of CA S.A. «ACT 2028», pursuing the ambition of **further strengthening its position as a Universal Bank of choice in Italy**, able to build long-lasting relationships with a larger and larger number of customers, combining the strength of digital with advisory quality, and **confirming its position in Retail banking**, enhancing the development of services for high net worth Individuals and corporates, with a multichannel model based on responsibility to people and on sustainability.

With its 2026-2028 Medium Term Plan, leveraging the skills of **all its business line**, Crédit Agricole in Italy has confirmed its sustainable growth strategy, based on digital innovation, service excellence and commitment to customers, colleagues, local communities and regions.

The Plan reasserts the central role of **people** as an essential driver to progress in its growth and transformation plan, by reinforcing the Group's skills, with the will to meet customers' needs in the best possible manner and to enhance the sense of remit of all its personnel.

For more exhaustive information, please see the Strategic Plan and Business Development Lines section in the report.

Extraordinary contribution on the Windfall Tax Reserve under Article 26 of Italian Decree Law 104/2023

Article 26 of Italian Decree-law 104/2026, as converted with amendments by Italian Law no. 136 of 9 October 2023 established a windfall tax applying to 2023 for banks (non-deductible from the corporate income tax and Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities tax bases) to be calculated with a 40% rate on the amount of interest income recognized at item 30 of the income statement - Net interest income, for FY 2023, which exceeded by at least 10 percent the same figure recognized in FY 2021. It also ruled that the tax was not to exceed 0.26% of the individual total risk exposure amount determined in accordance with Article 92(3) and (4) of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 as recognized in the 2022 Annual Report and Financial Statements.

The tax was not be due if, upon the approval of its 2023 Annual Report and Financial Statements, the Bank decided to allocate part of its net income to an undistributable reserve of at least two and a half times the payable amount of the tax; in case of distribution of the reserve later on, the 40% windfall tax shall be paid increased by accrued interest on an annual basis at the ECB deposit facility rate.

Crédit Agricole Italia exercised that option upon the approval of its Annual Report and Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023, allocating the required reserve, namely the "Reserve for windfall tax on banks under art. 26 of Italian Decree-Law 104/2023" in an amount of Euro 217,350,243.00, thus avoiding payment of windfall tax of Euro 86,940,097.

Article 1, at paragraphs 68-73, of the Italian 2026 Budget Law (Law 199/2025) has made some changes to the above-described rules.

Specifically, it has introduced a merely fiscal assumption based on which dividends distributed from 2029 shall be considered as withdrawn from this reserve. Consequently, as of that time, irrespective of its actual use, the windfall tax not paid back then shall become due again.

However, the same Law gives the possibility to banks to opt for payment of an extraordinary contribution equal to 27.5% of the reserve amount still recognized in the 2025 financial statements, to be paid by the end of June 2026 and to be settled in the 2025 income tax return to be filed by the end of October 2026, or, again as the possibility to opt for an extraordinary contribution equal to 33% of the reserve amount still recognized in the 2026 financial statements to be paid in June 2027 and to be settled in the 2026 income tax return to be filed in October 2027.

The payment of the extraordinary contribution and its settlement in the income tax return generate the effect of voiding the new assumption, for taxation purposes, of the distribution of the reserve, making it fully distributable with no other taxation effects on the Company.

As it is very likely that CAI will pay dividends from 2029, the introduced assumption would entail that, as of 2029, Crédit Agricole Italia would be required to pay the windfall tax not paid back then, amounting to roughly Euro 87 million.

Consequently, in terms of expenses, it is better to pay the 27.5% extraordinary contribution, in an amount of Euro 59,771,317.00.

In accounting terms, the extraordinary contribution, as an expense specifically due to release the reserve and other than the substitute tax introduced in 2023, is to be recognized in equity and not in profit or loss, whereas the 40% substitute tax under Article 26 of Italian Decree Law 104/2023 is to be recognized in profit or loss.

Considering the resolution submitted in the scope of the approval of 2025 annual report and financial statements, requesting approval of the decision to opt for the payment of the aforementioned extraordinary contribution using the extraordinary reserve and whose effects have already been recognized, and assuming it will be approved, no provisions has been recognized for the windfall tax under Article 26 of Italian Decree Law 104/2023.

The extraordinary contribution shall be paid within the term for payment of the balance of the income taxes for tax year 2025; the related account payable has been recognized in item "Other liabilities".

Voluntary Redundancy Scheme

Within the scope of the activities in preparation for the implementation of the Medium Term Plan, considering the service model evolution, which will entail considerable investments in digitalization processes and the implementation of important organizational projects (increase in the number of cashless branches, rationalization of back-office operations and innovation of the Credit Function), the Group started an important **generational turnover project** (which will be implemented in the 2026-2027 two-year period) based on two levers independent one of the other, namely:

- The recruitment of 500 resources, 400 of whom with an arrangement enabling to identify and hire the best resources available on the market, in terms of both hard and soft skills (i.e. able to prove that they have specific attitudes, such as flexibility, entrepreneurship, digital orientation, effectiveness and rapidity in implementation, focus on customers, relational skills and propensity for development) and about 100 resources who are already at the Firm under fixed-term contracts transforming their contracts into open-ended ones.

The recruitment will go alongside an on-boarding process, enabling the future resources to acquire appropriate knowledge of the Bank and of the Group, to transmit and express their energy and innovative push, as well as to benefit from the experience of colleagues in the various operational scopes, fostering transversality and flexibility of professional development paths, all with special focus on gender and inclusiveness topics consistently with the Group's policies:

- The exit of a total of roughly 750 resources, of whom up to 500 that will meet the eligibility requirements to retire in the period between the end of 2026 and the end of 2029, by voluntarily joining the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme for the banking sector, and about 250 that will be the eligibility requirements to retire by 31 December 2027 through a redundancy incentive system.

In the perimeter of the agreement signed with the Trade Unions on 7 November 2025, consistently with the projects to enhance organizational efficiency, in order to achieve a gradual turnover, the exits through the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme have been scheduled on two time windows in 2026 and 2027.

In those periods, structured upskilling and reskilling training programmes will be started to facilitate the management requirements for any coverage of the roles.

Considering the terms and conditions laid down by the Agreement and the expected number of people joining the scheme, the Group recognized non-recurring costs totalling Euro 81 million under "Personnel expenses" with that amount allocated to the Provision for personnel charges.

PERFORMANCE OF OPERATIONS

In a context featuring a geopolitical scenario that has generated strong trade tensions and on international markets, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group once again proved its strength, continuing to generating sustainable profitability thanks to a balanced and diversified business model, whereby the Group can provide tangible support to the Italian economic fabric and accelerate the technological transformation to the benefit of its Customers.

The overall commercial performance of the main business lines proved once again strong, with results growing vs. the same period of the previous year.

Worth mentioning is the significant development in the customer base, with the acquisition of over 210 new customers, which was effectively driven by the digital channel and by initiatives targeting young people, the strong growth in assets under management, with placements coming to over 13 billion Euros (+12% YoY), and the marked acceleration (+10% YoY) in newly originated medium/long-term loans to corporates, despite a very competitive market.

Attention to customers is proved also by the fact that the Group ranked once again no. 1 among universal banks by Customer Recommendation Index (CRI), with the excellence trend oriented towards the improvement in customer experience through targeted initiatives.

The origination of residential mortgage loans proved very firmly established, with residential mortgage loans coming to over Euro 4.2 billion, strengthening the trend of constant growth throughout 2025 (+3% YoY), with closer and closer attention and support to households' energy transition, with the portion of transaction intended to finance the purchase of homes in energy efficiency classes A and B hitting 30% and increasing year on year (27% as at December 2024).

In its funding activity, Crédit Agricole Italia successfully completed the public issue of a Premium Covered Bond in the Italian market; the issue, of 1 billion Euros, was oversubscribed with orders for more than Euro 7.6 billion and was almost fully subscribed by institutional investors.

Total funding came to Euro 210 billion^(*) with an increase across all components: direct funding and assets under management increased by +1.8% and +6.1% YoY respectively; loans to customers grew by +1.6% YoY.

Oversight of asset quality has remained constant and effective: the weight of net non-performing loans decreased by 1.1%, vs. 1.3% as at December 2024, with the NPE coverage ratio coming to 59.4% (up by +5.7 p.p. vs. December 2024) giving evidence of high asset quality.

The liquidity buffer continues to be large, with the 'LCR standing at 161%; strong capitalization with the Fully Loaded Common Equity Tier 1 and the Total Capital Ratio standing at 13.4% and 17.7% respectively. Following the action on Italy's sovereign rating, Moody's also upgraded its rating for Crédit Agricole Italia to a3 (from baa1), with stable outlook, reflecting the Bank's sound solvency profile, supported by adequate capital ratios and by a robust liquidity position.

(*) Total funding: loans to customers + direct funding + assets under management

THE PERFORMANCE OF BALANCE SHEET AGGREGATES

Reclassified Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Net financial assets/liabilities at fair value	148,148	155,912	-7,764	-5.0
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,090,117	3,740,466	-650,349	-17.4
Net due from banks	4,074,565	2,525,386	1,549,179	61.3
Loans to Customers	73,489,329	71,358,857	2,130,472	3.0
Equity investments	28,036	28,130	-94	-0.3
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2,602,881	2,667,705	-64,824	-2.4
Tax assets	1,615,501	1,543,052	72,449	4.7
Other assets	6,748,546	8,332,717	-1,584,171	-19.0
Total assets	91,797,123	90,352,225	1,444,898	1.6

Liabilities	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Funding from Customers	79,147,888	77,735,518	1,412,370	1.8
Tax liabilities	381,062	295,866	85,196	28.8
Other liabilities	3,061,086	3,418,549	357,463	-10.5
Specific-purpose provisions	619,096	582,245	36,851	6.3
Capital	1,102,071	1,102,071	-	-
Equity instruments	740,000	740,000	-	-
Reserves (net of treasury shares)	5,963,005	5,706,882	256,123	4.5
Valuation reserves	-43,771	-64,720	-20,949	-32.4
Equity attributable to minority interests	29,689	27,530	2,159	7.8
Profit (Loss) for the period	796,997	808,284	-11,287	-1.4
Total equity and net liabilities	91,797,123	90,352,225	1,444,898	1.6

Reconciliation of the official and reclassified balance sheets

Assets	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Net financial assets/liabilities at fair value	148,148	155,912
20 a. Financial assets held for trading	77,559	134,710
20 c. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	150,997	157,998
20. Financial liabilities held for trading	-80,408	-136,796
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,090,117	3,740,466
30. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,090,117	3,740,466
Net due from banks	4,074,565	2,525,386
40 a. Due from banks	5,645,242	4,495,310
10 a. Due to banks	-1,574,258	-1,971,856
To deduct: Lease liabilities	3,581	1,932
Loans to Customers	73,489,329	71,358,857
40 b. Loans to Customers	73,489,329	71,358,857
Equity investments	28,036	28,130
70. Equity investments	28,036	28,130
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2,602,881	2,667,705
90. Property, Plant and Equipment	1,026,755	1,088,171
100. Intangible assets	1,576,126	1,579,534
Tax assets	1,615,501	1,543,052
110. Tax assets	1,615,501	1,543,052
Other assets	6,748,546	8,332,717
10. Cash and cash equivalents	4,377,990	5,296,488
130. Other assets	2,097,713	2,445,522
50. Hedging derivatives (Assets)	891,363	754,030
60. Fair value change of financial assets in macro-hedge portfolios	-619,995	-164,801
120. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	1,475	1,478
Total assets	91,797,123	90,352,225

Liabilities	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Funding from Customers	79,147,888	77,735,518
10 b Due to Customers	63,373,745	61,782,016
To deduct: Lease liabilities	-279,432	-304,821
10 c. Debt securities issued	16,053,575	16,258,323
Tax liabilities	381,062	295,866
60. Tax liabilities	381,062	295,866
Other liabilities	3,061,086	3,418,549
10 a. Due to banks: of which lease liabilities	3,581	1,932
10 b. Due to customers: of which lease liabilities	279,432	304,821
40 Hedging derivatives (Liabilities)	1,741,029	1,672,836
50. Fair value change of financial liabilities in macro-hedge portfolios	-711,329	-504,834
80. Other liabilities	1,748,373	1,943,794
Specific-purpose provisions	619,096	582,245
90. Employee severance benefits	81,867	86,558
100. Provisions for risks and charges	537,229	495,687
Capital	1,102,071	1,102,071
170. Capital	1,102,071	1,102,071
Equity instruments	740,000	740,000
140. Equity instruments	740,000	740,000
Reserves (net of treasury shares)	5,963,005	5,706,882
150. Reserves	2,467,635	2,211,510
160. Share premium reserve	3,495,378	3,495,378
180. Treasury shares (+/-)	-8	-6
Valuation reserves	-43,771	-64,720
120. Valuation reserves	-43,771	-64,720
Minority interests	29,689	27,530
190. Minority interests	29,689	27,530
Profit (Loss) for the period	796,997	808,284
200. Profit (loss) for the period	796,997	808,284
Total liabilities and equity	91,797,123	90,352,225

Balance sheet aggregates

Loans to Customers

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
- Current accounts	2,623,363	2,751,572	-128,209	-4.7
- Mortgage loans	43,203,156	42,938,603	264,553	0.6
- Invoice financing and credit facilities	20,106,083	19,115,170	990,913	5.2
- Non-performing loans	721,297	830,996	-109,699	-13.2
Loans to Customers	66,653,899	65,636,341	1,017,558	1.6
Securities measured at amortized cost	6,835,430	5,722,516	1,112,914	19.4
Total Loans to Customers	73,489,329	71,358,857	2,130,472	3.0

As at 31 December 2025, loans to customers stood at Euro 66.7 billion, increasing by Euro 1 billion vs. 2024 (up by +1.6%), of which Euro +0.3 billion on mortgage loans (mostly to the Individuals Retail segment) and Euro 0.7 billion on short-term loans to corporates. Non-performing loans down by Euro 0.1 billion (down by -13%).

As at the reporting date, securities measured at amortized cost (consisting mostly of government securities) amounted to 6.8 billion Euros, up by 1.1 billion Euros vs. 31 December 2024.

Once again the Group provided constant support to the real economy, focusing especially on the ESG transition, through:

- Newly originated home loans for Euro 4.2 billion (up by +3% YoY). Specifically, the portion of Green mortgage loans increased to 30% of total mortgage loans, bolstered by the promotional campaign that went live in April, 2025 and concentrated on the top energy classes (A, B) consistently with the Group's ESG strategy;
- Over Euro 4.7 billion in new loans to corporates, with the total in-force business exceeding Euro 19.6 billion. Constant focus on sustainability, which accounted for 34% of the total amount financed;
- The support provided by the Group to the agri-food system remained central and was promoted also through strategic partnerships with leading institutions and technical players, with over Euro 1.1 billion in newly originated loans (up by +13% YoY) and the total in-force business amounting to Euro 3.4 billion;
- Development in the leasing business through the subsidiary Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia, which posted Euro 1.4 billion in new leases (up by +2% YoY) and ranked once again as the 4th top player in Italy by total volumes, with a 6.2% market share (and, for the sixth year in a row the no. 1 player in Italy by volumes in the segment of renewable energy production plants).

Loans to customers: asset quality

Items	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	Gross exposure	Adjustments	Net exposure	Gross exposure	Adjustments	Net exposure
- Bad loans	575,926	409,175	166,751	536,213	385,214	150,999
- Unlikely to pay	1,196,235	644,929	551,306	1,245,622	572,840	672,782
- Past-due / overlimit loans	4,790	1,550	3,240	11,176	3,961	7,215
Non-performing loans	1,776,951	1,055,654	721,297	1,793,011	962,015	830,996
Performing loans - stage 2	5,748,144	282,231	5,465,913	7,232,251	318,413	6,913,838
Performing loans - stage 1	60,551,584	84,895	60,466,689	57,963,192	71,685	57,891,507
Performing loans	66,299,728	367,126	65,932,602	65,195,443	390,098	64,805,345
Loans to Customers	68,076,679	1,422,780	66,653,899	66,988,454	1,352,113	65,636,341
Securities at amortized cost	6,851,423	15,993	6,835,430	5,735,913	13,397	5,722,516
Total Loans to Customers	74,928,102	1,438,773	73,489,329	72,724,367	1,365,510	71,358,857

Items	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	Gross exposure/ total	Net exposure/ total	Coverage ratio	Gross exposure/ total	Net exposure/ total	Coverage ratio
- Bad loans	0.8%	0.3%	71.0%	0.8%	0.2%	71.8%
- Unlikely to Pay	1.8%	0.8%	53.9%	1.9%	1.0%	46.0%
- Past-due/overlimit loans	0.0%	0.0%	32.4%	0.0%	0.0%	35.4%
Non-performing loans	2.6%	1.1%	59.4%	2.7%	1.3%	53.7%
- Performing loans - stage 2	8.4%	8.2%	4.9%	10.8%	10.5%	4.4%
- Performing loans - stage 1	88.9%	90.7%	0.1%	86.5%	88.2%	0.1%
Performing loans	97.4%	98.9%	0.6%	97.3%	98.7%	0.6%
Loans to Customers	100.0%	100.0%	2.1%	100.0%	100.0%	2.0%

Asset quality proved once again progressively and constantly improving with total net non-performing loans coming to Euro 0.7 billion, down by -13.2% vs. December 2024, thanks to effective internal management of non-performing exposures and to the default rate at modest levels (0.8%). The weight of net non-performing loans improved coming to 1.1% (vs. 1.3% as at December 2024) as did the weight of gross non-performing loans coming to 2.6% (vs. 2.7% as at December 2024). The coverage ratio of non-performing loans became considerably higher, coming to 59.4%, up by 5.7 points vs. December 2024.

Funding from Customers

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
- Deposits	1,635,708	2,667,818	-1,032,110	-38.7
- Current and other accounts	60,802,315	58,213,824	2,588,491	4.4
- Other items	656,290	595,553	60,737	10.2
Due to Customers	63,094,313	61,477,195	1,617,118	2.6
Debt securities issued	16,053,575	16,258,323	-204,748	-1.3
Total direct funding	79,147,888	77,735,518	1,412,370	1.8
Indirect funding	112,370,018	102,007,757	10,362,261	10.2
Total funding	191,517,906	179,743,275	11,774,631	6.6

As at 31 December 2025, total funding, as the sum of direct and indirect funding, came to Euro 191.5 billion, increasing by Euro 11.8 billion (up by +6.6%) vs. 31 December 2024.

Direct funding came to Euro 79.1 billion (up by Euro +1.4 billion equal to +1.8% YoY), in line with the banking system (+2.0% YoY²⁶); Growth was mainly posted on the least onerous component, such as Current Accounts (up by Euro +2.6 billion) with a decrease in item Deposits (down by Euro -1 billion).

In January Crédit Agricole Italia finalized the first issue in the year of Covered Bonds Premium Label in an amount of Euro 1 billion, opening not only the Covered Bond segment but also the whole European secured segment for 2025. Evidence of the success of the issue was given by demand that was seven times higher than the supply and by subscribers being almost exclusively international investors.

Indirect funding

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
- Wealth management	29,296,906	26,652,996	2,643,910	9.9
- Insurance products	27,894,909	27,265,206	629,703	2.3
Total assets under management	57,191,815	53,918,202	3,273,613	6.1
Assets under administration	55,178,203	48,089,555	7,088,648	14.7
Indirect funding	112,370,018	102,007,757	10,362,261	10.2

As at 31 December 2025, indirect funding came to Euro 112.4 billion, increasing by Euro 10.4 billion (up by +10.2%) vs. 31 December 2024, benefiting also from the growth in market prices.

Assets under management came to Euro 57.2 billion, up by +6.1% YoY, driven by placement activities across all the main technical forms and by a favourable performance of market prices. The Funds and Wealth Management segment grew at a faster pace (up by +9.9% YoY), than the insurance segment (up by +2.3% YoY).

Assets under administration came to Euro 55.2 billion, increasing by Euro 7.1 billion (up by +14.7%), due to the increase in Government Securities held by customers (+9%) and in bonds held by institutional issuers.

Net interbank position

As at 31 December 2025 the net interbank position reported gross credit position of Euro 5.6 billion and a net one of Euro 4.1 billion.

The liquidity position showed the LCR at 161% well above the regulatory minimum levels.

26 Source: ABI Monthly Outlook (January 2026).

Financial assets held

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
- Debt securities	759	1,034	-275	-26.6
- Equity securities and units of collective investment undertakings	150,242	157,044	-6,802	-4.3
- Derivative financial instruments with positive FV	77,555	134,630	-57,075	-42.4
Total assets	228,556	292,708	-64,152	-21.9
- Derivative financial instruments with negative FV	80,408	136,796	-56,388	-41.2
Total liabilities	80,408	136,796	-56,388	-41.2
Net Total	148,148	155,912	-7,764	-5.0
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Debt securities	2,839,273	3,487,358	-648,085	-18.6
- Equity securities	250,844	253,108	-2,264	-0.9
Total	3,090,117	3,740,466	-650,349	-17.4

As at 31 December 2025 financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to Euro 3.1 billion, decreasing by 17.4% YoY.

Government securities held

	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	Nominal value	Book value	Valuation reserve	Nominal value	Book value	Valuation reserve
Financial assets held for trading						
Italian Government securities	1	1	-	1	1	-
Argentinian Government securities	87	-	X	87	-	X
Financial assets through other comprehensive income						
Italian Government securities	2,798,000	2,839,274	15,639	3,485,000	3,487,359	11,195
Financial assets measured at amortized cost						
Italian Government securities	6,202,000	6,205,254	X	4,987,000	5,036,894	X
Total	9,000,088	9,044,529	15,639	8,472,088	8,524,254	11,195

As at 31 December 2025, the total of government securities held amounted to Euro 9 billion in nominal terms, increasing by Euro 0.5 billion vs. the end of 2024 resulting from the amortized cost portfolio.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

As at the end of 2025, Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets amounted to Euro 2.6 billion (-2.4% YoY).

Specifically, property, plant and equipment came to Euro 1 billion (down by 6% YoY) decreasing due to depreciation, decommissioning and adjustments to property; intangible assets came to Euro 1.6 billion (stable YoY) including Euro 1.3 billion in goodwill.

Specific-purpose provisions

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Employee severance benefits	81,867	86,558	-4,691	-5.4
Provisions for risks and charges	537,229	495,687	41,542	8.4
a) commitments and guarantees given	104,027	93,123	10,904	11.7
b) post-employment and similar obligations	25,632	28,932	-3,300	-11.4
c) other provisions for risks and charges	407,570	373,632	33,938	9.1
Total specific-purpose provisions	619,096	582,245	36,851	6.3

As at 31 December 2025, specific-purpose provisions stood at Euro 619.1 million, increasing by Euro 36.9 million YoY (+6.3%) also including overlays aimed at provisioning in advance for probable bank resolution actions in the Italian banking industry.

Equity

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Share capital	1,102,071	1,102,071	-	-
Share premium reserve	3,495,378	3,495,378	-	-
Reserves	2,467,635	2,211,510	256,125	11.6
Equity instruments	740,000	740,000	-	-
Reserve for valuation of financial assets through other comprehensive income	-315	-20,195	-19,880	-98.4
Reserves from valuation of actuarial gains (losses) relating to defined-benefit pension plans	-43,456	-44,525	-1,069	-2.4
Treasury shares	-8	-6	2	33.3
Profit for the period	796,997	808,284	-11,287	-1.4
Total (book) equity	8,558,302	8,292,517	265,785	3.2

As at 31 December 2025, book equity stood at Euro 8.6 billion, increasing by Euro 0.3 billion YoY (+3.2%), mostly resulting from retained earnings.

The “Equity instruments” item reports the amount of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments, amounting to Euro 740 million as at the end of 2025.

The Group proved once more its capital strength, which further improved and came well above the minimum prudential requirements assigned by the ECB for 2023, with the ratios given below: Fully-loaded Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio at 13.4% and Total Capital Ratio at 17.7%.

Own Funds

Categories/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024 ^(*)
A. Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) prior to the application of prudential filters	7,362,007	7,102,579
of which CET1 instruments subject to transitional arrangements	-	-
B. CET1 (+/-) prudential filters	-11,387	-38,506
C. CET1 gross of the elements to be deducted and of the effects of the transitional regime (A +/- B)	7,350,620	7,064,073
D. Elements to be deducted from CET1	1,480,436	1,517,490
E. Transitional regime - Impact on CET1 (+/-), including minority interest subject to transitional arrangements	-	-
F. Total Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) (C-D+/-E)	5,870,184	5,546,583
G. (Additional Tier 1 (AT1) gross of the elements to be deducted and of the effects of the transitional regime	740,000	740,000
of which AT1 instruments subject to transitional arrangements	-	-
H. Elements to be deducted from AT1	-	-
I. Transitional regime - Impact on AT1 (+/-), including instruments issued by subsidiaries/associates and included in AT1 under transitional arrangements	-	-
L. Total Additional Tier 1 (AT1) (G - H +/- I)	740,000	740,000
M. Tier 2 (T2) gross of the elements to be deducted and of the effects of the transitional regime	1,131,148	1,124,272
of which T2 instruments subject to transitional arrangements	-	-
N. Elements to be deducted from T2	-	-
O. Transitional regime - Impact on T2 (+/-), including instruments issued by subsidiaries/associates and included in T2 Per under transitional arrangements	-	-
P. Total Tier 2 (T2) (M - N +/- O)	1,131,148	1,124,272
Q. Total own funds (F + L + P)	7,741,333	7,410,855

(*) Since 31 December 2024 being determined in accordance with CRR2 rules.

Capital Adequacy ratios

Categories/Values	Non-weighted amounts		Weighted amounts/requirements	
	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024 ^(*)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024 ^(*)
A. RISK ASSETS				
A.1 Credit and counterparty risks	96,576,747	94,975,082	32,720,330	34,840,958
1. Standardized approach	59,656,801	58,629,340	25,341,241	26,878,009
2. IRB approach	36,919,191	36,344,788	7,374,490	7,955,696
2.1 Foundation	-	-	-	-
2.2 Advanced	36,919,191	36,344,788	7,374,490	7,955,696
3. Asset-backed securities	755	954	4,599	7,253
B. SUPERVISORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS				
B.1 Credit and counterparty risks			2,617,626	2,787,277
B.2 Credit valuation adjustment risk			1,088	1,380
B.3 Regulatory risk			-	-
B.4 Market risks			1,038	543
1. Standardized approach			1,038	543
2. Internal models			-	-
3. Concentration risk			-	-
B.5 Operational risk			437,166	391,245
1. Basic indicator approach				7,955
2. Standardized approach			437,166	383,289
3. Advanced approach			-	-
B.6 Other measurement elements			443,873	-
B.7 Total prudential requirements ^(*)			3,500,791	3,180,444
C. RISK ASSETS AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS				
C.1 Risk-weighted assets			43,759,890	39,755,552
C.2 Common Equity Tier 1/Risk-weighted assets (CET 1 capital ratio)			13.4%	14.0%
C.3 Tier 1 capital /Risk-weighted assets (Tier 1 capital ratio)			15.1%	15.8%
C.4 Total own funds/risk-weighted assets (Total capital ratio)			17.7%	18.6%

(*) Since 31 December 2024 being determined in accordance with CRR2 rules.

The minimum capital requirements applying to the Group as at 31 December 2025 amounted to the sum of:

- Minimum requirement under Article 92 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (CRR): CET1 ratio 4.50%; T1 ratio 6.00%; TC ratio 8.00%.
- Pillar 2 Requirement (P2R), under Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013 (P2R component equal to 1.75%). Having regard to Article 104a of Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD), pursuant to which the P2R may consist by at least 56.25% of Common Equity Tier 1 and by 75% of Tier 1, the P2R component breaks down as follows: CET1 0.98%, T1 1.31%, TC 1.75%.
- Capital conservation buffer (CCB) in accordance with Article 129 of Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD). 2.50%.
- Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB), in accordance with Article 133 of the CRD: 0.75%.

Based on the foregoing, as at 31 December 2025 the requirements to be complied with by the Group were as follows:

- 8.73% the CET1 ratio;
- 10.56% the T1 ratio;
- 13.00% the TC ratio.

Within the day-to-day capital management activity, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group governs the evolution in its capital ratios and resolution requirements, also by optimizing the different capital components (subordinated and Senior Non-Preferred). Planning and monitoring concern, on the one hand, total Own Funds and, on the other hand, risk-weighted assets (RWA).

As at 31 December 2025 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) came to Euro 5,870 million, increasing vs. the figure for the previous FY (up by Euro 324 million). This increase mainly reflects the evolution in book equity items (including the calculation of the portion of annual earnings retained, the annual interest paid on the set of outstanding Additional Tier 1 instruments, the extraordinary contribution due on the “windfall tax reserve”), an increase resulting from adjustments to the prudential filters, as well as lower deductions for DTA and other intangible assets.

In 2025 Crédit Agricole Italia carried out the following issues and repayments of subordinated instruments, with its Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. as the counterparty:

- AT1:
 - March: Euro 165 million issue and concomitant repayment, on the early repayment date provided for by the relevant contract, of an AT1 instrument having the same amount and issued in 2017;
- T2:
 - August: early repayment of an instrument of Euro 80 million issued in 2019 (being prudentially amortised from August 2024);
 - September: issue of a Euro 100 million instrument;
 - December: issue of a Euro 220 million instrument and early repayment of an instrument of Euro 400 million issued in 2017 (being prudentially amortised from December 2022).

As at 31 December 2025 risk-weighted assets (RWA) came to Euro 43,760 million, increasing by Euro 4,004 million vs. 31 December 2024, reflecting the overall benefits resulting from the adoption of the Basel IV prudential rules, the developments in volumes and in riskiness of loans to customers, the increase in operational risk associated with the increase in net banking income for 2025, and, lastly, the hikes from the application of the add-on associated with the process for the validation of the credit risk regulatory models (known as IMI Retail).

Following the above-reported developments, the CET1 ratio as at 31 December 2025 came to 13.4% (14.0% as at 31 December 2024), the Tier 1 ratio to 15.1% (15.8% as at 31 December 2024) and the Total Capital ratio to 17.7% (18.6% as at 31 December 2024). All capital ratios proved well above the minimum regulatory requirements.

PROFIT OR LOSS

Thanks to its diversified and customer-focused business model, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group generated steady profitability as in the previous years.

Consolidated net income came to Euro 797 million, down by -1.4% YoY, and reflects the first actions in preparation for the implementation of the ACT 2028 Medium-Term Plan.

Reclassified income statement

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes Absolute	%
Net interest income	1,697,843	1,790,192	-92,349	-5.2
Net fee and commission income	1,328,108	1,261,802	66,306	5.3
Dividend income	12,608	13,193	-585	-4.4
Financial Income (loss)	34,302	24,973	9,329	37.4
Other operating income (expenses)	9,807	12,300	-2,493	-20.3
Operating income	3,082,668	3,102,460	-19,792	-0.6
Personnel expenses	-1,104,237	-1,029,312	74,925	7.3
Administrative expenses	-360,427	-429,728	-69,301	-16.1
Depreciation and amortization	-197,926	-197,477	449	0.2
Operating expenses	-1,662,590	-1,656,517	6,073	0.4
Operating margin	1,420,078	1,445,943	-25,865	-1.8
Net provisioning for risks and charges	-40,797	648	-41,445	
Net adjustments to loans	-227,342	-244,313	-16,971	-6.9
Impairment of securities	-652	-683	-31	-4.5
Gains (losses) on other investments	-3,406	-16,281	-12,875	-79.1
Profit (loss) before taxes from continuing operations	1,147,881	1,185,314	-37,433	-3.2
Taxes on income from continuing operations	-348,728	-375,037	-26,309	-7.0
Profit (loss) for the period	799,153	810,277	-11,124	-1.4
Profit (loss) for the period attributable to minority interests	-2,156	-1,993	163	8.2
Profit for the period attributable to the Parent Company	796,997	808,284	-11,287	-1.4

Reconciliation between the Official and the Reclassified Income Statements

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Net interest income	1,697,843	1,790,192
30. Net interest income	1,695,100	1,777,563
40 Fee and commission income: of which Deposit Fees and Commissions	-	-
90. Net profit (loss) on hedging activities: of which amortized cost effect of hedging of debt instruments	-	807
230. Calit IAS gain	2,743	2,457
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of: a) financial assets measured at amortized cost: o/w gains on disposal on inflation-linked BTP govies	-	7,239
100. Profit (loss) on disposal or repurchase of: b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: of which profit on the disposal of inflation BTP	-	2,126
Net fee and commission income	1,328,108	1,261,802
60. Net fee and commission income	1,327,816	1,261,438
200. Other operating expenses/income: of which Commission income from Fast Loan Application Processing	292	364
Dividends and similar income = item 70	12,608	13,193
Financial Income (loss)	34,302	24,973
80. Net profit (loss) on trading activities	20,072	17,022
90. Net profit (loss) on hedging activities	-8,289	-12,068
90. Net profit (loss) on hedging activities: of which amortized cost effect of hedging of debt instruments	-	-807
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of: a) securities classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost	5,492	4,959
100. Profit (loss) on disposal or repurchase of: b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	29,059	21,362
To deduct: gains on disposal of inflation BTP Italian Government securities	-	-2,126
To deduct: release of provision for impairment of securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-4,869	-2,920
100. Gain (loss) on disposal or repurchase of: c) financial liabilities	-4,502	-728
110. Net gains (losses) on other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-3,664	-1,781
To deduct: b) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value of which measurement of financial instruments	1,003	2,060
Other operating income (expenses)	9,807	12,300
230. Other operating costs/income	398,588	423,054
250. Gains (Losses) on equity investments of which Price Adjustment for disposal of equity investments	-	-
To deduct: expenses recovered	-379,704	-404,307
To deduct: recovered expenses for the management of non-performing loans	-3,960	-2,568
To deduct: Commission income from Fast Loan Application Processing	-292	-364
To deduct: Calit IAS gain	-2,743	-2,457
To deduct: gains/losses from lease contracts under IFRS 16	-2,082	-1,058
Operating income	3,082,668	3,102,460
Personnel expenses = item 190 a)	-1,104,237	-1,029,312
Administrative expenses	-360,427	-429,728
190. Administrative expenses: b) other administrative expenses	-752,046	-846,331
230. Other operating expenses/income: of which expenses recovered	379,704	404,307
190. Administrative expenses: b) other administrative expenses: of which expenses for the management of non-performing loans	11,915	12,296
Depreciation and amortization	-197,926	-197,477
210. Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment	-103,755	-121,102
To deduct: impairment/impairment recoveries on non-current assets held for investment/IFRS 16 right of use	8,600	21,941
To deduct: impairment/impairment recoveries on assets held for sale under IFRS 5	104	-
220. Net adjustments to//recoveries on intangible assets	-102,875	-98,316
Operating expenses	-1,662,590	1,656,517
Operating margin	1,420,078	1,445,943

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Net provisioning for risks and charges	-40,797	648
200. Net provisioning for risks and charges; b) other net provisioning	-43,172	-2,202
To deduct: provision for loan management	2,375	2,850
Net adjustments to loans	-227,342	-244,313
100. Gain (loss) on disposal or repurchase of: a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	27,480	31,308
To deduct: profit (loss) on disposal or repurchase of: a) securities classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost	-5,492	-4,959
To deduct: release of provision for impairment of securities measured at amortized cost	-2,034	-1,623
To deduct: gains on disposal of inflation BTP Italian Government securities	-	-7,239
110. Net gains (losses) on other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss; of b) of other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value: of which measurement of financial instruments	-1,003	-2,060
130. Net adjustments for credit risk of: a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	-227,688	-235,515
To deduct: net adjustments for credit risk of: a) securities classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost	4,630	2,286
140. Gains/Losses on contract modifications without derecognition	-2,001	-1,238
190. Administrative expenses: b) other administrative expenses: of which expenses for the management of non-performing loans	-11,915	-12,296
To deduct: recovered expenses for the management of non-performing loans	3,960	2,568
200. Net provisioning for risks and charges: a) commitments and guarantees given	-10,904	-12,695
200. Net provisioning for risks and charges: b) other net provisioning o/w provision for loan management	-2,375	-2,850
Impairment of securities	-652	-683
130. Net adjustments for credit risk to: a) securities classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost	-4,630	-2,286
130. Net adjustments for credit risk of: b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-2,925	-2,940
To deduct: release of provision for impairment of securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,869	2,920
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of: a) of which impairment release on securities measured at amortized cost	2,034	1,623
Gains (losses) on other investments	-3,406	-16,281
250. Gains (losses) on equity investments	418	2,873
260. Net gains (losses) from property, plant and equipment and intangible assets measured at fair value	-1,136	-345
280. Gains (losses) on disposals of investments	3,934	2,074
210. Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment: o/w impairment/impairment recoveries on non-current assets and/IFRS 16 right of use	-8,600	-21,941
210. Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment	-104	-
230. Other operating costs/income: o/w gains/losses from sublease contracts under IFRS 16	2,082	1,058
Profit (loss) before taxes from continuing operations	1,147,881	1,185,314
Taxes on income from continuing operations = item 300	-348,728	-375,037
300. Taxes on income from continuing operations	-348,728	-375,037
Profit for the period	799,153	810,277
Profit for the period attributable to minority interest	-2,156	-1,993
Profit for the period attributable to the Parent Company	796,997	808,284

Net Operating income

Operating income came to Euro 3,083 million, down by -0.6% YoY, with growth in net fee and commission income, which mitigated the decrease in net interest income caused by the decline in Euribor.

Net interest income

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Business with customers	1,679,119	1,751,601	-72,482	-4.1
Business with banks	186,978	327,768	-140,790	-43.0
Debt securities issued	-498,334	-704,867	-206,533	-29.3
Financial assets held for trading	1	6	-5	-83.3
Assets measured at fair value	202	521	-319	-61.2
Securities measured at amortized cost	170,202	182,877	-12,675	-6.9
Securities through other comprehensive income	75,462	132,310	-56,848	-43.0
Other net interest income	84,212	99,975	-15,763	-15.8
Net interest income	1,697,843	1,790,192	-92,349	-5.2

Net interest income came to Euro 1,698 million, down by -5.2% vs. the previous FY. This decrease, which was physiological given the performance of market rates, was nonetheless mitigated by the liability management policies and by the contribution from hedging strategies, stabilizing net interest income on a QoQ basis.

Net fee and commission income

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
- guarantees given	15,845	15,120	725	4.8
- collection and payment services	94,800	99,299	-4,499	-4.5
- current accounts	246,605	254,194	-7,589	-3.0
- debit and credit card services	99,734	90,781	8,953	9.9
Commercial banking business	456,984	459,394	-2,410	-0.5
- securities intermediation and placement	327,003	273,199	53,804	19.7
- intermediation in foreign currencies	7,508	7,458	50	0.7
- asset management	15,748	12,854	2,894	22.5
- distribution of insurance products	370,727	374,096	-3,370	-0.9
- other intermediation/management fee and commission income	66,055	58,945	7,110	12.1
Management, intermediation and advisory services	787,041	726,553	60,488	8.3
Other net fee and commission income	84,083	75,856	8,227	10.8
Total net fee and commission income	1,328,108	1,261,802	66,306	5.3

Net fee and commission income grew year over year, coming to Euro 1,328 million (up by +5.3% YoY), driven by the brilliant performance of the Wealth Management business.

Specifically, the “management, intermediation and advisory services” component increased by +8.3% YoY. Fee and commission income from “Commercial banking and other business” also grew, in total up by +1.1% YoY, thanks to the contribution from debit and credit card services (up by +9.9% YoY), resulting from the development in transaction volumes and transactions by customers.

Dividend income

Dividend income from equity investments came to 12.6 million Euros, mainly regarding the stake in the Bank of Italy for Euro 9.6 million.

Financial income (loss)

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Interest rates	9,377	5,794	3,583	61.8
Stocks	-	-1	-1	
Foreign exchange	10,657	11,229	-572	-5.1
Commodities	38	-	38	
Total gains (losses) on financial assets held for trading	20,072	17,022	3,050	17.9
Total gains (losses) on assets held for hedging	-8,289	-12,875	-4,586	-35.6
Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	-2,661	279	-2,940	
Total profit (losses) on securities recognized as assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost	990	4,231	-3,241	-76.6
Total gains (losses) on securities through other comprehensive income	24,190	16,316	7,874	48.3
Financial Income (loss)	34,302	24,973	9,329	37.4

Total Financial Income (Loss) came to Euro 34 million, increasing by over Euro 9 million vs. 2024.

Net gains (losses) on trading activities improved by roughly Euro +3 million, especially as regards activities on interest rates vs. a lower contribution from activities on currencies.

The performance of hedging activities also improved (up by Euro +4.6 million), driven by the performance of interest rates.

Realized gains on the disposal of securities recognized as assets and liabilities increased by Euro +4.6 million, while the activities concerning the measurement and sale of securities mandatorily measured at fair value posted a decrease of Euro -2.9 million.

Other operating income (expenses)

The balance of item "Other operating income (expenses)" was positive by Euro 9.8 million.

Operating expenses

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Personnel expenses	-1,104,237	-1,029,312	74,925	7.3
- general operating expenses	-83,754	-87,446	-3,692	-4.2
- IT services	-178,654	-180,183	-1,529	-0.8
- direct and indirect taxes	-179,518	-176,534	2,984	1.7
- real estate property management	-19,798	-19,656	142	0.7
- legal and other professional services	-11,926	-17,609	-5,683	-32.3
- advertising and promotion expenses	-25,487	-23,162	2,325	10.0
- indirect personnel expenses	-8,011	-6,263	1,748	27.9
- contributions to bank resolution funds	-5,425	-58,000	-52,575	-90.6
- other expenses	-227,557	-265,183	-37,626	-14.2
- expenses and charges recovered	379,703	404,308	-24,605	-6.1
Administrative expenses	-360,427	-429,728	-69,301	-16.1
- intangible assets	-102,875	-98,316	4,559	4.6
- property, plant and equipment	-95,051	-99,161	-4,110	-4.1
Depreciation and amortization	-197,926	-197,477	449	0.2
Operating expenses	-1,662,590	-1,656,517	6,073	0.4
Operating expenses net of non-recurring effects^(*)	-1,576,498	-1,598,517	-22,019	-1.4

(*) Non-recurring effects: ordinary and extraordinary contributions to bank resolution funds and provisioning for Voluntary Redundancy.

Operating expenses came to Euro 1,663 million, increasing by +0.4% YoY, and include non-recurring expenses from the activation of the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme (Euro 81 million).

This aggregate includes contributions to bank resolution funds totalling Euro 5.4 million: A Euro 4.8 million contribution to the Interbank Deposit Protection Fund and a Euro 0.6 million contribution to the Insurance Guarantee Fund, vs. 2024 contributions to banking system funds amounting to Euro 58 million; the decrease in the contributions to banking system funds resulted from the fact that no ordinary contributions were paid to the DGS as it reached its target amount.

Net of these components, ordinary operating expenses decreased by -1.4% YoY.

Net of the provision for the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme, personnel expenses were stable (-0.5% YoY) thanks to the headcount rationalization action, which offset the increases resulting from the 2023-2026 Italian national collective bargaining agreement for the banking industry.

Net of the contributions to banking system funds, administrative expenses decreased by 4.5% YoY reflecting the structural optimization process that was deployed, despite the implementation of an important IT investment plan; this aggregate also reports some provisions regarding previous FYs, conservatively managed over time. Depreciation and amortization came in line with the previous year (+0.2% YoY).

Net of the contributions to banking system funds and of the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme, the Cost/Income ratio stood at 51.1% decreasing vs. 51.5% in 2024.

Operating margin

The operating margin came to Euro 1,420 million, decreasing by Euro 26 million equal to -1.8% YoY.

Net Provisioning for risks and charges

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute changes	%
- revocatory actions	192	-95	287	
- non-lending-related legal disputes	-13,754	-9,488	4,266	45.0
- other	-27,235	10,231	-37,466	
Total specific-purpose provisions	-40,797	648	-41,445	

Net provisions for risks and charges came to Euro 41 million and included overlays aimed at provisioning in advance for probable bank resolution actions in the Italian banking industry.

Net adjustments to loans

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
- bad loans	-32,065	-72,712	-40,647	-55.9
- Unlikely to Pay	-157,236	-129,769	27,467	21.2
- Past-due loans	-2,991	-5,079	-2,087	-41.1
Non-performing loans	-192,292	-207,560	-15,268	-7.4
- Performing loans - stage 2	-4,464	-19,641	-15,177	-77.3
- Performing loans - stage 1	-6,349	11,459	-17,807	-155.4
Performing loans	-10,812	-8,182	2,630	32.1
Net losses on impairment of loans	-203,104	-215,742	-12,637	-5.9
Gains/Losses on contract modifications without derecognition	-2,001	-1,238	763	61.6
Measurement of financial instruments	-1,003	-2,060	-1,057	-51.3
Provision for loan management	-2,375	-2,850		
Expenses/recovered expenses for loan management	-7,955	-9,728	-1,773	-18.2
Net adjustments for guarantees and commitments	-10,904	-12,695	-1,791	-14.1
Net adjustments to loans	-227,342	-244,313	-16,970	-7

Net adjustments to loans, coming to Euro 227 million, proved on a significantly decreasing trend from Euro 244 million in the same period of the previous year (-6.9% YoY). The progressive and constant improvement in asset quality is testified also by the the modest amount of new defaults, with a rate of less than 0.8%.

The weight of adjustments to loans came to 34 bps vs. 37 bps as at December 2024.

Gains (losses) on other investments

Activities on other investments posted a negative balance of Euro -3.4 million, vs. Euro -16 million in 2024, which was affected by higher writedowns of the real estate portfolio.

Gross profit (loss), taxes and Net income

Profit before taxes came to Euro 1,148 million, decreasing by Euro 37 million (-3.2%) vs. 2024.

The tax burden came to Euro 349 million. It includes a benefit of over Euro 23 million resulting from the re-valuation of the DTA/DTL maturing in the 2026-2028 three-year period, fiscal years in which the 2% increase in the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) rate was applied, under the 2026 Budget Law, Consolidated net income came to Euro 797 million vs. the 2024 statutory net income of Euro 808 million (down by -1.4% YoY).

Comprehensive income

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
10. Profit (Loss) for the period	799,153	810,277
Other comprehensive income after tax not reclassified to profit or loss		
20. Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,201	313
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (changes in own credit rating)		
40. Hedging of equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
50. Property, Plant and Equipment	-	
60. Intangible assets	-	
70. Defined-benefit plans	1,066	191
80. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	
90. Share of valuation reserves on equity investments measured using the equity method:	4	-6
100. Financial revenues or costs relating to insurance contracts issued		
Other comprehensive income after tax reclassified to profit or loss		
110. Hedges of investments in foreign operations	-	
120. Foreign exchange differences	-	
130. Cash flow hedges	-	
140. Hedging instruments (non-designated elements)		
150. Financial assets (other than equity securities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,679	-5,714
160. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations		
170. Share of valuation reserves on equity investments measured using the equity method:		
180. Financial revenues or costs relating to insurance contracts issued		
190. Financial revenues or costs relating to reinsurance cessions		
200. Total other comprehensive income after taxes	20,950	-5,216
210. Comprehensive income (Item 10+170)	820,103	805,061
220. Consolidated comprehensive income attributable to Minority Interests	2,157	1,993
230. Consolidated comprehensive income attributable to the Parent Company	817,946	803,068

Comprehensive income posted a positive net effect of Euro 21 million (vs. a negative one of Euro -5.2 million in 2024) resulting mostly from the value changes of assets directly recognized in equity reserves.

Therefore, comprehensive income attributable to the Parent Company came to Euro 818 million (vs. Euro 803 million in 2024).

Operations and profitability by business segment

As regards operations and profitability by business segment, please refer to the Note to the financial statements Part L – Segment Reporting.

STRATEGIC PLAN AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LINES

STRATEGIC PLAN

At the end of 2025 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group went live with its **new Medium Term Plan** (2026-2028) – continuing on its transformation path started in the previous three-year period – pursuing the ambition of further strengthening its position as a universal bank of choice in Italy, confirming its position in Retail banking and enhancing the development of services for high net worth Individuals and corporates, with an innovative and sustainable multichannel model based on responsibility to people and the regions it operates in.

The new Medium-Term Plan (MTP) focuses on the **seven strategic axes** listed below:

- **Strengthening even further its proximity bank distinctive model** focusing on digital acquisition and service model evolution, accelerating specialistic activities (Small Businesses, WM, Non-life Insurance and e-money) to drive growth in fee and commission income, leveraging:
 - Organic growth driven by the development in digital acquisition and by further strengthening the Group's positioning in attractive areas (e.g. third sector and universities);
 - The evolution in the digital/multichannel service model through the centrality of the app as the key tool in the acquisition phase, sale and after-sale and major strengthening of the Customer Service with a commercial approach;
 - Even further strengthening of the Group's leadership in its scopes of excellence (Mortgage loans, Agri-Food, WM) and boosting the businesses with high growth potential (e.g., Bancassurance and Financial Advisors), in synergy with the Group's Product Factories;
- **Strengthening the Group's positioning in high added-value segments**, thanks to a distinctive offering for Private Banking and e Mid-Large Corporate clients and to full development of intra-group synergies with:
 - A focus on the goal-based investing approach in Private Banking advisory services, through integrated solutions combining financial planning, protection and welfare;
 - Strengthening the specialist model for corporates, drawing also on synergies with Crédit Agricole CIB and developing high-value businesses.
- **Completing the IT evolution path** and roll out a project for profound transformation of the operating machine, leveraging technology, innovation and AI through:
 - Continuous overall growth in IT investments and back sourcing of the key skills to drive digitalization, AI scaling in the bank processes, the upgrading of the core banking system and ICT security;
 - The development of a platform to be shared among the Group's entities in order to facilitate data sharing and to boost cross-selling between factories and distributors in the Crédit Agricole Italia Group.
- **Continuing with the HR transformation project** through the managerial model evolution, up-/re-skilling of resources and the generational turnover, with:
 - Tangible support to the objectives set in the Plan, increasing the headcount with recruitments from the market, the creation of new training programmes and the enhancement of managerial and specialist talent;
 - The achievement of full pay transparency, enhancing all components (e.g. welfare, benefits, etc.) consistently with the applicable EU Directives;
 - The evolution of HR information systems targeting greater autonomy, individual responsibility and knowledge, also leveraging AI and process simplification;
 - The promotion of initiatives aimed at well-being and corporate inclusion, in order to enhance diversities and increase people's trust and sense of belonging.
- **Ensuring stronger control on the cost of risk and shorter time-to-yes** by means of increased automation, digitalization and the enhancement of the efficiency of lending processes and tools through:
 - Active monitoring of the loan portfolio with the adoption of innovative tools with a forward-looking approach to keep the cost of credit stable;
 - Higher digitalization of lending processes, with extensive use of AI, in order to shorten the time to yes and improve customer satisfaction.

- **Reasserting the commitment to and leadership in ESG matters** which will be enhanced through drivers in terms of business and service to customers with:
 - Assistance and support to SMEs and Corporates for adaptation and transition in economic sectors that are impacted by environmental and social change;
 - Cross-cutting support for energy production from renewable sources to corporates and small businesses operating in the Agri-food sector;
 - Focus on lending for green real estate, with mortgage loans and loans for energy upgrading;
 - The development of insurance solutions covering climate-related and catastrophe risks for individuals and businesses in order to mitigate climate change impacts and adaptation challenges.
- **Developing new drivers of growth, also within the Group in Italy, boosting cross-selling**, which will be enabled by shared data, and fully enhancing synergies between business lines through:
 - Increasing cross-selling by the Crédit Agricole Group in Italy through the development of other distribution channels and acquisition drivers;
 - Joint development of new products and services.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LINES

In 2025 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group continued to strengthen its customer-focused universal banking model even further, working every day to be closer and closer to its Customers and to provide households, associations and corporates with the best possible solutions meeting their needs.

The bank operated in the following directions:

- Relational excellence, disseminating a Customer relationship culture that is even, distinctive and high-quality, by raising its personnel's awareness about customer satisfaction to offer a bespoke experience fit to meet customers' needs and continuous listening to the "Voice of the Customer" to detect without delay any disservice and to deploy targeted actions.
- Evolution of the digital channel within a firmly established omnichannel strategy, with strengthening of distance selling processes, more services accessible from home banking/app and development of tools fit to meet Customers' needs (also remotely).
- CRM tools to support higher and higher proactivity in meeting Customers' requirements and expectations thanks to products and services fit to meet their needs, behaviours and interests by means of predictive and advanced profiling models, direct marketing tools and tools designed to listen to Customers.
- Constant focus on supporting local economies and to developing ESG matters through initiatives in the regions and bespoke products/services.

Customer Base development

In 2025 the customer base development strategy continued through acquisition and retention actions that generated an improvement vs. 2024 in the acquisition rate (coming to 7.4%, up by +0.7 pp) and kept the churn rate at the very low level of 4.8%.

Specifically, in 2025 these activities followed some main directions with actions and tools designed for the purpose:

- **Development of the internal customer base and renewal of the customer portfolio**, with strong focus on **customers' children** (roughly 24 thousand underage customers were acquired), to achieve a generational turnover (which is key in light of Italy's demographics) and initiatives targeting **heirs** who are not customers, the families of **Affluent** customers, prospects who are the **owners** of customer businesses and corporates and **active referrals** generated by word-of-mouth recommendation.
- **Development of synergies with the regions** promoting a range of products and services reserved to **employees of corporates that are already our customers** and constant advisory services to our corporate customers, contributing to enrich their corporate welfare schemes.
- **Development of specific targets** focusing on young people and, especially, on the **students of the Universities** of which Crédit Agricole Italia is the financial partner, with tailor-made initiatives and student points at the Universities.
- **Development on Third Sector organizations**, such as volunteer associations, social cooperatives, religious institutions and amateur sport associations, through distinctive commercial offering with conditions among the best in the market and the possibility to subscribe free of charge to **Yapla**, the all-in-one digital platform designed for day-to-day management of the operations of associations.

- **Development of treasuries**, through the targeted acquisition of Public Sector Institutions, with special focus on Universities. Thanks to the effective retention and acquisition actions deployed, on the one hand the most part of the managed Institutions could be retained and, on the other hand, banking services could be proposed also to their employees.
- **Retention**, focusing on caring tools and **a strategy for retention and churn risk mitigation designed** for the Customers of the branches being rationalized.

Customer satisfaction and relational excellence

Once again in 2025 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group **ranked no. 1 among universal banks in the Italian market by Customer Recommendation Index (CRI)**, thus outperforming all traditional players and proving firmly on the excellence trend already achieved in the previous years.

This goal was achieved thanks to the activities implemented jointly by the network's and the central structures' staff, focusing on:

- Listening to the Customer opinions through the various channels (interviews on Customer Recommendation, complaints, grievances, reviews on Google and social networks, and instant feedback), to identify without delay any areas for improvement and the solutions to any disservice.
- Omnichannel relational model, disseminating the best practices aimed at improving our Customers' and Personnel's experience.
- Training plan, to foster the dissemination of an approach to customers fit to enhance all aspects of the relationship.
- Initiatives aimed at proactive contact with Customers and continuous management of response to inbound calls.
- Online reputation, through the development of a process to manage Google reviews Google in order to proactively respond to the requests of customers and prospects.

In order to continue to improve Customer satisfaction, the ambition for 2026 is the **evolution in the systems to listen to Customers** with feedback managed in real time; this project will enable to analyse Customer experience in each phase of their interaction with the Bank, improving knowledge of customers' and prospects' needs and expectations.

Digital strategy and omnichannel mode integration

Digital continues to prove a decisive driver of organic growth and a key factor in the commercial strategy of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group. In 2025 the evolution of digital channel continued within a firmly established **omnichannel strategy**; the **advanced digital offering integrates with traditional services** and a **distinctive service model** became firmly established, with the app being one of the most appreciated in the market, central role of the Account Managers, ready to help also remotely, and more support from the Customer Service.

The Group has been acknowledged as having some of **best practices in the retail banking market**, thanks to a strategy resting on the following directions:

- **Strengthening digital acquisition of individuals**, which, in 2025, accounted for 40% of total acquired customers and for 37% of total home loans, driven by promotional initiatives and by digital advertising and brand campaigns.
- **Go-live of digital acquisition of Small Business customers**, thanks to the go-live of a new online account offering designed for self-employed professionals and sole traders.
- **Developing customers** through the **digital-network synergy** and **more effective management of commercial opportunities** with customers, thanks also to marketing automation and to the **new advanced CRM model**, a key project in 2025. Yet another driver of growth was the launch of new simulators, for example on the CA Smart Advisory service, on home loans and on the offering for children and young people.
- **Extension of sale and after-sale processes** - enrichment of the products and services that can be accessed by Customers remotely, either in a self-service mode or with the support of the Account Manager (e.g. CA Smart Advisory in a self-service mode and business cards sold remotely).
- **Continuous improvement of the user experience** - alignment of the experience among online channels, go-live of the new corporate banking platform and new sections for individuals and SMEs.
- **Implementation of innovation elements** - go-live of new innovative services, such as the Split&Go installment plan and parental control on CartaConto Teen, as well as provision of non-banking services thanks to the partnerships with Drivalia on mobility and with Papernest for the optimization of expenses for home utilities.

- **Increase of the digitalization of customers and employees**, fostering the adoption of the new processes thanks to a bespoke digital education and training programme.
- **Consolidation of the website** www.credit-agricole.it, which was created in 2024 combining the ecosystem of websites of the Group to renew its online positioning, with oversight of ESG and Young People topics, fully renewed graphics and user experience, new architecture of pages and menus, new layout of forms and processes to apply for products. Furthermore, in 2025 explanatory contents for customers were focused on, both in the pages and by creating specific guides on the most searched-for topics.

Digital transformation is based on close listening to Customers, through direct collection of feedbacks (e.g. surveys, store comments, focus groups) and the constant involvement of the commercial network, as an active player in the definition of the online channel development directions.

Customer Service evolution

In 2025 the Customer Service, staffed with about 200 resources working at the 9 centres located in Italy, proved once again to be a strategic structure with dual nature: strengthening its role as assistance hub and accelerating in commercial proposition.

The assistance activity continued to have high management volumes, hitting about 660 thousand interactions and never neglecting the service quality (over 95% of calls were answered). This activity covers all needs for customer support and care, both inbound voice and no-voice, such as calls to the toll-free number, live chat, ticket and items reported from the various touchpoints on the website and on the app. In this scope, the reactive inbound activity was developed, which is carried out in order to transform customers' calls for assistance into opportunities for full-range management of their needs.

The outbound commercial proposition activity accelerated significantly thanks also to the activation of the new customer journeys consistently with the CRM projects. Approximately 337 thousand contacts were made (+3% vs 2024) with higher commercial effectiveness (+7.3% vs 2024); this targeted activity includes proactive management of mortgage loan applications (including the new management of mortgage loans remotely) and of the leads from the website and the app, besides active management of campaigns (for example on personal loans, non-life insurance and cards).

To optimize efficiency and improve customer experience, worth mentioning is the use of tools such as the Chatbot on Crédit Agricole Italia's public website, which was updated in order to be compliant with the digital accessibility requirements and Power Dialer, a software solution that distributes calls to the Specialists only when the customers are on the line.

The customer satisfaction survey gave once again evidence that the Group's Customers like the Service, with a Customer Recommendation Index (CRI) ranking the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group no. 1 amongst the leading traditional banking players, testifying to excellence in both assistance and commercial proposition.

Lastly, the Customer Service has been getting ready for profound transformation under the 2028 MTP, evolving from a mostly support role to a commercial driver role, tasked with developing opportunities remotely and with fostering the relationships with customers, through upskilling of the assigned resources and technological strengthening of the structure.

Mortgage loans

In the footprints of the actions carried out in 2024, also in 2025 the initiatives on mortgage loans were developed on **four main drivers** pursuing the goal of being the market leader:

- **Digitalization of the mortgage loan process and technological innovation** including the extension to jointly held accounts of *Mutuo a Distanza* (MAD), the process whereby customers can - with the support provided by the Customer Service and using MutuoMap - identify themselves, examine and sign the mortgage loan application and send the documents required for the lending decision to the account manager. Moreover, in order to improve digital services even further the "Il mutuo su misura per Te" ("The Home Loan tailor-made for you") online service went live (on the app and on the website), which guides customers in discovering the mortgage loan that is the most suitable to their financial profile through a simple, interactive and customized experience.
- **Process streamlining**, with the go-live of the prescoring engine inside the Mutuify platform, which is a new preliminary credit assessment tool made available to loan brokers in order to give an indication about the «bankability» of the submitted application in real time: the broker has a view, through a traffic light, of the result of the prescoring engine, while the person in charge of rating is supported in the assessment thanks to the breakdown of the scores assigned to qualitative and quantitative elements of the loan application.

- **Transparency oversight** with the automated sending of the ESIS (European Standardised Information Sheet) through the Mutuify app, the mortgage loans coming from the third-party distributor physical or online channel managed through external servicers, in order to provide the customer without delay with the bespoke information as necessary to compare the various loan proposals.
- **Commercial development** with the go-live in 2025 of the communication campaign – supported by a very competitive interest rate offer – promoting especially green mortgage loans (loans secured by mortgages on properties in energy efficiency classes A or B), whereby the Group achieved considerable performances in terms of originated mortgage loans.

Moreover, **attention to customers** was even further improved, thanks to the activation of seven customer journeys designed to grasp customers' needs through tailor-made commercial communications in terms of contents and interaction methods (e.g., e-mails, push notifications, web/home banking/app page customization).

Specifically, the customer journeys regard:

- Services and flexibility options associated with the mortgage loan product.
- *Scelte di Valore* programme.
- *Mutuo Card*, for customers whose application has been approved but who have not found the property.
- Energy efficiency upgrading through the services provided via the CA Home Portal.
- Customers who have expressed interest in the mortgage loan product browsing the website or the app.

Mortgage loans originated in 2025 came to roughly Euro 4.3 billion (+3.9% vs the 2024 production), with a portion of green mortgage loans (properties in energy efficiency classes A or B) of roughly 24% (up by + 2 p.p. vs 2024) and a market share in the provinces where the Group operates of 8.6% (in Q3), coming higher than the branch network percentage coverage of 5.1%.²⁷

Wealth Management

In 2025, **financial markets** continued on the trend they had in 2024, with:

- Inflation gradually decreasing.
- Bond markets benefiting from still high key interest rates, but decreasing vs. the previous year.
- The main stock market indices posting growth.

Italian households' financial wealth grew thanks to savings and to the market effect, but stood below the wealth of EU and especially USA households, which hold higher equity portions in their portfolios.

Again in 2025 interest rates continuing to decrease affected the investment preferences of customers, who **leaned towards asset management products** (especially coupon instruments) and **insurance-based investment products**, moving away from debt securities and time deposits.

Within the provision of investment services, the Bank worked to provide solutions in line with expected market yields and with Customers' needs (guaranteed capital, interest return, new insurance solutions), continuing, at the same time, to invest in its valuable advisory services (wealth management and advanced advisory services). In the reporting period, Robo for Advisor named 'Power' also went live, an advisory platform through which advisors can automatically prepare investment proposals that are bespoke for the needs and features of each single customer.

The **catalogue of Funds and SICAV** was enriched with new segments, in order to extend the range in terms of asset classes, management houses, investment strategies and share classes. The enrichment of the offering was especially customized on advanced advisory services and on specialist channels, in order to best serve customers with more complex needs.

27 Source: Bank of Italy's data processing.

In 2025, in the **certificates and structured products** market, protected products were those mainly placed. Already in the previous year, the Group had included additional controls in the placement process in order to increase investor protection, setting a maximum concentration threshold in portfolios by single issue, which is different based on the instrument protection level.

The **catalogue of insurance-based investment products** was enriched with two multiline solutions, “CA Vita Multismart” and “CA Vita Private Dynamic Strategy”, whereby the collected premiums can be invested in the unit-linked, multimanager and multiasset component, and in the Line I component, split on two segregated funds in a fixed combination. In the catalogue, the “Ca Vita Gestione 2 Plus” Line I policy was restyled, replacing the “CA Vita” Segregated Fund with the “CA Vita Più” Segregated Fund, and reducing the portion invested in the SF with the “CA Vita Equilibrio” profit fund.

In 2025 a priority was the provision of high-quality **specialist training**, necessary to train specialist able to assist customers in identifying and meeting their financial needs. Having regard to training topic, worth mentioning is the Financial and Insurance Planning programme, which involved the Retail banking specialists (Wealth Management Contract Persons, Advisors and Accounts Managers in the Affluent segment).

Involving the Crédit Agricole Group’s product companies, training sessions were organized to develop skills on the market, portfolio optimization and product range, in order to steer the Customers’ asset allocation in the best possible manner towards investment solutions that are consistent with their risk profile.

Having regard to **sustainability** pursuing continuous improvement in its model, in light of the letter to the market issued by the Supervisory Authority and considering also the market best practices, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group carried out the assessment of the overall system identifying a set of actions aimed at:

- Enriching the transparency information given in the sustainability section of the website.
- Improving the disclosure of the sustainability features of customers’ portfolios, in the reports provided within the scope of the advisory service provision.

Small Businesses

Once again in 2025 the Crédit Agricole Banking Group reasserted its commitment to providing its Customers with support through several initiatives:

- **Developing high-potential customers** (e.g. self-employed persons, sole traders, craftspeople and small merchants) through bespoke offerings and commercial campaigns tailor-made based on the geography’s specific features and needs;
- **Customer retention** by revising the current account offering;
- **Developing loans** with a focus on retention-effective technical forms, also using preauthorized credit lines and allocated amounts with subsidized terms and conditions;
- **Developing funding**, thanks to instruments remunerating direct funding (e.g. promotion on certificates of deposit and extension of time deposits to Small Business customers);
- **Providing support to vulnerable regions or areas hit by unforeseen weather events** (e.g. “Earmarked funds for catastrophe events”, “Amount allocated for earthquake in Central Italy”, suspension of home loan repayment instalments and “Amount allocated for Floods”);
- **Assistance** to businesses on their way to **environmental and social transition**, with special focus on actions aimed at energy production from renewable sources, consistently with the broader ESG goals of the Group’s MTP;
- **Increasing the synergies** with the Les Villages **already in operation** and **opening soon**, in order to develop specific products and services for resident startups, with the goal of supporting the new generation of entrepreneurs;
- **Strengthening management and control of credit risk**, through accurate **monitoring** and **support** to the network throughout geographies.

Consistently with the MTP goals, **ESG** initiatives and initiatives under **Italy’s Recovery and Resilience Plan** remained central:

- **Dissemination of the ESG culture** and especially of knowledge of the main **calls for tenders and proposals under Italy’s Recovery and Resilience Plan/European Regional Development Fund** through specific internal and external communication, and meeting with both the commercial network and customers, also in order to facilitate access to subsidized measures (e.g. Transition 5.0, ZES Unica, CER and regional calls for proposals);
- **Raising customers’ awareness** through **events** organized in cooperation with Tinexta Innovation Hub, Loan Guarantee Schemes (Confidi) and trade associations, to promote an ESG culture in businesses.

Furthermore, the Group has reasserted its will to invest in **innovating its service model in an omnichannel direction**, through several initiatives:

- **Improving the Easy Business process**, whereby a selected Customer target can access short-term credit facilities in an easy and fast manner, from their home banking (over 40 million Euros lent out in 2025, increasing by approx. 30% vs. the previous year);
- **Streamlining and automation of sale processes**, extending the products that can be sold remotely or digitally signed at the Bank's premises;
- **Wider digital offering** with the go-live of a new Online Business Account designed for self-employed professionals and sole traders;
- **Continuing with the change management programme**, through training and upskilling of our resources.

Agri-Food

The agricultural and food sectors are core for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's business, with approximately 5.5 billion Euros in total loans to those sectors as at December 2025 with market shares in the regions where it operates - of over 8% - well above the branch network percentage coverage.

In the 2022-2025 MTP, the Agri-Food sector has been identified as one of the strategic priorities for business development; consequently, some initiatives were deployed aimed at strengthening the market shares and strategic positioning of the Group in this sector.

In 2025 the scope of actions focused on oversight and enhancement of the segment core activities:

- To support the **energy transition of farms and agri-food sector players**, Crédit Agricole put itself forward as the main partner of the awardees of tenders under Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan, especially those regarding **Agrisolar and Biomethane**. Total loans supporting the energy transition amounted to roughly 100 million Euros in 2025;
- Again to support renewable energy, **cooperation with the Italian Biogas Consortium (Consorzio Italiano Biogas or CIB)** fruitfully continued;
- Commitment to ESG actions was reasserted with the **"Percorsi Agri" platform**, where over 700 businesses (nearly twice as many as in 2024) could assess their sustainability level and the steps to be taken in order to improve their performance;
- The **renewal of sale and after-sale processes** continued as regards the products designed for agribusiness players, automating the processes for invoice financing, including Inventory Pledge Financing.

Innovation in agriculture is becoming more and more key:

- In 2025, a **campaign was rolled out aimed at entering into partnership agreements with agricultural machinery dealers** which will become fully operational in early 2026, in order to be right where farmers' financial needs arise;
- The **"Agriculture between Sustainability and Innovation: mechanization, automation and generational turnover"** was promoted and posted the participation of some of the leading players in the sector in Italy, with addresses by business consultancy NOMISMA, the Italian Council for Agricultural Research and Economics (CREA) and the Italian Institute for Services to the Agri-food Market (ISMEA).

Oversight of supply chains and regions was driven and ensured thanks to:

- **Bespoke development actions**, built around the specificities of the various regions;
- Participation in nationwide events, such as **"Vinitaly", "Il sabato del Vignaiolo" and "Ecomondo"**;
- Participation in events organized by local stakeholders to present our offering intended to support supply chains, such as **"Financing through revolving pledge on PDO and PGI agricultural and food products"**;
- **Renewal of the partnership agreements with the main farmers' cooperatives** and suppliers to the agricultural sector.

Moreover, the **agreements** with the following Institutions were maintained:

- **The Municipality of Parma** for the Parma 2030 initiative, and the **Italian Federation of Independent Winemakers**;
- The 3 main Agriculture Trade Associations (**Coldiretti, Confagricoltura, and CIA**), strengthening the partnerships also locally.

Lastly, the new creativity that will inform the agribusiness initiatives in 2026 under the “We cultivate your business” umbrella heading was presented.

Development of synergies between business lines.

Bancassurance: Bancassurance continues to play a leading role in the Group development and this business is pursued in partnership with the insurance entities *Crédit Agricole Creditor Insurance*, *Crédit Agricole Assicurazioni* and *Crédit Agricole Vita*. In 2025 the non-life line of business posted considerable growth thanks mainly to the following drivers:

- **Restyling of the range of products in order to align them to new emerging needs and boost the distinctiveness of the insurance offering**, with higher flexibility in the choice of the modules within the policy, addition of new coverage solutions and improvement in the coverage extent with innovative services fit to meet customers' new needs (e.g. restyling of the Non-cash Payment Tools policy into **Protezione Mezzi di Pagamento Più di CA Assicurazioni**, a multirisk product protecting payment tools such as credit and debit cards, in case they are stolen or lost, adding new optional covers protecting cash withdrawn at ATMs and fraudulent payments made through the payment app).
- Meeting the need for protection of commercial and/or business properties against the risks of fire, theft or other damages, including those caused by natural disasters and catastrophe events in compliance with Italian Law no. 213 of 30 December 2023 (or the 2024 Budgetary Bill), in January 2025 the **restyling of Protezione Piccola Impresa** was completed, which is the new collective policy of Reale Mutua Assicurazioni.
- **Sale process evolution**, with constant development of the omnichannel model through the improvement of **user experience in self-service purchases** (activation of push notifications and development of automatic customer journeys to generate leads to the Customer Service and Accounts Managers).
- **Plan for recurring commercial initiatives**, implementing monthly cashbacks on some policy types (health, Accident and Home) and targeted cashbacks for policies taken out digitally. Deploying prize contest initiatives on Health insurance, with the prizes being vouchers to be used on the 1000Farmacie online platform and prize contest with the prizes being Garmin Smartwatches.
- Within the updating of the insurance offering intended for individuals, to meet customers' increasing needs for protection and to provide customers with higher value, **Crédit Agricole Creditor Insurance (CACI) revised its catalogue of Creditor Protection Insurance (CPI) products** (the products distributed through the Bank's branches are regular-premium Credit Life Insurance, regular-premium and mixed-premium Multirisk CPI covering private sector employees, mixed-premium and regular-premium Multirisk CPI covering other workers and non-worker). The main developments were: addition of new coverage solutions (Dread Disease and Hospitalization), go-live of the outplacement additional service in the Loss of Job coverage, extension of the target market and reduction of deductibles.

Consumer Credit: growth in consumer credit in partnership with AGOS plays a very important role among the development axes of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group. The main action lines followed in 2025 concerned the following scopes:

- Go-live of **new processes to improve customer experience** has regards customers who apply for a loan through the app;
- Higher **enhancement of the Affluent Individuals segment** through customized offerings and processes;
- **Constant proactivity by the Customer Service** to provide support to customers applying for loans;
- **Go-live of an increasing number of customer journeys** reserved to loans and loans against one fifth of salary or pension and deduction of payments, **and of campaigns driven by the behaviour and needs** expressed by **customers**;
- Focus on **loans against one fifth of salary or pension and deduction of payments as a supplementary product to the main loan**, in order to serve each customers with the product that is the most suitable to his or her features.

PRIVATE BANKING CHANNEL

In 2025 the Private Banking Channel established even further its role as a high added value segment within the Bank, significantly contributing to the growth in fee and commission revenues and to the stability of assets under management.

The reporting year featured increasing complexity in the markets, an uncertain geopolitical scenario and progressive normalisation of interest rates: in this scenario, the Private Banking Channel continued to be a point of reference for wealthy clients, strengthening trust and advisory proximity.

In terms of **performance and commercial development** the 2025 achievements were:

- Growth in total assets driven by a marked increase in net inflows, an improvement in the share of wallet on clients and the strengthening of the commercial network;
- An increase in net income from services, thanks to the growth in assets under management and insurance-based investment products, to the development of advanced advisory services and to the increase in transactions by entrepreneur clients;
- Extension in the customer base, with special focus on the “HNWI (high-net-worth individuals)” and “Next Generation” targets, and on the development of households;
- Constant growth in the satisfaction of Private banking customers.

Thanks to stronger advisory skills, relationships with clients could be further reinforced, developing a holistic approach that combined financial management, wealth and estate planning, protection and advisory services on generational turnover.

Having regard to the **offering development and innovation**, in 2025 several initiatives on products and services were deployed:

- Bespoke investment solutions, in cooperation with Amundi, third-party asset management companies and CACIB;
- Privileged access to a Private Market issues;
- Advanced wealth management advisory services advisory, which includes advice on generational turnover, family governance, taxation optimization and structuring of complex estates, art advisory and philanthropy;
- Initiatives aimed at retaining the Next Generation of clients, laying the foundations for the development of long-lasting relationships.

These initiatives went alongside procedural implementations that have increased operational efficiency and improved customer experience, combining the personal relationship with a more and more user-friendly phygital model.

Having regard to the **development of skills and of the organizational model**, in 2025 a big investment was made in human capital:

- The enhancement of the network’s advisory and wealth management skills;
- Bespoke technical training on specialist topics, such as wealth planning and structured products;
- Upskilling programmes for Private banking Client Advisors;
- The strengthening of specialist teams supporting the network on complex matters.

The **Group Synergies**, which continue to be one of the cornerstones of the Private Banking Channel, develop, on the one hand, with all the Crédit Agricole Group’s specialist entities at an international level and, on the other hand, with our colleagues from the Corporate Banking Channel, through constant cooperation, for full-range management of Customer Entrepreneurs, providing them with a single partner Bank able to meet both their personal and corporate needs.

Having regard to **communication and events**, collaboration with the We Wealth - Next magazine continued, for the publication of articles, spread throughout 2025 on Private Banking topics and, specifically, on the main new developments deployed by the Private Banking Channel of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

The events on wealth protection topics went on with the support given by renowned specialists in the regions and at exhibitions and sport events of national importance.

Moreover, the Private Banking Channel was one of the sponsors of the XXI Italian Private Banking Association (AIPB) Forum, a sector event on the most material trends in and the role of private savings for Europe's competitiveness.

Lastly, for the fifth year in a row, the Private Banking Channel was one of the winners at the Private Banking Awards (BFC Media) event, receiving the "Top Private Bank for Territory" and "Top Private Bank Advisor" awards for its ability to provide financial and wealth advice thanks to the skills and expertise of its Private Bankers and team of Financial Advisors and Wealth Planners, along with the synergies with Amundi and CA Vita/CA Assicurazioni.

CORPORATE BANKING CHANNEL

In 2025 the Corporate Banking Channel assisted its clients in their business growth and on their development and transition paths, adopting an open and innovative approach based on customer centrality and proximity to the regions and communities. The business model focused on extending advisory services and the range of products, through tools and projects that were specific to each development scope:

- **Structured Finance and M&A Advisory services:** structuring of tailor-made financing transactions supporting investment plans, financial restructuring, corporate governance reorganization, and subscription of debenture loans, as well as specialist advisory services on M&As.

In 2025 **participation was confirmed and enhanced in the Group's 2 Private Equity funds: the APEI (AmundiPrivateEquityItalia) Fund** to provide support to entrepreneurs in the growth of corporates operating in diversified sectors with active minority equity investments and the **Ambition Agri Agro Investissement Fund** for minority equity investments in French and Italian corporates operating in the agri-food sector, focusing on sustainability and agricultural transition.

- **Capital Market:** support to corporates in managing risks (interest rate, foreign exchange and commodity risks) through tailor-made derivatives and evolving the range of advisory services for liquidity optimization (with the contribution given by the specialists of the Crédit Agricole group in Italy and abroad and in close cooperation with CA Corporate & Investment Banking).

ESG: strengthening of the Corporate Banking ESG Team with specialists engaged in commercial and advisory support, starting from listening to the clients' needs and all the way to the structuring of products and services in an advisory partnership on sustainability.

In order to assist clients on their sustainable transition path, actions were deployed, such as:

- Enrichment of the "Sustainable Evolution" project and offering, pursuing the ambition of supporting clients' financial needs and investments regarding also sustainability, proposing ESG products, such as Sustainability-Linked Loans and ESG derivatives;
- Strengthening of the Energy Desk in charge of structuring project finance loans intended to support clients in the production of renewable energy with a specialist and bespoke approach;
- Services having non-financial value in partnership with Corporate Benefits Italia, InVento Innovation Lab, MBS Consulting (Cerved) and other players for the transition to sustainable business models.

Moreover, in order to engage the network and disseminate the sustainability culture throughout the Bank, ESG training was provided.

- **Agri-food:** support to customers and to the Commercial Network through a specialist structure consisting of two teams:
 - **Advisory Team:** it provides advisory services to internal and external customers through the loan application analysis, the calculation of the counterparty and supply chain risks, as well as cooperation with the Energy Desk Energy and the ESG Team for proposals in the renewable energy scope (Biomethane, Agri-voltaic, Agrisolar and any clarification on calls for proposals under Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan);
 - **R&D Team:** it conducts research and analyses on the dynamics in the agri-food sector, and produces advisory contents for the commercial network. Its activity led to participation in specialist events directly involving customers, firm establishment of supply chain partnerships and the go-live of the first Italian venture builder (**Novagria**) together with important industrial and institutional players
- **Supply Chain Finance:** further strengthening of the range of products and services and higher specialization thanks to the synergies with Findynamic and CACIB. **Ten new supply chain agreements** were signed and the new "financial extension" approach went live supporting the Supply Chain Lead Company.
- **Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan:** strengthening of the relevant teams in order to steer the business model based on specialist skills and advisory services to corporates also through external partners. In 2025 Crédit Agricole Italia operated as an Authorized Bank within the 5th Tendering Procedure and Financed District (under the National Plan Supplementing Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan).

- **Internationalization:** assistance to customers in foreign markets in agreement with the activities of the International Desk and the Crédit Agricole network in over 46 Countries worldwide. The International Desk activity aims at:
 - **Promoting the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's activities abroad** through participation in day events on this matter within the network of the Regional Banks and of LCL in France with the presentation of Crédit Agricole Italia's services to French Customers;
 - **Cooperating** with the *Chambre de Commerce Française* in Italy (ICC); one example among many is the participation in the *Club del Mezzogiorno*, which promotes the start of operations of French companies in Italy;
 - **Cooperating** with Altios International, a partner of the Group in assisting corporates to do business abroad, with solutions designed to support enterprises in their international development.
- **ITACA (ITALIAN Corporate Ambition) initiative:** the full-range offering for the Mid Corporate segment, in synergy con CA-CIB. The goal is to propose solutions that are better and better fit to meet clients' needs in synergy with the other entities of the Crédit Agricole Group.
- **Synergies between the Corporate Banking and the Private Banking channels:** development of synergies through a joint team and combined approaches, which, with full support from the Corporate Banking and Private Banking commercial networks, enable to improve the strategic positioning in the corporate-entrepreneur global relation.

Support to enterprises continues to be proposed and provided also through:

- **Origination of new loans secured by the Central Guarantee Fund** and joining the **SACE Growth Guarantee**, a scheme aimed at boosting the development of Italian corporates and intended to support both investments and working capital needs within internationalization actions, acquisitions, supply chain strengthening, liquidity and cost efficiency enhancement;
- Use of tools and agreements with financial institutions to develop products and facilitate access to credit by SMEs, such as the **European Investment Bank (EIB) and funds earmarked for Capital Goods**;
- Participation in webinars, thematic workshops and initiatives in the regions, such as:
 - **"Meet the Champions"**, an initiative that, through on-the-road meetings with firms that proved the best performers in the year, enabled to network with the best Italian players of excellence, presenting the Crédit Agricole Group's potential.
 - **Organization of "Coffee with Corporates" and other initiatives for the regions**, to share and discuss business development topics and opportunities regarding ESG, Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan, internationalization and Trade Finance, Structured Finance and M&As, Supply Chains and Open Innovation, and Insurance against catastrophe events;
 - **Participation in webinars and specialist events** to disseminate the culture of sustainability: both through training programmes at Universities and through industry initiatives (e.g. University of Bologna, University of Turin, University of Genoa, Consorzio Prosecco DOC, Fondazione CR Fabriano e Cupramontana).

All the activities of the Corporate Banking Channel aimed at **constant attention to customers and to customer experience**, as testified by the constant growth in the Customer Recommendation Index (CRI). This is evidence of a service based on skills, expertise, proactivity and constantly increasing attention to customers, consistently with the distinctive features of the Crédit Agricole Group.

PERSONNEL

In 2025 the activities and actions under the 2022-2025 Medium Term Plan were completed, achieving the objectives set within the People Project.

At the end of 2025 the new 2028 Medium Term Plan was launched, which reasserts once again the centrality of the Group's women and men in the corporate strategy.

Indeed, the new 2026-2028 People Project comprises a set of initiatives aimed at developing all our people's trust and sense of responsibility in order to enhanced their engagement even further as they are part of a firm that gives attention to its resources. In a context that requires higher speed, agility and continuous expansion, trust will be an essential element thanks to which the Group will be able to be a long-term business partner for its customers, to bring teams together and to promote transversality and cooperation at all levels in the organization.

In terms of headcount, the resources on the Group employee ledger as at 31 December 2025 were 12,264 and are broken down by entity here below:

RESOURCES ON THE EMPLOYEE LEDGER	31 Dec. 2025	
	POINT-IN-TIME	FTE
Crédit Agricole Italia	11,642	11,288
Crédit Agricole Group Solutions	562	552
Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia	56	55
Other	4	4
Total Resources of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group	12,264	11,899

At the Banking Group level, in the reporting year there were 297 new hires and 451 terminations.

New hires were assigned by over 70% to the Network and to specialist channels. Recent graduates accounted for 80% of total new hires, evidence of attention to young people and generational turnover, consistently with the Group's values. On the other hand, retirement accounted for about 24% of terminations.

Personnel consists by **99.5%** of employees with permanent employment contracts, while, in terms of gender, women account for **49.6%** of total resources.

The Group operates in 15 Regions of Italy, while keeping strong roots in the Emilia-Romagna, Lombardy, Tuscany, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Veneto and Sicily Regions where over 78.8% of the Group personnel works.

In 2025 training and development initiatives within the "People Project" continued. In the reporting year, the Group's People were trained with a total of roughly **630,000** hours of training (equal to approximately **84,000** man-days) and an average of **51 hours** of training per person.

Training was provided with different methods, in accordance with the related contents: both in person, as regards behavioural and managerial training, and remotely, through some more specific platforms, including the Digit Academy for our IT colleagues. In 2025, LinkedIn Learning also used as a new training platform of the Group, as a support to training especially on soft skills: it is a constantly updated and opened to the market platform, with many crosswise contents (over 20,000 programmes) which stimulates self-learning and the responsibility lying with the individual for his or her development goals.

As done in the previous years, also in 2025 the Group proposed a training ecosystem designed to adapt to the needs of each single person, ensuring the provision of quality training up to the challenges generated by the present scenario and proposing training initiatives aimed at evolving internal skills and at successfully managing change. The learning programme was administered via multimedia training channels and vertical paths working on skills and mindset to meet the different needs and to maximize the development of skills supporting people's growth.

Amongst the main training scopes, which fall within the wider "People Project", innovation played a central role, especially with a specific focus on generative Artificial Intelligence, on which, in 2025, all the Bank's personnel received in-depth training, both managers, with specific meetings, and all personnel, through a digital pill programme, as well as, of course, for the specialist roles that are impacted the most by this big innovation.

ESG training continued to be an important pillar, with training sessions involving the managers, the owners and, in the commercial network, the Corporate Banking Channel, with a bespoke programme for specialists and for all account managers, as did D&I training, which, in 2025, focused on the accessibility topic.

In addition to the above, 2025 featured the following:

- The start of the Top Skill Program, designed to assist future managers of managers, to help people to prepare for holding strategic roles, which comprised a technical training part held by internal trainers on key topics in the banking sector, and a behavioural part aimed at strengthening their managerial stance;

- Going on with projects that, inside the specialist channels, worked on Account Managers' hard and soft skills, in order to foster the entrepreneurship of our people, responsibility taking and the creation of synergies.
- A training programme on financial and insurance planning, intended for the Affluent segment Account Managers, aimed at improving their skills, abilities and knowledge, making them more aware of the changes in the market and able to adapt to the new technologies;
- Focus on the Relational Model, extending Pillar 1 to the Central Department structures, as it concerns the relational practices and postures to adopt with internal Customers, and starting Pillar 2 for account managers in the affluent individuals segment, focusing on the advisory approach to transform the relationship with Customers from mere sale to an Advisory relationship in order to establish a long-term tie;
- The identification and training, within technological innovation, of Ambassadors tasked with assisting the commercial network in implementing and using the new digital tools to support work and financial activities.

In 2025, an important award was confirmed for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group as it was certified as a TOP EMPLOYER for the 17th year in a row and ranked, for the first time, among the «TOP20», (number 17). This award is evidence of our constant commitment to creating a positive and inclusive work environment aimed at People's well-being and growth.

Equal opportunity and Inclusion

As regards **Diversity & Inclusion** matters, the Group continued on its inclusion path, setting the goal of fostering a cultural change that is necessary to achieve full enhancement of **of all diversities**, besides gender. In 2025, the Group especially reinforced its commitment to gender equality, well-being and quality of life of its personnel and to the promotion of social, work and educational inclusion in the regions where it operates.

Consistently with Crédit Agricole S.A.'s activities, the **Week of Diversities** was organized (in March 2025) as was the **Month of Diversities** (in November), important opportunities to disseminate awareness about the Group's Diversity & Inclusion strategy. To make its commitment to Diversity & Inclusion more and more tangible, the Group has chosen to engage in combating economic abuse, joining the **"A woman, a job, a bank account"** project promoted by the Italian newspaper *Il Corriere della Sera* to foster women's financial independence and to combat economic abuse. Sharing the goal, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group and other entities of the Crédit Agricole Group have established an important partnership with *Tempo delle Donne*, a leading Italian event on **Diversity&Inclusion** organized by **Corriere della Sera**, (Triennale, Milan) and focusing on women's financial education. In order to reinforce the internal network, the activities of the **ERG (Employee Resource Groups)** continued and, consistently with what done by CA.SA, **«MixHer Tune-in to Mixité»** went live, a network on D&I and the values of Equity, Diversity and Inclusion, whereby the Group intends to propose opportunities for sharing within the Group and in the regions.

In 2025 D&I topics became more and more part of the corporate processes, thus fostering a **cultural step change** and permeating the corporate culture; in accordance with the EU legislation, the Group issued its Policy on **Artificial Intelligence**, which provides for the involvement of the D&I structure to verify compliance with the "Diversity & Inclusion" requirement in every new solution using AI. The goal is to ensure that AI tools are used in compliance with the principles of inclusion, moral values and human rights, to prevent biases and unfair distortions.

Thanks to all the initiatives deployed and constant attention to these topics, once again in 2025 the Group obtained the **Gender Equality Certification** (UNI/PdR 125:2022), an important nationwide award that gives evidence of its commitment to diversity and inclusion.

Moreover, the Group reasserted its commitment to **social, educational and work inclusion** thanks to its partnership with ELIS: two two-year projects continued and two new projects started. With the **GénérAction project** the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group involved over 2,400 school students in orientation programmes, visits at Les Villages by CA and internships at the Regional Departments, while, with the **"100 Young people project"** the Group gave the opportunity to 100 new secondary school graduates to make their first entry in the world of work through a three-month internship. During 2025, in cooperation with the "Biricca" social co-operative, the new **bread selling service** started at Green Life, which promotes work inclusion of people with special vulnerabilities, supporting their work in the community. The Group's commitment to helping people with disabilities is focused also on its own people through the **«Disability Managers»**: they are trained colleagues whose task is promoting a more and more inclusive culture and supporting people with disabilities, fostering a welcoming and accessible environment and facilitating their work.

In terms of **organizational well-being** the **Good Life** activities continued with the extension of well-being initiatives: besides sports training with Go Athletic, Wellhub went live: a **platform** that provides access at subsidized fees to **fitness, nutritional therapy, psychological well-being**. With a network comprising **about 4,000 partners throughout Italy**, Wellhub is designed to promote a healthy and balanced lifestyle. With Stimulus **psychologica well-being** and **social care** service continued to be provided as tangible help in managing personal and family situations. In 2025 the partnership with **Jointly** saw the extension to new regions of the network of high-quality daycare facilities from which the Group's employees can choose one and then obtain reserved advantages. Thanks to its commitment, once again in 2025 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group obtained the **Health Friendly Company (HFC) stamp** from Fondazione Onda, acknowledging firms that effectively protect the health and well-being of their employees.

Generational turnover

In 2025, renewal and intergenerational integration in the Group continued to be focused on, enhancing the behavioural aptitudes of the young new entries, as well as their technical skills. Thanks to the activity performed in 2025, the set target could be achieved ensuring also further diversification of professional profiles, with the entry of young people with diverse academic backgrounds, including humanities, digital/IT and quantitative sciences, economics and law.

At the same time, regional development projects were deployed, in high-potential geographies, and projects to strengthen the specialist commercial channels with bespoke hiring plans.

The projects for the onboarding of new hires were fine-tuned, in order to assist them in discovering the different Functions of the Group, give them useful tools to find their way in the first weeks in their new jobs and to give them opportunities to develop their soft skills. Moreover, open and constant dialogue amongst generations was at the centre of many initiatives, with opportunities for exchange of views and networking, which have strengthened crosswise knowledge and sharing of the Group's values.

Managerial development and growth

The Group attaches great importance to the development of our people's potential; to that end, it proposes bespoke programmes including one-to-one development interviews, training and crosswise experiences, mentoring and meetings with experienced managers. In this context, the talent management function is responsible for assisting and guiding colleagues to career paths, both managerial and specialist, fostering the acquisition of skills and the broadening of their context vision.

For managerial growth, targeted training schemes, shadowing and testing of the acquired skills have been designed, along with bespoke coaching and mentoring. Thanks to these schemes, the colleagues involved can maximize their potential, establishing a leadership style that is consistent with the Group's values and be facilitate in sharing experiences. At the same time, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group promotes specialist development paths for people with advanced technical and sectoral skills. These paths include targeted training, shadowing of expert colleagues in order to enhance the colleagues' distinctive skills and support operational excellence.

Moreover, the Group provides all its personnel with useful tools for self-development, fostering the taking by the colleagues of the responsibility for their own training, growth and professional path. This commitment goes alongside a significant investment in upskilling and reskilling, especially of the people on staff at the commercial network and the specialist channels to ensure that customers are provided with a high quality service and to foster the professional evolution of those involved.

Lastly, the analysis of technical and functional skills was further fine-tuned in 2025 and is the basis to define more and more customized training paths; the results of the internal climate survey give evidence of the importance of continuing to invest in managerial and specialist development, to support individual growth and the Group's ability to meet the challenges posed by the market.

Remuneration Policies

The guidelines and directions for the Group remuneration policy are set by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. in order to ensure harmonized and consistent management at a global level; said guidelines and directions are then adopted by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, which implements them in its remuneration policies adapting them to its own reference scope, also in compliance with the Italian applicable legislation, and submits them to the Remuneration Committee, to the Board of Directors of each Entity (for Crédit Agricole Italia on 18 March 2025) and, then, to the General Meeting of Crédit Agricole Italia Shareholders for final approval (23 April 2025).

The remuneration policies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group have been designed to create value and to pursue sustainable growth; they aim at attracting, motivating and retaining personnel, as the Group believes that a culture based on merit, fairness, competitiveness and abidance by the rules is a pillar and a driver of a positive sense of identity, which is essential for long term prosperity. The remuneration policies are different in accordance with the reference target personnel, both as regards corporate governance processes and as regards the remuneration systems and instruments used, and, also in accordance with the specific requirements of the Italian supervisory regulations, they are based on the following principles:

- **Acknowledgement of merit**, appropriately rewarding personal contributions expressed as performances, behaviours and enacted values. Individual contributions are measured in several ways and at several levels, through assessment processes that are structured also in order to ensure fairness – internal and external – of treatment. The remuneration policies also aim at acknowledging and rewarding team work and sense of belonging. Fair and gender-neutral remuneration policies also ensure good attraction and retention levels. Specifically, the remuneration fixed component increases through merit-based initiatives, closely in accordance with the responsibility level managed or achieved, to the ability to consistently replicate the achieved performances (performance stability) and to the development of distinctive skills. Those initiatives are promotions (the person is given a higher position) and increases in remuneration, which may regard the fixed or the variable component (the latter is linked to profitability indicators, appropriately adjusted for risk, as well as to the set capital and liquidity gates), or both;
- **Focus on risk and compliance with the legislation**, consistently with the Group's Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) and risk governance and management policies, including NPL management strategies, setting the preliminary conditions for access to incentive systems and determining conditions and limits, in order for the total amount of remuneration variable components does not affect capitalization levels and is appropriate for the risks taken. The remuneration policy implements a conservative and far-sighted approach ensuring that a strong capital base is always maintained and has been designed in order to foster full compliance with all applicable legislation and regulations and with the Articles of Association, the Code of Ethics and the Code of Conduct. It must take into account the cost and level of capital and liquidity necessary to meet the activities undertaken and must be structured in order to prevent incentives that conflict with the entity's interests, from a long-term perspective. In awarding variable remuneration, including the use of *malus* and clawback arrangements, the policies are consistent with a conservative path towards the achievement of capital requirements (including the combined buffer requirement and the leverage ratio requirement) and with the SREP outcomes. The remuneration policies and practices are also designed with special attention to credit risk management, ensuring appropriate strategies to monitor and manage NPLs and with the aim to prevent any conflicts of interests. Specifically, for the personnel engaged in loan origination, management and monitoring, the remuneration policies do not provide for any incentive to taking risks breaching the tolerance threshold and are aligned with the Group's long-term strategy, objectives and interests. The remuneration policies also provide for suitable measures to manage conflicts of interests, in order to protect consumers from any damage caused by the remuneration of sales personnel. To these ends, the process to measure performances and risks in order to determine the variable remuneration of the staff engaged in loan origination comprises appropriate credit quality metrics that are consistent with the entity's credit risk appetite. In general, the remuneration policies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are designed to prevent that its personnel's performances be assessed with methods that are incompatible with the duty to act in the best interest of customers; furthermore, they are informed by diligence, transparency and fairness in business relations with customers, strict control on legal and reputational risks, customer protection and retention, abidance by the code of ethics and the code of conduct. Specifically, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group adopts remuneration policies that are not based exclusively on business objectives and that do encourage or incentivize its personnel to recommend any financial instrument to Retail Customers, if the investment firm can offer a different instrument that is more suitable for the Customer's needs or to sell or place products that are not adequate to the Customers' financial needs;
- **Affordability of the remuneration and incentive systems**, setting a relationship between labour cost and performances expected and achieved, in order for that relationship to ensure essential "self-financing" of the variable remuneration systems, affordability and income and financial equilibrium in the short, medium and long term, as well as to be consistent with the target market;

- **Competitiveness**, through constant reference to market standards, also with the support of tools designed to analyse and measure work positions by specialized companies providing reference benchmarks for each type of position, company size and market, in order to attract and retain the best managerial and professional resources in the market;
- **Gender neutrality**, ensuring that, with equal activities performed and equal professional content of operations, all personnel members have the same remuneration level, also in terms of the conditions for its awarding and payment, in order to pursue the utmost equality of all personnel members. Consistently with this principle, in 2019 the “Charter of Respect” was published, which protects gender diversity and respect for all, while promoting an approach among based on cooperation, human relationship and dialogue, and, in 2022, Crédit Agricole Italia’s Board of Directors approved an internal regulation that meets the purpose of representing the actions carried out by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group to ensure gender equality at a corporate governance and organization level, setting out the strategic plans to ensure that equal opportunity is an actual and crosswise fact, with full enhancement of female talent and, more in general, of all diversities. Furthermore, the Group has chosen to further strengthen its strategies for female talent enhancement and equal opportunities signing the ABI-promoted charter “Women in banking: enhancing gender diversity”. The ABI Charter promotes the values of gender diversity and inclusion, at all stages and levels in work relationships. To give a tangible token of its closeness to abused women, on 25 November 2020, on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the Group signed the ABI protocol laid down measures in favour of women that are victims of violence. In 2025 the Group obtained once again the Gender Equality Certification in accordance with the Italian Gender Equality Standard UNI PdR 125:2022, proving its unfaltering commitment to ensuring gender equality to its personnel.
- **Consistency with the climate and environmental (risk) approach and alignment with the ESG goals of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group**, contributing, by deferring the variable remuneration component and defining performance criteria, to promoting a long-term approach for the management of climate and environmental risks that is in line with the Group’s risk appetite and strategy. In managing climate-related and environmental risks and in mitigating their effects, in order to encourage behaviours that are consistent with the Parent Company’s guidelines on energy transition, ESG indicators are implemented in the incentive systems applying to employees, the achievement of which contributes to the determination of variable remuneration. Specifically, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group’s ESG goals aim at: taking into account the Group’s long-term interests, stimulating behaviours that are consistent with its approach to environmental, social and governance risks (which have also been integrated in the internal governance arrangements), preventing any conflicts of interest in business decision making, supporting the achievement of an appropriate risk culture.

The remuneration policies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group for 2025, which were prepared in agreement with the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., are compliant with the regulatory provisions contained in the 37th update of Bank of Italy Circular no. 285/2013, published on 24 November 2021, which transposes the relevant EU Directive, and with the other applicable rules issued by the various Supervisory Authorities (specifically, ECB, EBA, ESMA and Bank of Italy). More specifically, the Group’s Remuneration Policies are compliant with regulatory aspects, including those concerning: the definition of the “Top Staff” perimeter, the structure and rules for variable remuneration payout and paymix, with special regard to the provisions on deferral and updating of the “particularly high amount”; *malus* and clawback clauses; retention bonuses; the need to strengthen the link between the Risk Appetite Framework (“RAF”) and the incentive systems, the provisions regarding golden parachutes, non-competition agreements and agreements for prior notice extension; the definition of a self-assessment process to determine the “identified staff” and the obligations concerning this category. Furthermore, the Group’s 2025 Remuneration Policies implement the applicable legislation and regulations concerning gender-neutrality, ESG criteria and disclosure to the public.

Having regard to the gender neutrality of remuneration policies, the Group conducted its annual assessment of the gender pay gap as at 31 December 2025 in accordance with the methods set by the Italian and EU Regulators (the Bank of Italy and the EBA) and in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS); however, the Gender Pay Gap thus calculated does not take into account the complexity of the role and, consequently, does not capture the real extent of this phenomenon. Therefore, the Group assessed the gender pay gap applying its internal model based on the principle of “equal pay for equal work” whereby the pay equity level can be assessed by employee clusters that are comparable, defined based on equal complexity managed (Job Evaluation grade), role and seniority. The identification of yet other methods in addition to those set out by the supervisory regulations to analyse the gender-pay gap is an option permitted by the applicable legislation and regulations on remuneration policies and is consistent with the market practices. The method, which was adopted for the first time in 2021, was endorsed by an external consulting firm, which supported the Group in developing the analyses.

In order to monitor, assess and address the “gender gap” in a comprehensive manner – not only in remuneration terms, but also in management terms – a regulation was adopted that enables to explain the approach and monitoring methods set in order to deploy any appropriate corrective actions.

Thanks to the application of the above-described approach and to the activities carried out in 2025, the differences found as at 31 December 2025 proved once again limited to a small panel of roles and not material as to the amount. The breakdown of the gaps is similar to that for previous years: roles having lower organizational complexity feature essential equality of pay; roles entailing medium-high responsibility and complexity, and especially for the highest ranking position, the average gap is slightly bigger. Substantiating its commitment to this matter, the Group set objectives of progressive mitigation in the scope of a multi-year plan; the progress towards the achievement of these objectives shall be reported on a yearly basis to the Remuneration Committee and to the Board of Directors of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia.

The Group continues to apply management and remuneration policies ensuring gender equality, as substantiated by the obtainment in October 2023 and the confirmation in 2024 and 2025, of the Gender Equality Certification in accordance with the Italian standards UNI PdR 125:2022. In this scope, the initiatives and processes linked to communication, selection, management and development and compensation have been favourably assessed in terms of gender equity.

It is also pointed out that, having regard to the pay transparency and equality, which are being more and more focused on in Italian and international organizations as attraction and retention factors, the applicable legislation and regulations are also evolving. Specifically, with Directive 2023/970/EU (known as the Pay Transparency Directive) – which is expected to be transposed into the Italian law in 2026 – companies shall be required to measure and report pay data from an equality perspective and to comply with regulatory reporting and disclosure obligations. In this context, after a first maturity assessment, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group started a specific project with a proactive and early-action approach, in order to ensure that all the preparatory activities for full compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations are addressed by the set deadlines and consistently with the guidelines on this matter issued by the parent Company Crédit Agricole.

The Group attaches great importance to the social and environmental context in which it operates and, for this reason, has chosen to pursue not only profit but also the objective of creating long-term value for the Company, its people, its customers, the community and the environment. The Group intends to be a responsible financial Intermediary that generates collective value, being aware that its operations and corporate responsibility can contribute to reducing the impacts generated on society by climate change and social inequality.

In an economic and social scenario featuring more and more opportunities associated with ESG factors to achieve a sustainable business development model, to create value for all stakeholders and to communicate its responsible business approach, the Group is strongly engaged in managing the climate and energy transition. In the light of the above, in 2025 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group continued to define specific ESG KPIs to be used in the annual performance management systems (MbO - Management by Objectives and Incentive System).

For the Group, remuneration is an important strategic factor, as it is key to effectively handle competition reducing the risks associated with a more and more complex market scenario, developing a compliance culture and enabling optimal management of the available resources.

The document on the Remuneration Policies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is published on its website as is the disclosure provided within Investor Relations, in compliance with the applicable EU and domestic legislation and regulations.

For further information on the “Personnel” topic, please see section “ESRS S1 - Own workforce” in the Consolidated Sustainability Report.

Climate survey

Again in 2025 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group took part, from 2 to 23 December, in the annual Climate survey (Trust index) promoted by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group in order to measure the internal sentiment, the work experience quality and the strength of our collective commitment to supporting the transformations underway and the ambitions set by the 2026–2028 Strategic Plan.

The Crédit Agricole Group in Italy posted a participation rate of 86%: a figure that is evidence of the strong engagement and trust in the survey as a tangible tool to listen to people and to grow.

Moreover, in 2025, a specific work group was tasked with designing and implementing an action plan to address the areas to be improved found in the previous survey. Corporate functions and managers of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group engaged in this activity.

FINANCE

The directions followed by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group concerning financial balances and management rest on three main guidelines:

- The management of interest rate risk;
- The management of liquidity risk, including intraday;
- Capital management.

In terms of interest rate risk and in accordance with the policies set by Crédit Agricole S.A., the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, through the Finance Function adopted a model to determine the “cumulative gap”, measured using different metrics for the various financial statement items.

Consistently with the past, the objective was conservative asset-liability management by hedging the cumulative exposure.

As regards liquidity, the refinancing strategies continued with the diversification of sources through the issues of Covered Bonds.

In January 2025, Crédit Agricole Italia went to the market with a new issue of Covered Bonds, with nine-year maturity for an amount of 1 billion Euros.

Having regard to capital management, in 2025 Crédit Agricole Italia carried out the transactions reported below, with its Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. as the counterparty:

- Perpetual subordinated debt instruments (Additional Tier1 – AT1): issue in March 2025 of an AT1 instrument for 165 million Euros and concomitant repayment, on the early repayment date provided for in the related contract, of an AT1 instrument of 165 million Euros issued in 2017.
- Non-perpetual subordinated instruments (Tier2 – T2): new issues of instruments for 100 million Euros in September 2025 and for another 220 million Euros in December; early repayments of an instrument of 80 million Euros issued in 2019 in August and of an instrument of 400 million Euros issued in 2017 in December.

Capital management was optimized also in order to ensure present and forward-looking compliance with the Pillar 2 MREL (Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities), which is assigned yearly to Crédit Agricole Italia, on a consolidated basis by the Single Resolution Board.

In this context, in 2025 Crédit Agricole Italia carried out the following transactions for the issue and repurchase of Senior Non-Preferred (SNP) Bonds with Crédit Agricole S.A. as the counterparty: in March a new issue of 175 million Euros in H2, three new issues of 250 million Euros, 170 million Euros and 280 million Euros respectively, with the repayment of three SNP Bonds totalling 330 million Euros and issued in 2020 and 2021.

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia exercises control and coordination of financial activities, which also require the Board's approval.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Objectives and policies on risk taking, management and hedging

1.1 SUMMARY OF THE SYSTEM, PERIMETER AND ROLES

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group attaches great importance to the measurement, management and control of risks, in order to achieve sustainable growth in a political-economic scenario, such as the present one, featuring high complexity and evolving rapidly.

Within the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia is responsible for overall steering, managing and controlling risks for the whole Group, triggering operational action plans that allow reliable control on all risk situations. In turn, the system set by Crédit Agricole Italia is based on the Supervisory regulations and on the directions issued by Credit Agricole S.A. concerning its Subsidiaries. The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Structure (Italian acronym RPC) performs risk management and control activities for all the Companies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

The founding principles informing all activities for risk management and control are the following:

- Clear identification of risk-taking responsibilities;
- Measurement and control systems that are compliant with the Supervisory guidelines and consistent with the solutions more frequently adopted at an international level;
- Organizational separation between operating and control functions.

The perimeter of risks detected, monitored and integrated in the economic capital (taking account also of diversification advantages) consists of the following:

- Credit and counterparty risks (this category also includes concentration risk);
- Market risk of the Trading Book;
- Price risk of the Banking Book;
- Interest rate risk of the Banking Book;
- Liquidity risk;
- Foreign exchange risk of the Banking Book;
- Operational risk (information and Communication Technology (ICT) Risk and outsourcing risk).

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group updates, normally on a yearly basis, its Risk Strategy, which sets the levels of risk (credit, financial, market and operational risks) which the Group deems adequate to its development strategy. Based on the strategy, which is submitted to the Risk Committee of Crédit Agricole S.A. for its approval, global limits and alert thresholds are set and are appropriately supplemented with operational limits that are specific to each single Entity in the Group. This system, setting limits and/or alert thresholds, is submitted to the Boards of Directors of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia and of the single Entities of the Group for their approval.

The Group's main Committee overseeing the specific risk scopes is the Risk and Internal Control Committee, which coordinates the structures that are the holders of control functions (Internal Audit, Compliance, and Risk Management and Permanent Controls), as well as the set of internal control arrangements, in compliance with the procedures adopted by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group. The Risk and Internal Control Committee is responsible for examining and approving risk management guidelines and for deciding on any proposals submitted by operational work teams that handle the specific problems generated by the different risks.

In accordance with their respective responsibilities, the control functions sit also on other management Committees, including the New Activities and New Products Committee (Italian acronym NAP), the Asset&Liability Management (ALM) Committee, the Investment Committee, the Loan Committee, the Non-Performing Exposures Committee and the Performing Loan Monitoring Committee, the DORA Committee, the Security Committee and the Outsourcing Committee.

Lastly, the control functions participate in and report to the Audit Committee for Internal Control; this is a Board Committee set up by the Parent Company's Board of Directors in order to have support in ensuring the effectiveness of the internal control system, pursuant to the "Supervisory provisions concerning banks"

organization and corporate governance” issued by the Bank of Italy on 4 March 2008, which recommend that Board Committees be set up within entities that are large-sized or feature high complexity. The Audit Committee for Internal Control also verifies whether the incentive system implemented by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is consistent with the applicable legislation and regulations.

1.2 RISK APPETITE FRAMEWORK

The Group's Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) expresses the approach and risk level that the Group is willing to take, as regards each type of risk. The Group's risk appetite has been determined based especially on its financial policy and on its risk management policy and is expressed through:

- A selective and responsible funding policy within a conservative lending policy that is set out in the Risk Strategy, consistently with the corporate social responsibility policy and with the system of decision-making powers in force;
- Orientation towards a low risk profile on all main financial risks, with specific focus on limiting the exposure to market risk;
- Strict oversight on exposure to operational risk;
- Orientation towards a low Information Technology (IT) risk profile;
- A system of controls aimed at managing non-compliance risk (identified and monitored);
- Careful measurement of risk-weighted assets;
- Integrated management of the Group's assets and liabilities;
- Careful mapping of all material or emerging risks that may generate impacts on the Group.

The Risk Appetite Framework structure consists in activities for the monitoring and control of risks, in order to ensure that they are managed, driving continuous development and improvement of the methods and models for their measurement.

To this end, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group uses methods, measurement standards and risk control tools that are consistent throughout the Group and adequate to the type and extent of the risks taken, involving and informing the corporate bodies of the subsidiaries about the choices made as regards risk management procedures and policies.

Within the Risk Appetite Framework, limits and alert thresholds are set on Solvency, Liquidity, Asset Quality, Profitability, Credit/Concentration, interest Rate, operational and Compliance main ratios/indicators, which are fit to verify the affordability of the Group's Budget and MTP on a continuous basis, as well as to identify the first alerts in case such ratios/indicators worsen, in order for all corrective actions to be triggered and to return to normal operation.

Moreover, the Group's risk appetite is also expressed by controlling qualitative risks, inherent in its strategy and operations, in order to pursue sustainable development and effective management of risks.

The Risk Appetite Framework plays a pivotal role in the definition of the Governance framework, since it includes the business model and the strategic plan, the risk appetite, tolerance thresholds, risk limits, risk governance policies and the reference processes required to define and implement them.

Furthermore, the set of documents regarding the Group's Risk Appetite Framework was updated; specifically, in terms of Governance, the following items were revised:

- The RAF Policy, which defines the RAF scope of application, the process to determine and monitor the thresholds, in order to ensure consistency between the Group's operations, complexity and sizes;
- The Policy on Material Transactions (*“Operazioni di Maggior Rilievo”*, or with the Italian acronym OMR), which sets forth the methodological approach and the operational aspects of the MRT management process, including the related identification criteria in order to ensure full compliance with the applicable legislation;
- The Stress Testing Policy, in accordance with the instructions given by Crédit Agricole S.A., which sets forth the annual Stress Test programme of the Group, the Governance and the responsibilities of the various players involved and any improvement areas/points scheduled in the year;

- The Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). The document sets forth the Risk Management and Governance process and the roles played by the Group's bodies engaged in management and control functions and the map of material risks. This document also reports the quantitative ratios/indicators expressing the main risks the Group is exposed to, along with exhaustive description of the logic behind the determination of RAF thresholds and limits. For qualitative risks, the document sets forth the control processes and mitigation tools implemented by the Group.

In 2025, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group carried out the usual process for the identification of material risks, in accordance with the layout received from the Parent Company Crédit Agricole SA, and consistently with information given in the ICAAP document and in the Internal Control Annual Report (ICAR or with the Italian acronym RACI); 17 material risks were identified, falling into the following macro-categories: credit risk, financial risks, strategic risk, operational risks, noncompliance risks and real estate risk. Furthermore, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group and Agricole SA have always paid close attention to climate and environmental issues and, in 2025 environmental risk, in its sub-categories of physical risk and energy transition, was included in the Group's Risk Map, as done in in the previous years. In the reporting year, the Group carried out several activities aimed at including ESG criteria in the RAF, in accordance with the overall schedule of the Sustainability Plan.

Since 2021, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has progressively implemented the forward-looking action plans pursuing the goal of gradually including climate-related and environmental factors in its business model and strategy, in its governance and organization, in its risk management system and in its disclosure to the market. The above-described plans are in accordance with the ECB "Guide on climate-related and environmental risks - Supervisory expectations relating to risk management and disclosure" and in accordance with the instructions given by the Parent Company.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has adopted a sustainability governance framework on four levels: a specific Board Committee, a Managerial Committee, the Sustainability function as the unit in charge of coordinating the various project activities and a network of owners belonging to operational structures and – in an independent position – to control structures. The structures engaged in control functions have extended their scope of activity also to ESG matters applying the model based on three lines of defence.

The actions carried out in 2025 concerned: the inclusion of ESG factors in the lending policies, the preparation of the lending policy for the oil and gas sectors, the extension of the database supplementing it with the 28 risks referred to in the EU Environmental Taxonomy Regulation through an external info-provider, the preparation of the single ESG questionnaire, the enrichment of the Risk Management's controls plan, the go-live of the process for enhanced assessment of loan applications falling into specific cases regarding ESG matters, disclosure and supervisory reporting.

Furthermore, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group shares, with its French Parent Company, the Net-Zero Banking Alliance commitments in order to align the emissions of the various portfolios with the achievement of climate neutrality by 2050, and, to this end, pursues the objective of providing support to its Customers in their transition process.

As already done by the ECB and by other national Supervisory Authorities, in April 2022 the Bank of Italy published its "Supervisory expectations for climate-related and environmental risks", which are a first set of supervisory expectations regarding the integration of climate-related and environmental risks into business strategies, governance and control frameworks, the risk management framework and in the disclosure to be given by supervised banking and financial intermediaries.

To this end, Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia implemented the Bank of Italy's action plans in order to be fully compliant with the "Supervisory expectations on climate-related and environmental (C&E) risks". The main activities carried out in 2025 are the following: the extension of the database with the inclusion of the 28 risks referred to in the EU Environmental Taxonomy Regulation through an external info-provider, the fine-tuning of the tools to assess the counterparty's ESG indicators and contribution to the required disclosure and supervisory reporting.

On a continuous basis, the Risk Management reported the progress in the action plans to the Board.

In general terms, the Risk Appetite Framework of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is structured as follows:

- Risk Appetite (risk target): the level of risk (overall and by type) that the Group is willing to take in order to pursue its strategic objectives;

- Risk Tolerance (tolerance threshold): maximum allowed deviation from the Risk Appetite; the tolerance threshold has been set in order to ensure that, in all cases, the Group has sufficient margins to operate, also in stress scenarios, within its risk capacity;
- Risk Capacity (maximum risk that can be taken): the maximum level of risk that the Group is technically able to take without violating any regulatory requirements or other restrictions laid down by its Shareholders or by the Supervisory Authority;
- Risk Profile: the risk actually taken, as measured at a given point in time;
- Risk Limits: the structuring of risk objectives into alert thresholds and operational limits, set in accordance with the proportionality principle, by types of risk, business units and/or lines, product lines, types of Customers.

The Group's risk profile is monitored and submitted, with specific periodic reports, to the Risk and Internal Control Committee (RICC or with the Italian acronym CRCI) and to the Boards of Directors of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia and of the other Entities of the Group, as well as to the Controlling Company Crédit Agricole S.A.

In case the tolerance and capacity levels of the RAF ratios/indicators are exceeded, an escalation process is provided for, which has been designed to involve the corporate roles responsible for defining the corrective actions needed to return to the normal risk levels and which is revised and updated at least on a yearly basis.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT AND HEDGING

Credit Risk

Portfolio Analysis and Reporting

Within the Risk Management and Permanent Controls functions, the Portfolio Analysis and Reporting team:

- Participates in preparing the Group Risk Strategy (*Cadre des Risques*) document, as regards credit risk, in cooperation with the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. and with the relevant management functions of Crédit Agricole Italia and CALIT, assessing the proposals received from the latter and preparing the risk opinion based on independent simulations. Monitors compliance with the limits, after their approval, triggering, in case they are exceeded, the related Alert Procedure;
- It constantly oversees asset quality and the evolution in the portfolio of the various customer segments through specific monthly reports that the subject-matter of interactions with the Lending and Commercial Functions, to identify any corrective measures aimed at preventing credit risk;
- It monitors the structured finance portfolio (leveraged loans) and prepares the regulatory reporting on that perimeter;
- It reconciles the exposures in the commercial customer segments with the FINREP regulatory exposures, reporting on their evolution to the Board of Directors within the production of the quarterly Risk Reports;
- Monitors, on a quarterly basis, the developments in the SME (small medium enterprises) and CRE (commercial real estate) regulatory portfolio;
- Through periodic reports, it analyses new classifications to Non-performing Loans, assessing their provenance in terms of commercial segment and economic sector, the year of origination, stage, etc. in order to identify any corrective measures aimed at preventing credit risk;
- It monitors the portfolio of mortgage loans to individuals, in-force business and new ones, in terms of the energy efficiency class of the mortgaged properties backing the loans;
- It monitors the evolution in the exposures from the various economic sectors by attractiveness and ESG score;
- It oversees the updating of sector attractiveness and carries out sectoral or thematic analyses, on historical data or forward-looking, as deemed of interest regarding credit risk, in cooperation with the relevant Management Functions;
- It performs the permanent controls falling within its remit;
- On a monthly basis, it prepares the list of preauthorized loans for the Retail Small Business segment and monitors the evolution in KRIs;
- It coordinates the work for maintenance of and evolution in the detection/classification logics of the forbearance engine.

Advanced IRB/Basel 4 approach

For determining its capital requirement for credit risk, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has been using (since December 2013) internal ratings with an Internal Rating Based – Advanced approach (PD, LGD and EAD internal models) regarding “Retail Loan Exposures”, known as the “Retail Portfolio”. Since June 2023, the exposures coming from the subsidiary Crédit Agricole Carispezia, which was merged by absorption into Credit Agricole Italia in 2019, have been treated with advanced approaches, subsequent to the validation given by the ECB in June 2022 following the Material Model Change application submitted in 2020.

Since the merger by absorption of Creval into Crédit Agricole Italia in 2022, the former-Creval exposures have been treated with the AIRB approach using Creval metrics in force before its absorption (the Interim Period) as agreed on with the ECB within the Return to Compliance process, which provides for the revision/recalibration of the models of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group on the target bank portfolio.

The present choice of treating all exposures referring to the subsidiary Crédit Agricole Leasing on a Permanent Partial Use (PPU) basis has been made considering the immateriality of the portfolio size and the specificities of the leasing company's core business within the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group as a whole.

In 2021 Crédit Agricole Italia formalized its “explanatory note for PPU authorization”, regarding the required information in order to file a formal PPU application for the exposures treated with the standardized approach and not included in the IRB roll-out plan, which was approved by the Internal models Validation Committee on 17 February 2021 and is monitored on a yearly basis. Following the submission of the application package on this matter in April 2021 and the subsequent talks with the ECB, in 2025 the Crédit Agricole Group updated its Roll-out/PPU plan. For Crédit Agricole Italia the Permanent Partial Use (PPU) authorization was confirmed on all exposures to which it is currently applied, except for the “Banks” portfolio, to which the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (F-IRB) approach is going to be applied in accordance with a model already being used at the Crédit Agricole Group level.

The risk measurement system is fully integrated in the decision-making processes and in the management of corporate operations: the rating system has long played an essential role in loan authorization, risk management, internal allocation of capital and in the Bank governance functions, as well as in contributing to ensure risk prevention and mitigation. In order to ensure that lending processes and credit risk measurement are homogeneous, the internal models are used by all the Entities of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

The above-described risk measurement: system is also subject to constant monitoring and updating by the Model Development Service of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group. In 2020, an Application Package for Material Model Change was sent to the ECB concerning the Retail rating models and the extension of the advanced approach use to former Carispezia exposures; following the submittal of the Application Package, Crédit Agricole Italia underwent an Internal Model Investigation (IMI) in H1 2021 and, in June 2022, was informed by the ECB of the IMI outcomes and authorized to use the new models on the Retail perimeter, which went live in March 2023. Concomitantly, following the acquisition of the former-Creval portfolio, parameter updating/calibration activities were carried out, which entailed the submission to the ECB of an application for authorization, which was filed in July 2023. Having regard to the Corporate perimeter, in November 2024, an IMI mission started for the validation of the Corporate PD model (C1 2022 grids), in order to switch from the Standardized Approach to the F-IRB Approach.

In 2025, the main new developments concerned:

- The entry into force of the new CRR3 (“Basel IV”) prudential framework, consistently with the implementation time frame of the Regulation;
- The validation of the RTCP Retail models, following the submittal to the ECB of the application for authorization in July 2023;
- The completion of the Corporate IMI mission, regarding the validation of the Corporate portfolio being assessed with C1 2022 grids, in order to switch from the Standard approach to the F-IRB Approach for the perimeter under validation;
- In the COREP template as at 31 December 2025, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group implemented the limitation set by the ECB following the IMI mission conducted on the retail in H1 2024, which was followed by the decision letter received in November 2025. Specifically, a minimum RWA floor has been set as required for the use of the Standardized Approach on this segment. In their recently authorized version, the risk parameters are under production and factored in the management processes as of January 2026.

The rating systems are used within the main phases in the lending value chain. With specific reference to loan origination and monitoring, the management use of the rating system results in:

- Lending policies - the set lending policies govern the procedures through which the Banks and the Companies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group authorize loans and manage credit risk;
- Loan origination: creditworthiness assessment upon origination of the first loan and upon review of/change in credit lines, as well as for determination of decision-making powers concerning loan origination;
- Loan monitoring - the use of the performance-measuring PD, combined with other variables, for performance monitoring, in order to detect and correct non-performing positions before they are classified as defaulted;
- Collective impairment - the new IFRS9 entered into force on 1 January 2018 and introduced a new approach to calculate collective impairment of performing loans, using appropriately adjusted Basel metrics (PD and "point in time" LGD) to determine the provisioning value (ECL - Expected Credit Loss). The Loss Given Default (LGD) is to be estimated taking into account also a downturn in the business cycle (downturn LGD);
- Bank reporting - the use of the risk measures produced by the Bank's reporting model.

Said full integration in the loan management processes allows the creation and development of internal models that support the measurement of creditworthiness and can be used to assess, with statistical objectivity, the probability that the counterparties default.

The calculation of capital requirements using internal rating-based approaches allows optimal management of the regulatory capital, as it also allows a "weighted" analysis of the loan portfolio, "aware" lending development considering the risks taken and, thus, better planning of loans and of credit risk over the medium-/long-term.

Lastly, more effective detection and measurement of risks ensures better disclosure and subsequent enhanced transparency in reporting, which is a key element to meet the requirements of the Group's various Stakeholders.

Interest Rate Risk and Price Risk of the Banking Book

The measurement, management and control of financial balance (Asset Liability Management) concern both modelled and non-modelled positions of the Banking Book. The Banking Book consists of typical positions in the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's business operations, which are lending and funding without trading objectives. Therefore, interest rate risk is measured with reference to all on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet transactions, excluding the supervisory trading book.

The governance model adopted by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group assigns the responsibility for the measurement and management of interest rate risk to the CFO, who, through the Finance Function of Crédit Agricole Italia, performs centralized management of this risk at Group level and for the single Entities of the Group, in accordance with the guidelines set by Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Structure of Crédit Agricole Italia is responsible for independent control of the interest rate risk management system, by verifying its compliance with the risk measurement model.

In 2025, the hedging of interest rate risk continued using derivatives, namely Interest Rate Swaps and Interest Rate Options. The hedged items mainly were:

- Fixed-rate securities recognized as assets (micro-hedging);
- Covered Bonds issued (micro-hedging);
- Interest rate gaps shown by the internal model, handled with macro-hedging transactions (macro hedging of current accounts, funding and mortgage loans);
- Floating-rate mortgage loans with cap option.

As regards the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, the investment portfolio, comprising the HTC and HTCS business models and held for Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) purposes and to support net interest income, mainly consists of Italian Government Securities with modest average duration, for amounts that have been set by the Risk Committee of the Crédit Agricole Group and approved by the Boards of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia.

The assets at fair value comprise securities and units of funds whose management model provides for their sale should the opportunity arise.

The limits applying to the investment portfolio are defined on the basis of the type of instruments that can be held and are expressed with reference to the maximum nominal value that can be held by each bank of the Group.

Furthermore, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has implemented a system of limits and alert thresholds, consistently with the directions set by the Crédit Agricole SA Group.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls structure of Crédit Agricole Italia is responsible for independent control of the Banking Book price risk management system, by verifying its compliance with the stress testing method set by Crédit Agricole S.A.

In accordance with the guidelines issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. and with the applicable prudential regulations, the framework system for market risk is reviewed normally on a yearly basis within the Risk Strategy and is approved by the Board of Directors and by the Risk and Internal Control Committee.

The model for market risk management and governance has been applied to the entire consolidation perimeter.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk, both short-term and medium-/long-term, is the risk of not being able to promptly meet their payment commitments, due to the fact that they cannot obtain funding on the market (funding liquidity risk) and cannot sell their assets on the market (market liquidity risk).

The Governance model adopted by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group assigns the responsibility for the measurement and management of liquidity risk to the CFO, who, through the Finance Function of Crédit Agricole Italia, performs centralized management of this risk, in accordance with the guidelines set by Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is tasked with the monitoring of liquidity risk, again in accordance with the guidelines set by the Crédit Agricole Group.

The management of short-term liquidity, that is to say, the management of events impacting on the liquidity position of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group in a time horizon from over-night to 12 months, has the main objective of maintaining the Group's ability to meet its recurring and non-recurring payment commitments, minimizing the relevant costs.

In order to monitor short-term liquidity management, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has implemented a system of limits in accordance with the directions set by the Crédit Agricole Group, which is based on stress scenarios in order to ensure surplus liquidity on various time horizons and in increasingly severe scenarios. The stress assumptions used cover idiosyncratic crises, systemic crises and global crises.

Within the short-term management limits, a limit to short term refinancing with market counterparties has been set in order to limit short-term funding on the market over a one-year time horizon. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the Group's liquidity management, the Parent Company has set an alert threshold on the *Deficit Crédit Collecte* (DCC) indicator, which ensures appropriate coverage of loans to customers through funding from customers.

In regulatory terms, the short-term liquidity risk threshold is the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which, as at 31 December 2025 and as the Group LCR, came to 161.4%, once again well above the regulatory requirements. It is pointed out that, since 1 January 2018, the minimum requirement, on an individual basis, is 100%.

Medium-/long-term liquidity management entails the identification of alert thresholds and limits by determining the *Position en Ressources Stables* (Stable Resources Position, PRS) and *Concentration des échéances MLT* (a concentration limit to MLT maturities) indicators. They aim at ensuring the Group's balance between stable resources (medium-/long-term market resources, funding from Customers, own funds) and long-term uses (non-current assets, loans to Customers, medium/long-term market uses and liquidity buffers), as well as at limiting concentration of maturities within medium-/long-term funding. Positive levels of the Stable

Resources Position (PRS*) substantiate the Group's ability to support its assets during a crisis and, by monitoring the medium-/long-term due register, a balance can be kept between the maturities of resources and long-term uses.

In regulatory terms, since June 2021 longer term liquidity risk has been monitored using the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). The ratio, which shall be higher than 100%, has the Available Stable Funding (ASF) figure as the numerator and the Required Stable Funding (RSF) figure as the denominator. As at 31 December 2025 the Group NSFR came to 133.34%.

The Bank also monitors its intraday liquidity risk through a set of specific indicators that were developed in coordination with its Parent Company and are calculated on a weekly basis. The indicators are calculated both in Business-As-Usual and in Stress conditions.

The limit structure is completed by other management and alert indicators provided for in the Contingency Funding Plan.

Market risk of the Trading Book;

Market risk results from the exposures on the Supervisory Trading Book. The entities of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group do not typically engage in proprietary trading on financial markets and, therefore, the trading book mainly comprises residual positions from placing and trading financial Instruments on behalf of third parties. This is the reason why trading activities are to be deemed instrumental to and aimed at meeting customers' requirements.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is subject to specific regulatory requirements that prohibit it from engaging in proprietary speculative trading, specifically the US Volcker Rule (Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act AND THE Related updates and the "*Loi de séparation et de régulation des activités bancaires*" (French Act no. 2013-672). To control implementation of the aforementioned legislation, a Local Correspondent (the Local Officer in charge of the Volcker Rule) has been appointed within the Finance Function, who is responsible for ensuring full compliance of the operations of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group with the aforementioned legislation.

Following the Volcker reform in 2020, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has been classified as an entity Totally Outside the US (TOUS); the entities that have no branches in the USA and do not engaged in direct operations in the US territory are exempted from the obligation to perform the specific controls previously required under the Volcker Rule, thus simplifying the programme for compliance with it.

The sale of derivative products to ordinary Customers by the banking entities of Group outside regulated markets (i.e. the sale of Over-the-Counter or OTC derivatives) is made through a specialist team and for the only purpose of meeting Customers' operational requirements. Intermediated derivatives are hedged with back-to-back mirror transactions, in order to immunize position risk Furthermore, International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) netting agreements are signed both with counterparties that are material in terms of activity and with the financial counterparties the Group operates with, where the relevant Credit Support Annexes (CSA) are signed for the exchange of collateral, in order to mitigate its exposure to counterparty risk.

Since 2017, the main counterparty of all new transactions has been CACIB, a financial company belonging to the Crédit Agricole Group.

In accordance with the guidelines issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. and with the applicable prudential regulations, the framework system for market risk is applied to the entire consolidation perimeter, is reviewed normally on a yearly basis within the Risk Strategy and is approved by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company.

Within the activities for the monitoring of the market risk of the Trading Book, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for continuously monitoring the exposure to market risk of the set indicators against the limits validated at the relevant time in the Group's Risk Strategy. In case of any early warnings or breaches of the set risk levels, it triggers the alert procedure, informing all relevant bodies of the event in full detail and of the action plan to bring the risk back to its regular level.

Operational Risks

The definition of operational risk adopted by the Group is the one given in the document “Basel II - International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards” prepared by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, which reads “Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events”. This definition includes legal risk, which covers but is not limited to, exposure to fines, penalties, or punitive damages resulting from supervisory actions, as well as private settlements.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Structure is the holder of the operational risk management function for the Group as a whole and is responsible for ensuring that the overall management framework is complete and consistent. Through prompt perception of information, collection of operational events and implementation of mitigation actions, it ensures to General Management and to the Boards of Directors that regulatory and organizational control, as required by this type of risk, is in place and effective.

In this regard, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function proactively participates in the most important corporate projects, especially those with high organizational impact, in order to provide its contribution, from the earliest phases, for consistent and complete preparation of the mechanisms for the management of the risks that are inherent in each project.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function performs risk management and control activities for all the Companies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, including Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia and Crédit Agricole Group Solutions.

The management of operational risks requires sharing and proactivity by all corporate structures; therefore, in order to be at all times fully aware of the risk issues associated with the different corporate processes, specialist control roles operate both within the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function and within the structures engaged in operational functions and specifically:

- Operational Risk Manager (ORM or with the Italian acronym MRO), who is responsible for reporting on potential risks and actual risk events arising in the various operating corporate structures and for coordinating the implementation of permanent controls;
- MRSI (*Manager des Risques SI*), person in charge, within the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function, of monitoring and control of IT risks on the Information System, on Physical security and on the Business Continuity Plan (BCP);
- CISO (Chief Information Security Officer), who is responsible for the security of corporate information;
- Information Security Manager (ISM): who is responsible for the implementation and management of the Information System operational security;
- Business Continuity Manager (BCM), who is responsible for the Group's Business Continuity Plan;
- Persons in charge of Controls, within the Distribution Network structures, with the task of performing 2nd degree 1st level permanent controls.

Risk control is also ensured through arrangements and tools designed for appropriate monitoring and management of mitigation/improvement actions, including:

- The Risk and Internal Control Committee, which is described above;
- The system for reporting internal controls on the Network, in order to report any non-compliance situations;
- Improvement Work Groups, meetings with the Branches that showed problems in the outcomes of permanent controls, of inspections carried out by the Internal Audit Function and in other verifications; during said meetings, together with the coordination structures Branches report to (Regional Departments), the problems detected are analyzed and an action plan for improvement is prepared.

The activities that are outsourced and contracted out to external vendors are always governed by a service agreement that, in addition to regulating the provision of the service, lays down a system of controls on the set qualitative and quantitative levels. In accordance with the various scopes, internal owners are identified within the Bank's structures, who report to the competent Functions of the Parent Company on the general reliability of the contract relationship.

Lastly, special controls are triggered if the activities can be defined as “important/critical” – Critical or Important Functions (CIFI) – pursuant to the EBA rules or to PCI pursuant to DORA; in this scope, the main internal normative instrument is the Policy on the management of outsourced activities and ICT services provided

by third parties and the related Implementing Regulation (these documents were revised to align them with DORA).

In 2025 the ICT risk management framework (covering both in-house and outsourced ICT activities, processes and services) underwent thorough revision for full implementation of the principles laid down by DORA.

In early 2025, all the new policies have been issued, including the related implementing regulations, which transpose the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) requirements and expectations, and the related new organizational arrangements have been defined.

In 2025 the activities to ensure full alignment with DORA continued, on the one hand implementing the organizational and control arrangements provided for by the policies, and, on the other hand, progressively aligning the outsourcing agreements to the DORA Regulation.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The risk monitoring, management and control policies continue to be key principles on which Banks continued to measure themselves both against each other and against domestic and international markets.

Crédit Agricole Italia governance bodies continue to focus constantly and unfaltering on the Bank's sustainable development and growth, closely monitoring the risks to which it is exposed. This approach is necessary now more than ever due to the complex geopolitical context- which has now become a structural constant of the current historical period - and to an increasingly uncertain macroeconomic scenario, being affected also by the possible deterioration of international trade relations. These developments and circumstances may generate impacts on the equity, financial and profitability structure of the Bank, which is committed to containing those effects within thresholds deemed acceptable. The priority goal is to protect savings and, consequently, customers' trust, as well as to support credit, which are essential elements to foster healthy and sustainable growth.

Crédit Agricole Italia uses risk control methods, measurement standards and tools that are consistent throughout the Crédit Agricole Group as a whole and appropriate for the type and size of the risks taken, also in such a complex economic scenario as the present one.

In 2025, the global economy proved significantly resilient, despite the marked geopolitical and trade instability in the international scenario resulting from the many conflicts underway and by the tensions caused by the protectionist policies adopted by the US Government. The progressive decline in inflation and the growth in nominal wages, along with a strong labour market, generated an increase in purchasing power and, therefore, contributed to supporting domestic demand.

The main Central Banks set their strategies based on the developments in inflation and on the performance of the real economy, in general choosing to ease or normalize the cost of money. The decrease in interest rates, combine with stronger cash flows, was good for the credit sector, which, despite the increase in volumes, continued to show modest riskiness, giving further evidence of the strength already proved in 2024.

In such a complex scenario, the analyses performed by the governance bodies based on the information currently available gave evidence to conclude that Crédit Agricole Italia is going to be able to address the risks and uncertainties generated by the new context.

The assessment giving evidence of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern is based on the capitalization it has long proved able to maintain, which shows a reassuring buffer on top of the requirements set by the ECB, its present liquidity above the regulatory threshold and the healthy and prudent management that has always been a distinctive feature of the Group, while ensuring steady development through sustainable growth strategies and the commitment to providing households and businesses with support.

For reporting on the main risks to which Crédit Agricole Italia is exposed, please see the specific section of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

3. INTERNAL CONTROLS SYSTEM

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has progressively upgraded its internal control system to the applicable Supervisory provisions (Bank of Italy Circular No. 285/2013) and to the model implemented by the Controlling Company Crédit Agricole S.A.; therefore, it implements a system aimed at:

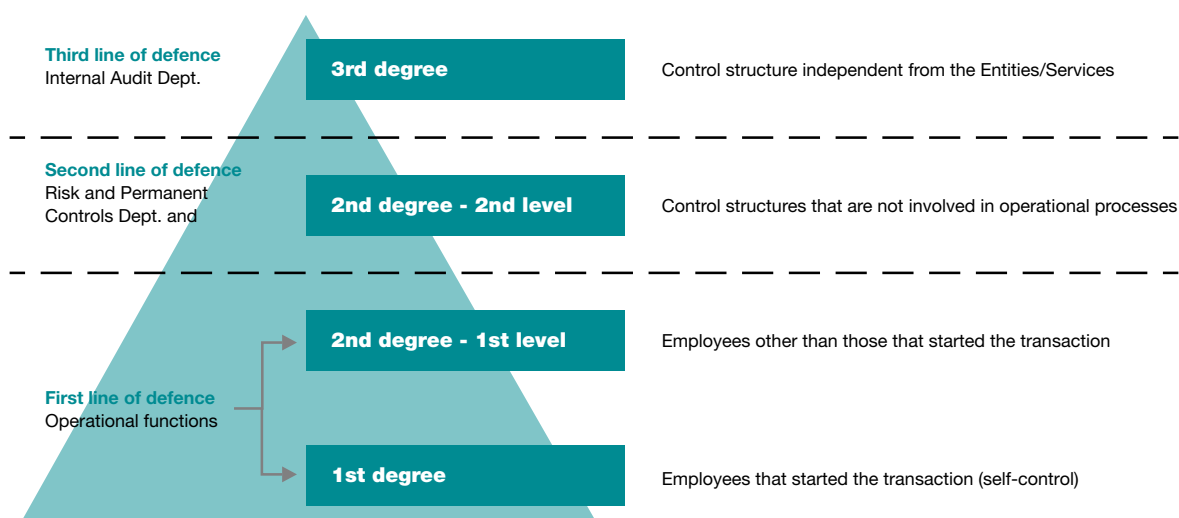
- Constant control of risks;
- Adequacy of the control activities to its organizational structure;
- Ensuring reliability, accuracy and promptness of reporting.

The internal control system provides for the involvement of the Collective Bodies, of the roles and structures engaged in control functions, of the “*Organismo di vigilanza*” (Body in charge of offence prevention -AML, Terrorism Financing, etc. - provided for by the Italian Law), of the Independent Auditors, of the Top Management of the Group’ Companies and of all Staff members.

Risks are analyzed and monitored in accordance with Group rules and standards, which provide for verification of abidance by the regulatory terms, of the reliability of process and their exercise, security and compliance.

The controls system provides for the use of an Internal Control Framework that implements the directions given by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., which require compliance with the expectations of the French Supervisory Authority ACPR set out in the document “*Arrêté du 3 novembre 2014 relatif au contrôle interne des entreprises du secteur de la banque, des services de paiement et des services d’investissement*”.

The Internal Control Framework of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is implemented with the three defence lines set out in the chart below:



The updating of the system of normative instruments is also constantly focused on and, in addition to the upgrading to the regulations already implemented, also entails a coverage extension through specific policies that are in force for the Group as a whole.

The structures and roles engaged in 2nd-degree/2nd-level (2.2) and 3rd-degree controls report to the Boards of Directors of the single Companies on:

- Activities carried out;
- Main risks detected;
- Identification and implementation of the mitigation mechanisms and the effects of their implementation.

INTERNAL AUDIT

In compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia is responsible for defining and monitoring the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control processes, mechanisms and framework, as well as for overseeing all business lines and internal units, including the Corporate Control Functions.

For this reason, Crédit Agricole Italia designs, keeps and regularly updates in writing adequate internal control policies, mechanisms and procedures. To this end, Crédit Agricole Italia set up and maintains its Internal Audit Function, i.e. the Corporate Function in charge of 3rd Level Control, which is separate from and independent of the other functions and activities of the Bank and of the Group.

In order to ensure adequate independence in exercising the Function, the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) of Crédit Agricole Italia reports on a solid line to the Bank's Board of Directors, and the Board has the responsibility and power to appoint or remove the CAE from office.

The independence of the Internal Audit Function is guaranteed also by the role of the Chief Executive Officer, who ensures management oversight and actual availability of the operational levers and of the appropriate financial and human resources for the Function's effective operation.

The Function's activity falls within a wide external regulatory framework. Indeed, in accordance with the applicable Italian legislation and regulations, the structure performs the internal audit activities provided for by the Bank of Italy Supervisory Provisions, Circular no. 285 Title IV, Chapter 3, as well as by other applicable legislation and regulations.

On the other hand, in accordance with the French applicable legislation and regulations, the structure is one of the components of the "periodic control" system required under the "l'arrêté du 3 novembre 2014".

Within the applicable legislation and regulations set out above, the Function has adopted the "International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing" (the Global Internal Audit Standards or GIAS), which lay down the essential requirements to be met by the Internal Audit Function and its work.

L' "Inspection Générale Groupe", i.e. the Internal Audit Function of the Parent Company of the French Group "Crédit Agricole S.A." (*Ligne Métier Audit Inspection* or LMAI), is responsible for steering and coordinating the activities of the Internal Audit Function of the Italian parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia.

For a complete description, please see the Note to the Financial Statements PART E - Information on Risks and Relative Hedging Policies.

OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLOSURE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Detailed information on intra-group transactions and on transactions with related parties, including information on the weight of the transactions or existing positions with said counterparties on equity, the financial situation and profit or loss, along with tables summarizing those effects, is given in Part H of the Note to the financial statements.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For information on research and development activities, please see other parts of this Report, specifically the chapter on the Strategic Plan and Business Development Lines as regards the creation of new products and services for Customers.

TREASURY SHARES

The Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia holds treasury shares. No company of the Group holds shares in the Parent Company. For more information on equity, please see the Note to the financial statements.

PERFORMANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES

THE PERFORMANCE OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP SOLUTIONS OPERATIONS

Crédit Agricole Group Solutions was incorporated in 2015 with the purpose of improving the Group's operational efficiency and increasing the quality of the services provided in the ICT, operational processes, logical and physical security, and property management scopes.

For this reason, all the Group's structures operating in the aforementioned scopes were centralized in Crédit Agricole Group Solutions, with the objective of identifying new synergies for the Group's entities.

The total amount of income achieved in 2025 hit 400 million Euros and was determined reallocating the expenses incurred by the Consortium for the provision of its services to the Group's entities, based on the application of the adopted cost allocation model.

Operating expenses came to Euro 400 million, increasing by Euro 19 million (+5.1%) vs. the previous period, with the increase resulting from all components.

Personnel costs came to Euro 84 million (accounting for 21% of total expenses) and increased by Euro +8 million vs. FY 2024. The increase resulted mainly from the provision of about Euro 5 million associated with the activation of the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme. Net of that non-recurring component, personnel costs increased by roughly Euro +3 million vs. 2024, resulting mainly from the higher expenses subsequent to the renewal of the Italian national collective bargaining agreement for the banking sector and, specifically the second tranche in September 2024 and the third tranche in June 2025.

Administrative expenses came to 223 million Euros (accounting for 56% of total expenses) increasing by Euro 7 million vs. the previous year. This increase mainly concerned the ICT scope, due to the go-live of new software solutions associated with projects that started in previous FYs, and the Logical security scope for the reinforcement of cybersecurity controls. These increases were only partially offset by lower expenses on After-sale and Logistics, and by the effective cost management activity performed in the reporting period.

Depreciation and amortization came to Euro 92 million, increasing by Euro 4 million (+4.9%) vs. the previous year. This increase resulted mainly from higher investments in IT made both in previous FYs and in 2025, totalling 100 million Euros plus 5 million Euros in capitalization of personnel cost. These investments were consistent with the medium-term strategic plan.

Since the Consortium operates on a not-for-profit basis, all expenses borne for service provision were fully reallocated to the Consortium members and, consequently, the Income Statement for 2025 broke even.

Within the 2026-2028 MTP, one of the strategically important actions lines is the one concerning corporate simplification and streamlining of the decision-making and governance processes. The scope of this strategy also includes the project for the integration of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions into Crédit Agricole Italia, through a short-form merger, which completes the actions for the rationalization of the corporate structure of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

The merger will be effective as of 1 October 2026 with the accounting and tax effectiveness as of 1 January 2026 for direct taxes under Article 172(9) of Italian Presidential Decree no. 917 of 22 December 1986.

THE PERFORMANCE OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE LEASING ITALIA (CALIT) OPERATIONS

Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia is CA leasing entity in Italy and is part of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group.

In 2025 the Italian finance lease market (excluding long-term automotive leases and operating leases of capital equipment) posted over 232 thousand contracts for a financed amount exceeding 22.7 billion Euros (source: Assilea figures as at 31 December 2025).

Versus 2024, the Lease market posted YoY expansion both in the number of contracts (+1.9% YoY) and in their value (+9.8% YoY), due to growth in investments by Italian firms especially in H2 2025.

Having regard to the type of financed assets, all segments grew in terms of volumes vs. the previous year: capital equipment up by +18.1% YoY, automotive up by +2.7%, renewable energy up by +36.6%, air rail and naval up by +11.4% real estate up by +5.9%.

In such a strongly competitive scenario, Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia proved able to maximize the opportunities generated by its belonging to the Crédit Agricole Group, proposing the most efficient lease solutions to meet Customers' needs and with increasing attention to sustainability.

In FY 2025 production grew vs. 2024 in terms of intermediation volumes (Euro 1,406 million, +2% YoY) while the number of new contracts signed slightly decreased (7,146, -4% YoY).

The 2025 new production breaks down as follows: approx. 54% in operating equipment leases, 19% in motor leases, 4% in leases associated with renewable energy, 7% in air sea and rail leases and, lastly, 16% in real estate.

Having regard to the distribution channel, the synergy with Crédit Agricole Italia proved once again fruitful, with about 80% of the 2025 production volumes (vs. 81% in 2024) achieved through the Bank's network on common Customers (+1% YoY). The weight of third-party distribution networks accounted for 20% of 2025 production volumes (vs. 19% in 2024), with a performance increasing by +4% YoY due to the offering typically focused on the capital equipment segment, increasing in the aforementioned market performance (+18.1% YoY).

Gross loans came to Euro 3,215 million (2.2% YoY); performing loans increased coming to Euro 3,123 million (up by Euro +70 million, i.e. +2.3% YoY) and non-performing loans decreased, coming to Euro 93 million (down by Euro 1 million, i.e. -1.4% YoY).

The weight of gross non-performing loans came to 2.9%, decreasing vs. 2024 (-0.1%) and constantly below the market figure (4.8% - source: Assilea, data as at 31 December 2025). The weight of net non-performing loans came to 1.3% and, albeit slightly increasing vs the 2024 figure of 1.2%, proved once again well below the Italian leasing sector (2.1% - source Assilea, data as at 31 December 2025).

Having regard to profit or loss, CALIT closed FY 2025 with a net profit of Euro 15.0 million, increasing vs. 2024 (+13%), thanks to the considerable growth in revenues and operating margin, despite the cost of risk moderately increasing YoY.

Net operating income came to Euro 52.3 million, increasing by +12% YoY, with net interest income of Euro 36.5 million (+13% YoY, driven by growth in intermediated assets, by the progressive decrease in market rates, and by the effective pricing management) and the service component of Euro 15.7 million (+9% YoY). This aggregate consists of net fee and commission income for Euro 4.1 million (up by +9% YoY, with the decline in the traditional components of lease contract application processing but the growth in the management of new contracts in the real estate to be built and renewable energy production plants), of net operating income for Euro 12.7 million (up by +6% YoY) and of expenses not recoverable from Customers amounting to Euro -1.1 million (down by -13% YoY).

Ordinary general expenses came to Euro 17.3 million, increasing by +7% YoY, with higher personnel and administrative expenses (resulting from the organic growth in the structure, in terms of both headcount and size, and number of the lease agreements in the portfolio) and higher depreciation and amortization (consistently with the investment plan supporting the industrialization and digitalization of the operating machine). Furthermore, Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia joined the initiative of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group aimed at generational turnover, recognizing extraordinary expenses in 2025 in an amount of Euro 0.9 million.

Net of the aforementioned extraordinary expenses, the Cost/Income ratio came to 34.1% (vs. 35.5% in 2024, giving evidence of the structure's operational efficiency).

The operating margin came to Euro 33.5 million, up by +11% YoY.

The cost of risk came to Euro 11.1 million, increasing by +3% YoY, and consisted mainly of the cost of credit, which came to Euro 11.6 million (down by +11% YoY), and to 37 bps vs. 34 bps in 2024. The important results achieved in terms of NPE reduction (management and collection with no need for formal insolvency procedures), down by -37 million Euros, offset new non-performing positions (at Euro 36 million). Nevertheless, the NPE coverage ratio decreased to 57.5% (vs. 60.0% as at the end of 2024), essentially in line with the leasing sector figure of 58.0% (source Assilea, data as at 31 December 2025) decreasing vs. 60.1% in December 2024.

As regards Capital Ratios, the CET 1 Capital ratio came to 7.25% and the Total Capital ratio to 7.90% (well above the minimum regulatory requirements, of 4.5% and 6.0%, respectively).

STATEMENT OF RECONCILIATION OF THE PARENT COMPANY EQUITY AND PROFIT (LOSS) AND CONSOLIDATED EQUITY AND PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD

	31 Dec. 2025	
	Equity	of which: Profit for the period
Parent Company's balances	8,515,669	781,213
Effect of consolidation of subsidiaries	38,253	14,870
Effect of the equity method accounting of significant equity investments	4,416	2,515
Dividends received in the period	-67	-67
Other consolidation adjustments	30	-1,534
Consolidated balances	8,558,302	796,997

OUTLOOK

The forecasts concerning the 2026 macroeconomic and banking scenario assume stability, in the forecast period, of the trade structures as reshaped in 2025, as any changes in them, should the geopolitical uncertainty increase, would entail weakening in the global supply chains and negative consequences on inflation and expected economic growth.

For more exhaustive considerations on forward-looking scenarios and trajectories of the Group, please see the Strategic Plan and Business Development Lines section of the Management Report.

MACROECONOMIC AND BANKING OUTLOOK FOR 2026

MACROECONOMIC SCENARIO¹

Despite the general slowdown in investments and trade due to the higher tariff rates, the **Gross World Product** is expected to grow by +2.9% in 2026, driven by the important contribution from Asia emerging markets. The gradual decrease in inflation and the easing pressure on the labour market may prompt the Central Banks of the developed Countries to further ease their monetary policy, to support the real economy, with real interest rates being estimated around the neutrality level at the end of 2026. These projections may be invalidated by risks associated with further escalation in geopolitical tensions, as well as by other instability events that may arise, such as potential protectionist spiral with unavoidable repercussions on trade and global economic development:

- The GDP of the **United States** is expected to slow down in 2026: economic growth may slow down to +1.7% (or however remain around +2%), vs. +2.0% in 2025, due to the continuous cooling of the labour market caused also by the negative growth in net migration, by the transmission of higher tariffs on final prices, and by the big cuts in expenditure other than defence one. The driving force of private consumption, which considerably supported the GDP increase in the last few years, is expected to weaken, both due to the effect of tariffs, which will contribute to the slowdown in households' income increase, and to the decrease in new jobs. As regards corporates, the stricter tariff regime and the dollar weakness will cause an increase in import prices, which will affect investments, although investments will be driven by expenditure for new technologies and artificial intelligence, as well as by the new and stronger incentive under the *One Big Beautiful Act*. Inflation is expected to grow again at least until mid 2026 given the direct effects of tariff increases on import prices and indirect effects on the price of domestic products. Therefore, inflation stabilizing above the target level raises doubts about the actual continuation of the monetary easing by the FED, save actions driven mainly by the deterioration in the labour market outlook, which is one of the priorities for the US Central Bank, which, in 2026, will appoint a new Chairman.
- Analysts' expectations converge on progressive slowdown in **China's** economic cycle: in 2026 the GDP is expected to grow by +4.4%, vs. +5.0% in 2025, penalized by the base effect on consumption resulting from the end of the consumer goods trade-in scheme, still weak recovery in the real estate sector, the extension of the measures to fight deflation and the negative impact from US tariffs on exports. Despite the apparent stability in international trade, the high trade surplus generated by the good performance of exports – driven also by the Yuan depreciation and by the decrease in prices – may prompt the USA, or other trade partners to adopt corrective measures. Overall, the Chinese Government is not expected to deploy any new domestic demand stimulus schemes that are significantly different from those already implemented, considering also that the new strategic plan is more focused on innovation, technological independence and national security. Indeed, during the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th Communist Party of China Central Committee, which was held in 23-25 October 2025, the guidelines of the 2026-2030 five-year plan were set, which focus on technology and innovation (*"fundamental driving force"* of rebirth) to modernise the industrial system and reduce dependence on exports and real estate, with the target to double the per-capita GDP in ten years. As regards inflation, the continuation of State actions should keep it growing, albeit still below the target. Consequently, the Chinese Central Bank's stance is expected to remain essentially unchanged, also in the light of the limited leeway on interest rates and of the growing concerns about bank asset quality.
- In the **United Kingdom**, the GDP growth in 2026 is expected to remain slightly below +1%, vs. 1.4% in 2025, but with domestic demand rather feeble, as it was weakened by the past expenditure adjustments, which will impact on disposable income and contribute to slowing down consumption, and by the increase in taxes of 26 billion Pounds under the Budget published in November 2025. Indeed, among the measures announced by Chancellor Rachel Reeves, the most significant one is the freeze of income tax threshold for another three years, with eight million pounds in higher revenue and *de facto* increase in taxes on workers, given than wages have been adjusted for inflation. Another significant announcement concerned the increase in fiscal headroom, more than doubling it to 21.7 billion pounds, as a token of responsibility aimed at raising confidence in bond markets. Along with this, the actions to contain inflation, lower interest rates and more dynamic global trade (the United Kingdom was the first Country to reach a tariff and trade framework agreement with the USA), are in all likelihood important drivers of economic growth.
- In a context featuring structural economic imbalance and still restrictive financial conditions, analysts expect the weakness in **Russia's** economy to continue also in 2026 (+0.9%), vs. +0.6% in 2025. The war sector will continue to be the main driver of economic activity, but with higher financial expenses. The normalisation of crude oil prices and the impact on the US sanctions on the energy sector have caused a marked reduction in revenues from oil (-20% in 2025), with consequent stop to the use of liquidity buffers, which decreased to about one half of the before-invasion amounts. In this scenario, a report prepared by the Higher School of Economics identifies 2026 as a potential *"Litmus test"* for the overall holding up of the

economic system. The government finance measures adopted, including the increase in the VAT rate from 20% to 22% and the suspension of subsidies to businesses and households, are expected to contribute to maintaining high inflationary pressure. Therefore, the Central Bank may have to extend its restrictive monetary policy stance with negative effects on entrepreneurial investments and consumer credit affordability.

- Growth prospects for **emerging Countries** remain positive, being driven by innovation, reforms and a favourable global currency context. The industrial momentum that, in the last few years, has resulted in new leading players in technology, which are by now firmly established also in the global arena of artificial intelligence and biotechnologies, reflects in profit expectations and in the possibility to drive a virtuous economic cycle. Further support will come from expected structural reforms: market-oriented initiatives in countries like South Korea and South Africa, capital market strengthening in Saudi Arabia, possible dampening of populist approaches in favour of more pragmatic policies, along with renewed attention to fiscal prudence in Brazil and in Indonesia, should boost investors' confidence. In monetary terms, expected interest rate cuts in the United States may trigger a domino effect on the decisions of the emerging Countries' Central Banks to ease their monetary stances, while further depreciation of the dollar would bolster capital inflow from abroad.

MONETARY POLICIES

2026 has started in an international geopolitical context featuring high complexity: the escalation in tensions and the rise of new instability factors are quickly redefining the global economic scenario. This context requires the main Central Banks to operate in a more and more structured manner and with uncertain prospects.

Having regard to the Euro Area, the monetary policy is expected to remain prudent in order to ensure that inflation is kept steadily at its target levels, with *consensus* on the fact that the European Central Bank has already reached the appropriate equilibrium interest rate. At its December 2025 meeting, the Governing Council confirmed its data-dependent approach, based on which decisions on interest rates will be adopted meeting by meeting assessing the inflation outlook, associated risks, the available economic and financial data and the developments in core inflation and monetary policy transmission intensity, with no pre-determined path for interest rates.

In the United States, the Federal Reserve will operate in an uncertain context due to inflation expected to grow at least until mid 2026, mainly because of the direct and indirect effects of tariffs on prices. At its December 2025 meeting, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) reasserted its focus on risks affecting the labour market and specified that, in continuing with its easing monetary policy, not only extent and timing would be assessed, but a wide range of incoming data, the evolving economic outlook and the balance of risks would also be closely monitored. In this context, 2026 will feature a key change, with the end of the term of office of Chairman Powell and a new Chairman leading the Federal Reserve, which may entail a different monetary policy stance, more expansionary and neutral-rate oriented, as well as a different communication strategy, and therefore being yet another uncertainty factor for the markets, especially as regards the trajectory of interest rates in the medium term.

Likewise, the Bank of England is expected to continue with its easing stance, with the Board emphasizing, at its December 2025 meeting, that inflation had fallen sharper than expected. Lastly, after raising its key interest rate to 0.75% from 0.5%, the Bank of Japan decided that more hikes were needed, adopting a tight monetary policy stance to reach price stability in a sustainable manner.

EURO AREA

The **Euro Area GDP** should grow by +1.2% in 2026 and by +1.4% in 2027, on average unchanged vs. 2025: growth will be driven by the recovery in international trade and by stronger domestic demand. The latter will benefit from the synergistic contribution from private consumption – driven by the labour market resilience and by the increase in real income – and from public investment expenditure, especially within the implementation of National Recovery and Resilience Plan. Conversely, private capital accumulation will remain affected by persisting global uncertainty, albeit benefiting from gradual easing in borrowing conditions. In this scenario, the announced increase in defence spending, to be funded in the short term with debt, requires the adoption of a prudent fiscal policy, in order to protect government finance in the medium-long term.

This being the scenario, in its *2026 European Semester Autumn Package*, the European Commission issued recommendations on the **2026 economic policy of the Euro Area**, giving tailor-made strategic advice to the Member States in the Euro Area. These recommendations favour an approach aimed at boosting productivity and strengthening economic security, while preserving the sustainability of public finances, through: i) safeguarding **fiscal sustainability, complying with the paths recommended by the Council, including – where appropriate – the flexibility granted for the implementation of the** Preserving Peace – Defence Readiness plan; ii) the promotion of joint procurement for defence; iii) the completion of their respective **recovery and resilience plans by 1 August 2026; iv) strengthening labour markets** with policies aimed at boosting skills and improving education outcomes, ensuring that growth in wages remains in line with productivity v) the promotion of **investments in innovation** and strategic sectors, as well as enhancing the functioning of the **Single Market**; vi) taking steps to develop a European Savings and Investment Union to mobilise capital and advance the creation of a digital euro

The forecasts for the main economies in the Euro Area are given below:

- After the marginal expansion posted in 2025 (+0.3% YoY), the **German economy is expected to recover at a faster pace in the next two years, with an estimated GDP growth at +1.0% in 2026 and +1.5% in 2027**. An essential driver for the Country's economic recovery will be the implementation of the infrastructure extraordinary plan, supported by a special fund financed with debt, the total amount of which will hit roughly 12% of the GDP over the next twelve years. In this context, public investments are expected to increase gradually, from 3.1% of the GDP in 2025 to 3.5% in 2027. Specifically, public spending for defence (target set at 3.5% of the GDP by 2029) and for infrastructure will sharply speed up, benefiting from higher flexibility in budget rules and substantiated by the urgent needs for modernisation. At the same time, private investments are expected to recover, driven by high corporate liquidity, by the decrease in interest rates and by the deployment of tax incentives for the purchase of capital equipment, also intended for ecological transition. Nevertheless, the scenario is affected by the high uncertainty in trade relations and by the imposition of tariffs by the USA, which are factors that may slow down investments in the export-oriented manufacturing sector and hinder foreign demand. Internally, political stability will foster domestic demand (+1.4% net of inventories), with household consumption driven by a slight decrease in inflation (expected increase of +2.1%) and by growth in nominal wages. Lastly, it is pointed out that any tightening in protectionist tensions would generate a downside risk for the GDP, given the high integration of the German manufacturing sector into global supply chains.
- In **France**, the macroeconomic scenario for the 2026-2027 two-year period shows a constant growth trajectory, with the GDP growth estimated at +1.1% in both years, vs. +0.8% in 2025. This expansion will be mainly driven by the foreign component with exports expected to increase by +3.5% in 2026, driven by appreciable recovery in the shipbuilding and aeronautical industries. The latter, which has a 10% weight on total export volumes, will benefit from an all-time high order backlog, from the increase in international production capacity and from tariff exemption regimes. Domestic demand will remain at modest levels, although with slight recovery in gross fixed capital formation and private consumption, the latter being driven by the increase in households' purchasing power, with inflation remaining low (+1.3% in 2026) and below the EMU average. As to internal stability, the uncertainty featured in FY 2025 is expected to progressively reduce, with the budget deficit expected to decrease to 5.2% of the GDP (vs. an estimated figure of 5.4% for 2025), because of policies aimed at increasing tax revenue.
- The estimated growth in the **Spanish** GDP outline deceleration in the 2026-2027 two-year period, although remaining above the EMU average, at +2.2% and +1.8% respectively (vs +2.9% in 2025). Consumption will be the main driver, benefiting from the strengthening of the labour market through the creation of new jobs and the concomitant increase in real wages, thanks to inflation expected at the ECB target levels (+2.3% in 2026 and +1.8% in 2027 vs. +2.6% in 2025). Domestic demand will be driven also by investments, with households' investments favoured by lower borrowing costs, and corporate investments boosted by the implementation of the final stage in Spain's recovery and resilience plan. Conversely, growth in exports will slow down, being affected by the decrease in demand from the main trade partners and by progressively normalising tourist flows. Nevertheless, exposure to material risk factors remains, namely any tightening

in global monetary policies and the escalation in the geopolitical and trade tensions. These variables may exercise negative pressure on private investments and on foreign demand, resulting in lower than expected growth.

THE ITALIAN ECONOMY²⁸

2026 macroeconomic forecasts for Italy show modest growth in the GD at **+0.8%**, slightly speeding up vs. the previous year (+0.5% in 2025). This performance falls into a global scenario featuring marked uncertainty, mainly due to the risk of market fragmentation resulting from the persisting geopolitical and trade tensions. Although the expansion pace remains slightly slower than the EMU average, the economic activity development is expected to be driven by the contribution from domestic demand net of inventories (+1.1 p.p.), in line with the 2025 figures; specifically, consumption expenditure is expected to increase and a decisive contribution is expected from public investments associated with the implementation of Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan, which will remain the main driver of Italy's growth, and with an expected higher contribution from net foreign demand.

As regards fiscal policy, the 2026-2028 budget Law sets out a set of measures for about Euro 22 billion, structured based on full compliance with the government finance targets and without causing any increase in the targeted deficit. The action lines focus on supporting households' purchasing power, through the reduction in the tax wedge for employees and middle classes, and on measures aimed at boosting the production system competitiveness and at reinforcing the healthcare sector. Lastly, in the scope of the path to return to compliance provided for by the excessive deficit procedure, the deficit/GDP ratio has been estimated at 2.8%, below the 3% threshold set by the EU regulatory framework.

Having regard to domestic demand components, **household consumption** is expected to expand slightly (+0.9% YoY), driven by progressive slowdown in inflation, which is expected to remain below the Euro Area average. This trend, driven by the decline in energy components and by demand stabilising at a moderate pace, would boost the recovery in purchasing power and concomitant reduction in propensity to save. In 2026 the growth trend in per capita wages is expected to continue (+2.4% YoY), driven by a strong labour market, with the unemployment rate expected at 6.1% (vs. 6.2% in 2025). These factors, along with the reduction in the tier 2 rate of Italian personal income tax (IRPEF) (from 35% to 33% for the income bracket between 28 and 50 thousand Euros) under the budget measures, should contribute to filling the purchasing power gap accumulated in the 2022-2023 two-year period.

As regards the **foreign component**, gradual easing in the tensions generated by the US trade policy and the decrease in uncertainty about the effects of US tariffs would help the resumption of growth in exports (+1.6% YoY). At the same time, imports would continue to expand more markedly (+2.4% YoY), determining a still negative contribution from net foreign demand to the GDP formation, which, nevertheless, would be less burdensome vs. the previous year (-0.2 p.p. in 2026 vs. -0.5 p.p. estimated for 2025). However, material risk factors remain, resulting from the possible escalation in tariff pressure by the United States, which in 2025 stood at an actual average figure of 16% (vs. 2% in 2024). A similar scenario may exercise considerable pressure on Italian exporting companies that are the more exposed to the US market, which, in order to preserve their market shares, may have to reduce their profit margins, with possible repercussions on the total sector profitability.

THE BANKING SCENARIO²⁹

In 2026 the assessments made by the Central Banks on the developments in inflation and in the economic cycle will continue to be a key factor for the banking system's outlook, in a macroeconomic scenario still featuring high uncertainty. As regards the performance of banks' profit or loss, with the progressive narrowing of the net interest spread, **net interest income** is expected to decrease but to remain, nonetheless, higher than in the pre-pandemic period. With negative growth in the commercial component, the contribution of coupon interest income from the security portfolio is expected to increase, also due to the effect of higher yields on government bonds, taking the related weight on total net income back to figures close to those reported during the sovereign debt crisis. The weight of **net fee and commission income** on total gross operating margin continues to grow, driven once again by the asset management and intermediation component, albeit at a slower pace of growth vs. the last three years, due to competition pressure and reduction in unit margins. The performance of operating costs and the cost of risk at a stable level, after gradually improving

28 Sources: Prometeia, Forecast Report (December 2025); ISTAT, the Italian economic outlook in 2025-2026 (December 2025); OECD, Economic Outlook (December 2025).

29 Sources: Prometeia, Forecast Report (December 2025); Prometeia, Previsioni Bilanci Bancari (October 2025).

in recent years are expected to confirm a reduction in the banking sector's overall profitability, pending the full materialization of the synergies associated with the consolidation processes underway.

The increase in **personnel expenses** is expected to slow down due to the end of the effects generated by the renewal of the Italian national collective bargaining agreement applying to banking sector employees and, more recently, managers. This slowdown should continue, albeit at a lesser extent, also in the next two years, while the average number of employees will continue to decrease, especially as regards big banking groups. IT investments will prove again a structural driver of growth in **operating expenses**, boosted not only by innovation and artificial intelligence, but also by the need for higher ICT security. This aspect will be impacted also by the new implementations under the new regulatory framework: the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) will impose requirements on digital security and monitoring systems, while the ESG directives will continue to generate project-related expenses. The cost increases associated with these matters will be partially offset by the synergies resulting from the M&A transactions, with operating costs that will eventually stabilize.

It is expected that, in 2026, **loans to households** will keep growing at the same pace as in 2025 (around +2%), benefiting from the expected good performance in the real estate market and from interest rates that will remain essentially unchanged at least until 2027. As regards **businesses**, after recovering in 2025, growth in loans will continue, but at a modest pace, mainly because of investments in buildings losing momentum and weak demand regarding investments in machinery. In terms of **funding**, slower growth in direct funding will result mainly from the performance of demand deposits, while bonds will grow at an essentially constant pace over the three-year period; the same can be said for indirect funding, with the slowdown in securities under administration going alongside the acceleration in mutual funds, driven by improvement in placements.

Interest rates, which are expected to remain at lower levels for a long period, will contribute to reducing borrowing costs for households and businesses. In this scenario, despite the uncertainty in the economic cycle, loan impairment rates should remain in line with the present ones, with a marginal increase in **non-performing loans**. Nevertheless, modest economic growth would cause a slight increase in impairment rates and, therefore, gradual reclassification of NPEs to higher risk stages, albeit with the matter overall under control. In this scenario, the cost of risk is expected to remain stable, thanks also to the good amount of overlays on banks' balance sheets, which will continue to support any provisioning policies to address emerging risks (geopolitical, trade, etc.).

Their **capital strength** enabled the leading Italian Banking Groups to absorb the impacts of the combination transactions finalized in 2025, while also increasing their capital levels. This is expected to go on also in the 2026-2028 three-year period, supported by self-financing through profits that will be still high albeit slowing down, and by yet other repurchases of treasury shares, albeit conservatively at a slower pace. Although with a general increase in risk-weighted assets, mainly resulting from the implementation of the Basel IV rules, through the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) it conducted in November 2025, the ECB assessed once again the capital strength of European banks (and specifically also of Italian ones), with the result that many banks were not assigned stricter requirements for 2026 and some banks were assigned lower requirements.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OCCURRED AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

As regards the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, it is reported that, from 31 December 2025 to the date of approval of this Report, no events occurred which could generate significant changes in the structure of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group and in its profit (loss) for 2025.

Amongst the uncertainty factors that may affect the future scenarios in which the Crédit Agricole Italia will operate, to be taken into account are the possible effects on the global and Italian economy generated by the macroeconomic evolution and by the complex geopolitical situation. Given the current scenario, the Group is keeping a very prudent approach in its risk policy. Furthermore, the Group's solvency and liquidity (which are monitored on a daily basis), continue to be very strong.

**ACTING
EVERY DAY
FOR
TOMORROW**



CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

*pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree no. 125 of 6 September 2024,
Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772, Art. 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852*



CRÉDIT AGRICOLE

Reading guide and definitions

104

RESPONSIBILITY IN GOVERNANCE

Governance, strategy and double materiality assessment

ESRS2. GENERAL DISCLOSURES

108

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

Commitment to climate transition

ESRS E1. CLIMATE CHANGE

157

DISCLOSURE UNDER ARTICLE 8 OF REGULATION (EU)
2020/852 (EU TAXONOMY REGULATION)

196

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Human Resources

ESRS S1. OWN WORKFORCE

229

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Sustainable development of the regions

ESRS S3. AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

255

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Care of customers

ESRS S4. CONSUMERS AND END-USERS

275

RESPONSIBILITY IN BUSINESS GOVERNANCE

Ethics in business management

ESRS G1. BUSINESS CONDUCT

291

READING GUIDE AND DEFINITIONS



READING GUIDE

Crédit Agricole Italia SpA (hereinafter referred to also as CAI) is subject to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), i.e. Directive (EU) 2022/2464, which was transposed in Italy with Legislative Decree 125/2024 and which requires the presentation of a Sustainability Statement.

This Consolidated Sustainability Report (hereinafter also “Sustainability Report”) has been prepared in accordance with the CSRD and with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772, adopting the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) and disclosing the information Regulation (EU) 852/2020, known as the EU Taxonomy.

Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. is the parent company of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group and of the Crédit Agricole Italia legal Group. In accordance with the rules on the reporting perimeter, this Sustainability Report refers, in its various parts, to the subsidiaries or associates set out in section ESRS2 and, each time, in the individual sections.

Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. is controlled by Crédit Agricole S.A., which, in its turn, presents its consolidated Sustainability Report, consolidating the date of its subsidiaries and associates, as exhaustively described therein. Therefore, this Sustainability Report is closely coordinated with the Sustainability Report of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., to which reference is made (*Rapport de durabilité*, available on Crédit Agricole S.A.’s website).

CAI’s sustainability strategies and policies fall within a general framework that is coordinated at an international level by Crédit Agricole S.A.. This is the reason why this Sustainability Report makes reference to the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Plan, to “ACT 2028”, the new Medium Term Plan, and to the Transition Plan set by Crédit Agricole S.A., in the implementation of which Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. is fully engaged. For the sake of clarity, the parts referring to the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group are marked with a light green background.

The definitions of the terms and acronyms used in the Sustainability Report to identify the different corporate perimeters are given below.

Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. (or “CAI”): the parent company of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group;

Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group - hereinafter referred to also with its Italian acronym as “GBCAI”: the Banking Group in accordance with its perimeter for prudential consolidation, consisting of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. (CAI), Crédit Agricole Group Solutions S.c.p.a. (CAGS), Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia S.r.l (CALIT), Crédit Agricole Italia OBG S.r.l. and Stellite Real Estate S.p.A.; the GBCAI’s Companies that are lenders are CAI and CALIT.

Crédit Agricole Italia Group hereinafter referred to also as “CAI Group”: the Group consisting, besides the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A., of the subsidiaries, jointly controlled companies and associates;

Crédit Agricole S.A. hereinafter referred to as “CAsa” or “CA.sa” or “Parent Company” or “Crédit Agricole s.a.”: the French company that controls Crédit Agricole Italia SpA.

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group hereinafter referred to also as the “CAsa Group”: the Group consisting of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the entities it controls, including Crédit Agricole Italia.

Crédit Agricole Group hereinafter referred to also as “CA Group or GCA”: the wider Group consisting of Crédit Agricole S.A., its subsidiaries, the set of Crédit Agricole Regional Banks and Local Banks and the entities they control; the CA Group is generally the disclosure perimeter of CAsa’s Sustainability Reporting.

In this Sustainability Report, the following sections are presented in accordance with the ESRS: ESRS2 General disclosures, ESRS E1 Climate change, with the disclosures required under Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation, ESRS S1 Own workforce, ESRS S3 Affected communities, ESRS S4 Consumers and end-users, ESRS G1 Business conduct.

DEFINITIONS

ABI Lab Guidelines: giving indications on the methods to implement and apply the environmental topics under the ESRS, ensuring transparency and comparability of the disclosures given in the reporting by financial institutions.

Affected communities: people or group(s) living or working in the same area that has been or may be affected by the reporting undertaking's operations or through its value chain upstream or downstream.

Board induction: specific training sessions for top managers, Directors and members of the Supervisory Bodies.

DMA: Double Materiality Assessment, assessment of impact materiality and financial materiality.

Double materiality or materiality: two dimensions of a sustainability matter, that is to say impact materiality and financial materiality; a sustainability matter meets the double materiality criterion if it is material from an impact perspective (inside out), and from a financial perspective (outside in), or from both perspectives.

EU Taxonomy: the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and the related Delegated Regulations on the establishment in the European Union of a unified classification system for sustainable activities in order to overcome the absence of uniform definitions and thus to ensure that investors are given transparent and comparable information on sustainable investments; an economic activity is classified as environmentally -sustainable if it meets the criteria listed below: (1) it contributes substantially to one or more of the six environmental objectives, (2) it does not significantly harm any of the other environmental objectives (Do Not Significant Harm - DNSH principle), (3) it complies with some minimum social safeguards.

FINREP: reporting framework containing accounting and statistical data defined by the European Banking Authority, an independent EU Authority which works to ensure effective and consistent prudential regulation and supervision across the European banking sector; the purpose of FINREP is to collect data to be used by the Supervisory Authorities and by the Central Bank for their supervision activities.

Fit for 55%: "Fit for 55%" package, a set of proposals to revise and update EU legislation and implement new initiatives with the aim of ensuring that EU policies are in line with the climate goals agreed on by the European Parliament and the Council of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030.

GHG Protocol: international standard to measure, manage and report greenhouse gas emissions.

Own workforce or Own Workers: individuals who, in compliance with the national law or practices, are in an employment relationship with the undertaking ("employees") and non-employees who are individual contractors supplying labour to the undertaking. This Sustainability Report covers employees with both permanent and fixed-term employment contracts.

SASB Standards: identifying the subset of environmental, social, and governance matters that are the most material for sustainability and have a reasonable probability to generate an impact on the operating and financial performances of an undertaking and on its risk profile.

Scope 1 GHG emissions: direct greenhouse gas emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by the undertaking.

Scope 2 GHG emissions: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling, which the undertaking consumes.

Scope 3 GHG emissions: all indirect greenhouse gas emission (other than scope 2 GHG emissions) are those that arise across the reporting undertaking's value chain, both upstream and downstream.

Sustainability Report: Sustainability Statement or Sustainability Report pursuant to the CSRD.

Transition Plan: Transition plan for climate change mitigation and adaptation prepared and disclosed in the Sustainability Report in accordance with ESRS E1.

Value chain: the full range of activities, resources and relationships related to the undertaking's business model and the external environment in which it operates. The value chain encompasses the activities, resources and relationships the undertaking uses and relies on to create its products or services from conception to delivery, consumption and end-of-life.

ACRONYMS

CRR: Capital Requirements Regulation - Regulation (EU) 2013/575.

CSDDD: Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive - Directive (EU) 2024/1760.

CSRD: Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive - Directive (EU) 2022/2464 transposed into the Italian Law with Legislative Decree 125/2024.

DMA: Double Materiality Assessment.

DNSH: Do Not Significant Harm - taxonomic screening criterion.

DP: Datapoint: a clearly separable and specific piece of information required by the ESRS Disclosure Requirements (DRs).

DR: Disclosure Requirements laid down by Regulation (EU) 2023/2772.

EFRAG: European Financial Reporting Advisory Group: Private association established in 2001 with the encouragement of the European Commission to serve European public interest in both financial and sustainability reporting.

EPC: Energy Performance Certificate, a document describing the energy features of a property and gives a synthetic score of its energy performances on a scale from A4 to G (a scale of 10 letters).

ESRS: European Sustainability Reporting Standards setting out the methods, and the general and disclosure requirements that undertakings shall comply with in their Sustainability Reporting.

GAR: Green Asset Ratio - the ratio of UE Taxonomy-aligned assets to total covered assets (Regulation (EU) 2020/852 as supplemented by Regulation (EU) 2021/2178) expressed as a percentage.

GHG: Greenhouse Gases.

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative.

ILO: International Labour Organization, a United Nations agency.

IRO: Impacts, Risks and Opportunities regarding environmental, social and governance matters.

ISSB: International Sustainability Standards Board.

KPI: Key Performance Indicators.

MiFID: Markets in Financial Instruments Directive.

NZBA: Net Zero Banking Alliance - the UN-convened and Industry-led initiative aimed at accelerating the international banking sector's climate transition. The member banks committed to aligning their loan and investment portfolios with the Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions target by 2050, consistently with the targets set by the Paris Accord on Climate.

NZEB: Nearly Zero Energy Building.

PAI: Principal Adverse Impacts: significant or potentially significant negative effects on sustainability factors. These effects are caused, worsened or directly associated with investment decisions and advisory services on investments.

PCAF: Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials, standard protocol to calculate carbon footprints.

RESPONSIBILITY IN GOVERNANCE

GOVERNANCE, STRATEGY AND DOUBLE MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT



ESRS2. GENERAL DISCLOSURES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

General basis for preparation of sustainability statements

ESRS2
BP-1
DP5

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group is part of the Crédit Agricole Group, which classifies as a “large undertaking” pursuant to Article 3(4) of Directive 2013/2013/EU and is required to prepare and present its consolidated Sustainability Report under the CSRD. GBCAI contributes its information and disclosures to the consolidated reporting by the Parent Company.

As an issuer of financial instruments quoted on regulated markets, Crédit Agricole Italia is subject to the specific obligations under the CSRD and prepares and presents its Sustainability Report.

The statement on Taxonomy, pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, is prepared based on prudential consolidation perimeter, in compliance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as amended by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73, and as exhaustively described in Section E1.

The sustainability reporting perimeter is the same one used for financial reporting in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Crédit Agricole Italia’s subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025 that are included in this Sustainability Report and exempt from the obligation to prepare and present a Sustainability Statement on a separate or consolidated basis are listed below.

The CAI Group’s perimeter comprises, besides the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia, the subsidiaries listed below, irrespective of the method of consolidation used to prepare the Financial Statements:

- Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.
- Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia S.r.l.
- Crédit Agricole Group Solutions S.c.p.A.
- Crédit Agricole Italia OBG S.r.l.
- Stelline Real Estate S.p.A.
- Crédit Agricole Real Estate Italia S.r.l.
- Agricola Le Cicogne S.r.l.
- San Piero Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidation¹
- San Giorgio Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidation²
- Le Village by CA Parma Società benefit S.r.l.
- Le Village by CA Triveneto S.r.l.
- Le Village by CA delle Alpi Società benefit S.r.l.
- Le Village by CA Milano S.r.l.
- Le Village by CA Sicilia S.r.l.
- Le Village by CA Campania S.r.l.³

Having regard to associates, their position in the CAI Group’s value chain has been determined with the operational control approach, as defined by IFRS 10.

As at 31 December 2025, the CAI Group held consolidated equity investments in the following associates:

- Fiere di Parma S.p.A.
- Valtellina Golf Club S.p.A.
- BDX S.p.A.
- Blank S.p.A.

¹ San Piero Immobiliare S.r.l. was dissolved in 2026.

² San Giorgio Immobiliare S.r.l. was dissolved in 2026.

³ Le Village by CA Campania was incorporated in September 2025 and will be developed/opened in 2026.

In this report, the perimeter consists of the entities consolidated on a line-item basis. Conversely, the associates are in the value chain upstream and downstream. As regards value chain reporting, the CAI Group has opted for phased-in application.

Crédit Agricole Italia's own operations are those of its parent company and its subsidiaries, on which it directly or indirectly exercises exclusive control.

To prepare its Sustainability Report, the CAI Group assessed the material elements in this value chain upstream and downstream in order to identify its material processes and stakeholders, as regards both the supply chain and the business model.

Crédit Agricole Italia has outlined its value chain perimeter of this Sustainability Report considering three macro-areas:

- Its own operations, which represent the CAI Group's direct commitment in addressing sustainability matters, both as a responsible employer, with the adoption of policies fostering well-being and diversity, and in managing its environmental impact. They include resource optimization, the implementation of sustainable practices and the deployment of strategies aimed at reducing the environmental impact of its operating activities;
- Its upstream value chain, which comprises all the CAI Group's operational processes regarding its supply chain;
- Its downstream value chain, which comprises all the CAI Group's processes regarding its commercial activities and the related support processes, including relationships with customers and provision of financial services.

The value chain actors have been identified by CAI's Board of Directors as summarized below.

VALUE CHAIN	ACTORS	DESCRIPTION
Upstream	Suppliers	Key suppliers grouped by their economic activity
	Shareholders	Shareholders and Foundations comprised in the ownership structure
	Partner companies and Product companies	The main companies of the CA Group in Italy identified based on the business synergies with CAI
Own Operations	CAI Group	Parent Company and entities of the Group in accordance with the financial consolidation perimeter
	Own Workforce	Employees and non-employee workers of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group, based on the consolidation perimeter
	Assets	The CAI Group's owned and operating assets, referred to in Section E1
Downstream	Corporate Customers	Customers managed by the Corporate Banking Channel
	Retail Banking Customers	Individuals and Small Businesses not managed by the Corporate Banking Channel
	Equity investments	Equity investments portfolio (shares)
	Investments	Investment portfolio (securities)
	Business partners	Business partners identified from the analysis of the business agreements in force and their materiality
	Regions and Communities	Regions and Communities based on the Group's high exposure by assets

The material impacts, risks and opportunities reported in the document regard the value chain as a whole based on the outcomes of the double materiality process. Detailed information on the value chain stages impacted by policies, actions, objectives and metrics is given in the sections on the specific topics.

The undertaking has exercised the option to omit specific information considered sensitive but not concerning intellectual property, know-how or innovation results.

The undertaking has not exercised the option to omit information relating to impending developments or matters in the course of negotiation under Article 19a(3), and Article 29a(3), of Directive 2013/34/EU as amended by the CSRD.

Disclosure in relation to specific circumstances

Time horizons

ESRS2
BP-2
DP9

As regards short-, medium- and long-term time horizons, the CAI Group has made no exception to the ESRS issued by the EFRAG using the following time horizons:

- Short-term time horizon: one year, the same adopted by the undertaking as the reporting period in its financial statements and management control and reporting;
- Medium-term time horizon: from the end of the short-term reporting period up to 5 years, a period more in line with the time horizon of strategic planning and with the main medium-term decision-making processes of the CAI Group;
- Long-term time horizon: beyond five years with the assessment of impacts and risks emerging over long time horizons.

These time horizons are used consistently within the identification, assessment and management of ESG risks, as well as in the analysis of potential impacts associated with environmental, social and governance factors. Specifically, by adopting different time horizons, the CAI Group can detect both short-term effects that are material for its financial reporting and any medium- and long-term developments associated with the context evolution.

Please, see ESRS2 SBM-3 DP48 for more exhaustive information.

Value chain estimation

ESRS2
BP-2
DP10

The reporting standards require that value chain quantitative data be included for some metrics. In this Sustainability Report, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group has used estimates and assumptions for the metrics including exposure to climate-related and environmental risks, Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Estimates regarding environmental aspects:

- **Exposure to climate-related and environmental risks:** the CAI Group has measured its exposure to climate-related and environmental risks (C&E risks) with an approach linked to its customers and based on the assessment of physical risk and transition risk. This process uses methods that are fed with data coming from infoproviders and sector averages, to ensure an accurate measurement that meets the regulatory expectations. Acquiring and managing the necessary information on the value chain may prove complex for the undertaking and may vary based on different elements, such as its contractual arrangements, the availability of complete and reliable information, and its accuracy and integrity. This is the reason why the Group makes all the reasonable efforts and uses reasonable and supportable estimates where necessary. At present, the assessment focuses on internally available information about policies and actions, pursuing the goal of progressively extending the reporting perimeter, while also improving the quality and transparency of the collected information.
 - **Physical risk:** geolocation tools are used which enable to map the customers' activities and assets based on the geographical areas that are the most vulnerable to climate events, estimating the related impacts on the loan portfolio.
 - **Transition risk:** the sector averages used are based on internationally acknowledged matrices (e.g. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board - SASB). This approach is used to assess the customers' exposure to the risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy (LCE). Using sector averages the potential impact can be estimated on different economic sectors represented in the customer portfolio, giving a diversified and specific view by sector.
- **Emissions:** given the complexity of the calculation along the entire value chain and in order to ensure compliance with acknowledged standards, the CAI Group uses the following frameworks and guidelines:
 - ABI Lab guidelines;
 - GHG Protocol to calculate Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions;
 - Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) as defined in E1-6.
- **Scope 3 category 15 emissions** regarding high-emitting economic sectors:
 - Scope 1, 2 and 3 point-in-time data of the financed companies is used when available or accurately collected through questionnaires, and acknowledged conversion factors are applied;
 - For the Real Estate sector, emissions are obtained from the Energy performance Certificates, where available;
 - Where there is no point-in-time data, a sectoral proxy is applied and the calculation is based on estimated emissions obtained from infoproviders or estimated based on the sector average emission intensity.

It is worth noting that, typically for banks, the main component of GHG emissions regards Scope 3 downstream, i.e. loan and financial asset portfolios. EFRAG does not issue specific reporting standards for the financial sector, nor guidelines to manage this specificity of Scope 3 Cat. 15 emissions. Therefore, as no instructions are given by Sector-agnostic Standards, environmental data have been estimated in accordance with the good practices that are being established in the banking system. These estimates are affected significant uncertainties, mainly because of the use of statistical averages, combined data from several sources and modelling.

Causes of uncertainty in the estimates and results

Besides the uncertainties already analyzed in the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements, in paragraph “Risks and uncertainties” and the management of the value chain quantitative metrics, in the light of the constantly evolving scenario featuring environmental, social and regulatory challenges that the CAI Group must address, additional risks and uncertainties have been taken into account, as reported below:

- **Climate and environmental scenarios:** the analysis of scenarios, albeit based on up-to-date and acknowledged modelling, features uncertainty margins due to the complexity and variability of long-term projections.
- **Estimation of the effects resulting from ESG factors:** the quantification of these effects, which are also linked to operational and reputational risks, is affected by the difficulty in obtaining complete and reliable data, as no one of the undertakings has time series data. The evolution in the applicable legislation and regulations and in technology adds yet another complexity layer, as it requires continuous updating of the assessment methods and decision-making processes.
- **Dependence on external data sources:** the data from external partners may be less fully reliable or less than completely available, generating uncertainties on the quality of the information collected along the value chain.

The quantitative metrics that are most affected by uncertainty cannot be calculated directly, but are the result of estimation or proxies. This mainly regards the metrics regarding energy consumption and emissions, which, by their very nature, are based on analyses and processing, and which are a fundamental part of Sustainability Reporting. For exhaustive information on the assumptions and proxies used, please see sections E1-5 and E1-6.

Changes in the preparation and presentation of sustainability information

The 2025 Consolidated Sustainability Report of the CAI Group undergoes a continuous improvement process and, therefore, contains changes in the preparation and presentation of sustainability information vs. the 2024 Consolidated Sustainability Report.

Specifically:

- At the beginning of each topical section, highlights pages were added: consistently with CAsa reporting, the topical sections of the CAI Group's Report (E1, S1, S3, S4 and G1) are opened by an introductory highlights page giving the key information and data on the specific topic. The purpose of this introduction is to provide the Report readers with a summary and strategic overview of CAI's commitments and activities regarding climate change, own workforce, regions and communities, customers and governance;
- In order to tell about the past, present and future evolution of the CAI Group regarding sustainability topics, each topical section, while reporting on the Strategy of the Group and of the CAI Group by specific topic, gives a disclosure of the strategic vision evolution from the previous Medium-Term Plan to the new “ACT 2028” MTP.

In this section (please, see SBM-1 DP40 DP42 below) the Report gives an exhaustive description of that strategic evolution, representing the directions that will drive the CAI Group's future developments to 2028;

- The section on Environmental Responsibility, to which reference is made for more exhaustive information, is different from the previous Report in the following elements:
 - The disclosure of emissions (please, see E1-6) has been further fine-tuned as regards categories 1 (Purchased goods and services – adding the purchased toners);
 - The disclosure of emissions (please, see E1-6) includes Scope 3 category 13 emissions, which, subsequent to methodological changes made, recognise also the consumption and the related CO₂ emissions of Leased Assets, namely non-operating properties in accordance with the operational control approach, which were previously recognized in Scope 1 in accordance with the financial control approach;
 - In light of the development in the applicable legislation and regulations and, specifically, of the publication in the Official Journal of the European Union of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73 in the Omnibus Package, the Taxonomy disclosure uses the new templates given in the Regulation;
- In the 2025 Report, the quantitative data on own workforce (for more exhaustive information, please see S1):
 - Includes the figures regarding the employees of *Le Village*;

- Represents a double view, i.e. the headcount and FTE (full time equivalent) figures, consistently with the Report of the Parent Company CA.sa.. This regards specifically the tables on:
 - Number of the CAI Group's employees broken down by gender;
 - Number of employees by country for countries in which the the CAI Group has 50 or more employees representing at least 10% of its total number of employees;
 - Information on employees by contract type, broken down by gender;
 - Information on employees by contract type, broken down by geographical region;
 - Breakdown of the CAI's employees by age bracket;
- Lastly, it has been decided to include the new CEO in own workforce metrics, even though he is a contract worker and not an employee. This ensures consistency with the FY24 Report;
- Within the updating and revision of the Double Materiality Assessment, an opportunity was identified regarding the Regions and Communities scope and it was assessed as material, thus contributing to wider reporting in the ESRS S3 section, to which reference is made for more exhaustive information;
- Lastly, subsequent to the updating and revisions of the Double Materiality Assessment, the topics about cybersecurity, the fight against cybercrime and personal data protection have been moved to the Responsibility in Business Governance section (please, see ESRS G1), to which reference is made for more exhaustive information.

In accordance with the applicable legislation and regulations, having regard to the information requiring comparison between the current year (N) and the previous year (N-1), this Consolidated Sustainability Report not includes the information about 2024 represented in the Sustainability Report for the previous year. This approach aims at ensuring transparency, in compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations. The sustainability information about 2023 and the years before that can be consulted in the Non-Financial Statement (NFS) published on the CAI Group's website.

Disclosures required by other applicable legislation and regulations

ESRS2
BP-2
DP15

In its Sustainability Report, the CAI Group includes disclosures required by the following:

- Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 – EU Taxonomy
- Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 - Pillar III
- Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD IV).

Inclusion by reference

ESRS2
BP-2
DP16

Inclusion by reference has not been used. If, in the individual sections, making reference to external documents is necessary, they are briefly summarized and information is given on where they can be found.

GOVERNANCE

Crédit Agricole Italia has adopted the two-tier governance model in accordance with the Italian Civil Code. In that model, in accordance with the Supervisory Provisions issued by the Bank of Italy, the Board of Directors is the body vested with the strategic oversight function.

Having regard to sustainability, the ESG governance model adopted by CAI's Board of Directors provides for responsibilities and functions assigned on several levels:

- Board of Directors;
- Sustainable Development Board Committee;
- Board of Auditors;
- ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee;
- ESG and Sustainability Function;
- Corporate Functions and ESG Owners.

The main responsibilities in the ESG scope assigned to the Group's Governance Bodies and functions have been set in accordance with its Articles of Association, the Regulations of the Governance Bodies and with the internal Policies and Regulations, ensuring a consistent and integrated approach to sustainability governance.

Role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

Composition and diversity

Crédit Agricole Italia's Board of Directors, which was appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 23 April 2025 for the 2025-2027 three-year period, consists of 15 directors, of whom 4 independent ones (accounting for 27% of the Board); a Director was co-opted in the reporting year. CAI's Articles of Association do not provide for any representation of employees and other workers.

The Board of Directors shall be appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Board of Directors adopt the appropriate measures to ensure that all the Directors and the Board as a whole constantly meet the set requirements and standards, experience, age, gender and international standing, besides the set and proper requirements, reputation, independence of mind and time commitment. To this end, in the *"Document on the optimal qualitative and quantitative composition of the Board of Directors"*, which is published in order to ensure the best possible identification of the candidates to be proposed to the General Meeting of Shareholders for the renewal of the Management Body and/or the replacement of any of its members, the theoretical profiles of candidates are prepared. The criteria governing the composition of the Management Body are centred on diversity, high skills and expertise, individual and collective suitability and the culture of debate. These criteria take into account the policies adopted by the CAI Group, which promote gender equality and inclusion, to obtain balanced representation on the Board, fostering social equity, overcoming discriminations and improving decision-making mechanisms in order to foster more and more open and diverse dialectics.

As at 31 December 2025, the composition of CAI's Board of Directors was the following:

- 9 male directors, accounting for 60%;
- 6 female directors, accounting for 40%;

The gender equality index, the ratio of women directors to men directors, was 66%. As to geographical provenance:

- 7 Italian directors, accounting for 47%;
- 8 French directors, accounting for 53%;

As to cultural and professional background:

- 7 directors who are managers in the banking industry;
- 1 director with experience as a manager in the tertiary sector;
- 3 directors who are entrepreneurs in the agri-food sector;
- 2 directors who are entrepreneurs in the manufacturing sector;
- 2 directors who are university professors.

Having regard to age brackets:

- 1 director between 30 and 40 years old;
- 1 director between 40 and 50 years old;
- 6 directors between 50 and 60 years old;
- 6 directors between 60 and 70 years old;
- 1 director between 70 and 80 years old.

As at the 31 December 2025, the composition of CAI's Board of Auditors was as follows:

- 5 standing auditors, of whom 3 male auditors (accounting for 60%) and 2 female auditors (accounting for 40%);
- 2 alternate auditors, of whom 1 male auditor and 1 female auditor.

In performing its functions, the Board of Directors is assisted by five Board Committees. The Board Committees:

- Consist of non-executive directors and, for the majority, independent directors;
- Have a Chairman who coordinates their work;
- At least one member shall belong to the less represented gender.

The Board Committees are:

- **Audit Committee for Internal Control:** It is responsible for giving advice and making proposals to the Board of Directors about risk management, the accounting information system and the internal controls system, in order to ensure that the control framework is efficient and effective;
- **Related Party Committee:** It is responsible for verifying the transparency and substantial procedural fairness of the transactions carried out with Associated Persons, as well as for giving its prior and non-binding opinion on said transactions;
- **Appointments Committee:** it has the function of providing support in the processes for the appointment and co-option of Directors, the self-assessment of the Corporate Governance Bodies and the assessment of whether the fit, proper and independence requirements are met by the corporate officers and other identified top managers;

ESRS2
GOV-1
DP21

- **Remuneration Committee:** It has the function of providing support as regards the remuneration policies and the definition of pay applied within the Group;
- **Sustainable Development Committee:** it has specialist skills and expertise on sustainable development matters and performs assessments and analyses and has the function of supporting the BoD, as explained in more detailed hereinafter.

Skills and responsibilities for sustainability matters

ESRS2
GOV-1
DP23

In compliance with the Supervisory Provisions, in decision-making processes to set strategies, the BoD takes into account sustainable finance matters and, specifically, the inclusion of environmental, social and governance factors in CAI's corporate and business processes. Consequently, the right composition and proper operation of the Board are fundamental requirements in order to achieve the set ESG goals.

In order to make mindful and robust decision, it is essential that the Board has members with specific skills and expertise in environmental matters (applicable legislation and regulations, financial features, investing activities) enabling to understand and assess the implications of climate-related and environmental risks; on banking operations, on the business model and on the overall risk management strategy.

For these reasons, the "Document on the qualitative and quantitative composition of the Board" requires that the theoretical profile of the candidate directors be identified giving importance to specific skills and expertise, by way of example and not limited to, on the topics and matters listed below:

- ESG factors;
- The European legislation and regulations on sustainability and energy transition, the Green Deal and the related implementing directives;
- The European taxonomy and environmental objectives: climate change, pollution, biodiversity and ecosystems, water and maritime resources, circular economy;
- Sustainable finance and transition finance instruments;
- Inclusion of ESG factors in the Bank's business strategy, corporate governance and core processes - including the lending process and the risk management system;
- Climate change and energy transition;
- Renewable energy, energy efficiency enhancement and environmental impact measurement;
- Environmental certifications and applicable legislation and regulations;
- ESG disclosures and reporting and applicable legislation and regulations (CSRD and Pillar 3).

In 2025, upon its renewal, the Board of Directors assessed that the Corporate officers meet the fit and proper requirements and that the Board composition resulting from the appointment process is consistent with the Document on the Qualitative and Quantitative Composition of the Board; the assessment was carried out also upon co-optation of a Director. During its term of office, on a yearly basis, the Board shall make its self-assessment of its suitable composition and proper and effective operation, collecting useful information for its operation and for the development of the skills of the individual directors.

Induction programmes

The directors' knowledge and skills are constantly updated and strengthened, thanks to a well-structured three-year induction training plan defined by the BoD. The Plan aims at ensuring constant focus on topics concerning the applicable legislation and regulations, the structure of the Bank and of the Group, the business model, risk profile and management approaches. Within the Board Induction Plan for the 2025-2027 term of office, the Board of Directors has scheduled specific ESG training sessions focusing on the developments in the applicable legislation and regulations and on the updating of the policies of the Crédit Agricole Group, on ESG risk management and on the Transition Plan governance. These initiatives continue on the path started in the previous three-year period, when specific training sessions were held on ESG matters, focusing on climate scenario analysis, trend analysis, regulatory aspects, the climate-related and environmental risk management framework, inclusion of sustainability factors in the lending process and in the provision of investment services, climate change forward-looking evolution, sustainability disclosures and reporting.

Sustainability governance

Sustainability is a core component of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group's strategy, set out in its "ACT 2028" new Medium-Term Plan and in the previous one in the *Projet Sociétal*, as described in ESRS2 SBM-1. This strategy provides for cross-cutting and wide-ranging actions aimed at including ESG factors in banking processes to assist customers and the Communities in their environmental and social transition, ensure control on climate-related risks, meet the Regulator's expectations and drive the evolution of the Bank's business model. To achieve actual inclusion and integration of ESG factors in the CAI Group's business and corporate processes and evolve its business model towards sustainability, the Board of Directors has set up a strong ESG governance system ensuring the implementation of the transformation actions and assistance to customers. Considering that ESG factors cover all the dimensions of the banking business and that the financial system operates in a more and more complex regulatory scenario, the CAI Group has adopted a governance structure specifically designed for sustainability and for the management of climate-related and environmental risks, which provides for:

- Inclusion and integration of sustainability in the CAI Group's purpose and strategies;
- Strong commitment of the corporate governance bodies to ESG matters;
- The top management to oversee the inclusion and integration of ESG factors in the Bank's core processes;
- Cross-cutting involvement of all corporate functions;
- Dissemination of a sustainability culture at all levels;
- Close interrelation between sustainability and business objectives.

Sustainability-related responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the body vested, on an exclusive basis, with the nondelegable function of strategic oversight of ESG matter. The Board sets GBCAI's sustainability strategy, fine-tuning and implementing all the lines of the Medium-Term Plan set by Casa in Italy, pursuing the creation of value to the benefit of customers and regions, in order to further strengthen its role as a customer-focused bank.

The Board ensures that all material risks, impacts and opportunities are appropriately taken into account in setting the ESG strategy and monitors its implementation. To that end, it approves the Sustainability Plan and the main ESG KPIs, corporate Policies, the ESG Key Risk Indicators implemented into the RAF, as well as the organizational system's evolution directions.

As regards Sustainability Reporting, the BoD oversees and sets the directions for the processes to report the topics that are material for the Group, the position policies and the strategies for the adoption of the appropriate measures. It also issues guidelines on interaction with stakeholders.

The Board of Directors has adopted the "ESG Governance Policy" which sets the governance framework and the organizational model implemented by the CAI Group to manage sustainability matters. The Policy lays down:

- The ESG governance logics at the CAI Group's Board level;
- The ESG organizational model for the Group's executive structures;
- The organization of and the responsibilities vested in the ESG and Sustainability Function;
- The dotted-line reporting relationships with the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- The protocols for the relationships between the ESG and Sustainability Function and the other corporate functions.

The Sustainability Plan

The implementation of the CAI Group's sustainability strategy comprises cross-cutting and wide-spanning actions; to this end the Board of Directors sets an annual schedule of ESG activities adopting a Sustainability Plan, which comprises diverse projects that act on the bank's organizational structure, business model and commercial development. So, the Sustainability Plan covers a wide range of activities having diverse content and scopes, with different implementation time frames, as the inclusion and integration of ESG factors in the business and corporate strategies requires action on all the Bank's core processes, ensuring that risks are monitored and controlled, opportunities are seized and impacts are managed.

The actions under the Sustainability Plan combine regulatory and business requirements, technical and commercial matters, governance and management priorities. This is why the BoD has set a governance system that ensures cross-cutting involvement of decision-making centres and the implementation of projects with coordination ensured by the ESG and Sustainability Function in order to have a holistic view and organic approach consistently with Casa's strategies.

Sustainable Development Committee

The Sustainable Development Board Committee supports the Board of Directors in assessing and in analyzing in depth sustainability topics associated with the Bank's operations, as well as in approving the strategic lines and policies concerning ESG and Sustainability matters, including the cultural and social responsibility model and fight against climate change, contributing to ensuring the best possible management and control of risks and taking into account the objective of sound and sustainable value creation for all stakeholders.

Specifically, the Committee:

- Assesses sustainability-related proposals for resolution and supports the Board in their adoption;
- Examines on a regular basis the projects and actions deployed by the Group in the scope of corporate social and environmental responsibility;
- Examines the initiatives promoted by the Managerial Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors;
- Works with the Audit Committee for Internal Control to support the Board of Directors in overseeing exposures to climate-related and environmental risks and in assessing the appropriateness of mitigation actions;

The members of the Committee are chosen from amongst the directors who have strong skills and expertise and considerable experience in ESG matters, in compliance with the guidelines issued by the Supervisory Authority, which recommend that the Board has members with specific skills and expertise on environmental matters.

ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee

The ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee steers and promotes ESG activities and strategic projects of the CAI Group on ESG topics. Specifically, the Committee examines:

- The proposals for policies concerning the CAI Group's sustainability statement;
- The proposals for the evolution of the policies aimed at including ESG factors in the Bank's processes - especially in the lending process - and the related implementation projects;
- The strategic projects to evolve the Bank's business from a sustainability perspective in order to support its customers assisting them in their environmental and social transformation, specifically through services for transition and adaptation;
- The transition plans of the CA Group and/or of the CAI Group and/or the methods whereby the CAI Group contributes;
- The implementation of the guidelines issued by the CAsa Group;
- The voluntary commitments to ESG topics, including its decarbonization policies (Net Zero paths);
- The proposal for alignment with new applicable legislation and regulations, the instructions given by the Parent Company, the change in some aspects of the context generating new obligations, constraints and complex projects in the ESG scope.

In the scope of the sustainability policies approved by the Board of Directors, it promotes and steers plans and initiatives aimed at improving the CAI Group's social, environmental and governance impact, and contributes to their implementation. Furthermore, the Committee monitors the CAI group's exposure to ESG risk, and discusses and approves the directions for their proper management.

ESG and Sustainability Function

The ESG and Sustainability Function reports to the Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Function and has a coordinator role on ESG matters, and it is responsible for liaising between the corporate structures and the governance levels of the CAI Group (BoD, Sustainable Development Committee, ESG Managerial Committee). The fact that the ESG and Sustainability Function is part of the corporate governance function gives evidence of the strategic importance attached to sustainability and its proximity to the top management, to ensure smooth decision-making processes and the utmost commitment.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has set up a Sustainability *Ligne Métier* (Business Line) called *DES - Direction Engagement Sociétal*. The Head of the Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Function has the role of *Directeur de l'engagement sociétal* of the CAI Group and reports on a dotted line to the *Directeur de l'engagement sociétal* of Crédit Agricole S.A. The Head of the Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Function coordinates with the DES and sits on the *CDES - Comité des Directions de l'Engagements Sociétal* which steers the *Ligne Métier*. Among its main activities, the ESG and Sustainability Function:

- Prepares proposals for the Sustainability Plan implementation, for ESG projects, policies and action plans;
- Liaises with Crédit Agricole S.A. to evolve ESG strategies and to implement the Parent Company's guidelines, in coordination with the Risk Management Function, which, in its turn, is responsible for governing ESG risks;
- Promotes sustainability values within the Group;

- Sees to the implementation of the environmental strategy and to the contribution to the CA Group's Transition Plan, with special regard to the commitments to mitigating and adapting to climate change;
- Sees to the ESG intelligence activities and, in cooperation with the Planning Function, sets financial trajectories and KPIs regarding the inclusion of sustainability into the business, compatibly with the risk strategy set by the Risk Management Function to govern ESG risks;
- Coordinates the various corporate functions to implement the Sustainability Plan and the projects designed through the ESG Owners' activity;
- Manages the talks and interaction with the Rating/Scoring Agencies that assess the ESG position of the CAI Group;
- Sees to the activities and compliance with the requirements concerning CSRD reporting, in cooperation with the CFO structure;
- Sees to the ESG Pillar 3 and Taxonomy disclosures;
- Sees, with the support of the relevant functions, to the reporting on ESG trajectories and objectives to the Board, the Committees and to the Parent Company;
- Sees to social impact activities, with special regard to the creation of social usefulness for the Communities and the regions;
- Supports the ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee and the Sustainable Development Board Committee in defining the activities in their scope, periodically reporting on the sustainability projects underway and progress therein;
- Coordinates and promotes the activities and events aimed at raising awareness of ESG matters to the benefit of the CAI Group's people, in close cooperation with the HR Function and with the heads of the individual corporate functions;
- Coordinates and promotes the activities and events aimed at raising awareness of ESG matters to the benefit of the CAI Group's customers, in cooperation with the business channels, commercial functions and internal and external communication functions;
- Represents the CAI Group in banking system work groups, (including the Italian Banking Association - ABI), in relations and interactions with professional networks and associations operating in the field of sustainability.

The annual scheduling of the ESG activities, set out in the Sustainability Plan, comprises different kinds of projects, which act on the Bank's organizational structure, on its business model and commercial development. So, the Sustainability Plan covers a wide range of activities having diverse content and scopes, with different implementation time frames, as the inclusion and integration of ESG factors in the business and corporate strategies requires action on all the Bank's core processes, ensuring that risks are monitored and controlled, and opportunities are seized. This is why the ESG and Sustainability Function has coordination tasks, liaising between the corporate functions and the governance levels, in order to ensure a holistic view for the implementation of strategies and effective deployment of actions.

ESG Owners

To achieve full and actual integration of ESG factors in the CAI Group's processes and to evolve its business model towards sustainability, the BoD has set an organizational system that fosters the involvement of and responsibility taking by the various Corporate Functions for actual implementation of the transformation actions to provide assistance to our customers. Considering that ESG factors cover all the dimensions of the banking business and that the financial system operates in a more and more complex regulatory scenario, it is essential that specialist and business and Corporate Functions be involved in ESG projects and initiatives. This is the reason why CAI's Board of Directors decided to enhance its ESG Owners, who play a strategic role in the organizational model as they combine knowledge of the business and of industry-specific work processes with ESG matters. The ESG Owners report on a solid line to the Corporate Function they respectively belong to and report on a dotted line to the Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Function as regards the ESG-related activities assigned to them. In 2025 training and engagement sessions for ESG owners were held, in order for them, each one in his or her own corporate function, to:

- Analyze the impacts generated by the applicable ESG legislation and regulations in order to determine the evolution in work processes and business models;
- Present the projects under the Sustainability Plan in order to contribute to their implementation;
- Disseminate an ESG culture in order to spread and share ESG values;
- Contribute to the preparation of documents on ESG topics, in order to present the progress in the project activities at meetings and internal committees.

Moreover, an ESG Community started to be developed in order for it to incentivise and foster exchange and dialogue with a systematic and generative approach.

Roles and responsibilities in sustainability disclosure

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the body responsible for addressing material impacts, risks and opportunities. In the Sustainability Reporting practice, with support from the Committees, the BoD:

- Approves the methods, process and results of the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), which is described hereinafter;
- Issues guidelines on material methodological choices concerning the DMA and approved the rating system with the related materiality threshold, in accordance with CAI's instructions;
- Oversees and directs the processes to report material topics for the CAI Group and the strategies for the adoption of the necessary measures, including controls and procedures regarding the CAI Group's impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO);
- Approves the Sustainability Report ensuring transparency and accountability for the results achieved and future objectives, as well as the other sustainability disclosures.

The responsibilities of the corporate bodies for impacts, risks and opportunities are clearly set out in the *"Double Materiality Policy"* and in an internal regulation governing the various stages in the preparation process, in accordance with Directive (EU) 2022/2464 and with Italian Legislative Decree 125/2024 transposing the Directive.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors:

- Ensures that, at least on a yearly basis, all material risks, impacts and opportunities are appropriately taken into account in setting the ESG strategy and monitors its implementation.
- To this end approves and oversees:
 - The Sustainability Plan and the main ESG KPIs;
 - The corporate policies and the organization system's evolution lines;
 - The methods, process and results of the Double Materiality Assessment;

Certification system

Having regard to the Sustainability Reporting, it is pointed out that, in accordance with Article 10 of Italian Legislative Decree 125/24, the directors are responsible for ensuring that the necessary information be disclosed in the Sustainability Report in compliance with the Decree. Therefore, the CAI Group uses an internal certification system structured as follows:

- With a specific statement, the Manager in charge certifies that the Sustainability Report included in the Management Report has been prepared in compliance with the reporting standards applied under the CSRD (see Article 154-bis paragraph 5-ter of Italian Legislative Decree 58/98 as amended by Italian Legislative Decree 125/24);
- The Head of the Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Function, who coordinates the activities for the preparation of the Sustainability Report, working with the structure of the Manager in charge, is responsible for sub-certifying that the sustainability report has been prepared in compliance with the adopted standards.

Board of Auditors

Having regard to the Sustainability Report, the Board of Auditors performs its functions under Italian Legislative Decree 125/24 and, where applicable, under the Italian Consolidated Law on Finance and includes them in its annual Report to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Sustainable Development Committee

In the CSRD reporting practice, the Sustainable Development Board Committee gives opinions and supports the Board of Directors in adopting strategic decisions and in setting the directions concerning the DMA process and Sustainability Reporting.

ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee

This Committee supports the Board of Directors and the Sustainable Development Board Committee, overseeing the macro-phases of the Sustainability Reporting practice:

- Analyzing the updates given by the Sustainability and ESG Function;
- Validating the *DMA Policy* and the proposal for evolving the processes regarding Sustainability Reporting;
- Discussing the DMA outcomes, which it validates for the proposal to the Board of Directors.

ESG and Sustainability Function

In the sustainability reporting practice, the ESG and Sustainability Function:

- Is responsible for preparing the proposal to the BoD for the adoption and/or updating of the DMA Policy and, specifically, of the scoring scales, as well as the other aspects of the DMA process implementing the guidelines issued by Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- Carries out initiatives aimed at full understanding of the scoring methods by the functions involved;
- Coordinates the DMA exercise and governs the stakeholder engagement activities for the related process;
- Guides and coordinates the process for the collection, aggregation and contribution of data and information as necessary to prepare the Sustainability Report in accordance with the CSRD, interacting with the managers at the head of the functions involved in the process.

The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies in business conduct

With the help of the Board Committees, the Board of Directors sets and oversees the implementation and monitoring of the compliance policies on the promotion of a culture of ethics, of prevention of conflicts of interest, of fight against bribery and corruption, of protection of whistle-blowers, of fight against financial crime and of prevention of market abuse. The corporate bodies are regularly informed of the effectiveness of these policies, of any significant incidents or signs of anomaly detected and trouble, as well as of the developments therein. It is ensured that the members of the Board of Directors be always fully aware of the matters regarding compliance with the regulatory obligations and of the business conduct, through specifically designed initiatives.

The matters concerning business conduct are overseen by the Board of Directors and by the Board of Auditors. In its capacity as the representative of the CAI Group's ethical conduct, the Board of Directors receives appropriate training on the information about business conduct. The Board of Auditors supervises compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations and with the Articles of Association, abidance by proper management principles, the adequacy of the organizational structure, of the internal control system and of the administration and accounting system, as well as its reliability in giving a true representation of operations; monitors the Sustainability Reporting process for the CAI Group.

For more exhaustive information, please see section G1.

ESRS2
GOV-1
G1
DP5

Information provided to the bodies on sustainability matters

Over the year, the administrative, supervisory and management bodies are constantly and progressively informed on the process for the identification and assessment of material impacts, risks and opportunities associated with sustainability matters, as described above. They receive information, within the framework of civil law and Supervisory Provisions, to make their decisions concerning the strategy, policies and actions on sustainability, as described above, each one of them as to its own scopes and remit level, also through the Committees.

ESRS2
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DP26

Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

The *Remuneration Policies* of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are set every year, consistently with the instructions given by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., in line with the strategies and in compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations. They are at the basis of GBCAI's remuneration policy, as they define the corporate and organizational governance aspects, the remuneration structure, the logics to determine the single components and the methods to pay out the variable component, with special regard to "Material Risk Takers".

The Remuneration Policies integrate sustainability factors both as core principles in structuring compensation schemes, and as objectives expressed by KPIs that are specific for each cluster of jobs. As regards sustainability principles, GBCAI's Remuneration Policies are informed by fairness, transparency, respect for customers' interests, competitiveness, equity, merit, attention to risk and to compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations, gender neutrality and consistency with GBCAI's approach to climate-related and environmental risks and commitments to sustainability, pursuing the primary objective of creating actual and stable added value for all its stakeholders, internal and external, from a long-time perspective, aiming to implement a remuneration scheme that is prudent, far-sighted, flexible, affordable, effective and transparent. The Remuneration Policies are set consistently with GBCAI's ESG strategic objectives, contributing, by deferring payment of the remuneration variable part and defining specific performance criteria, to promoting a long-term approach for the management of climate-related and environmental risks, in line with the CA Group's commitments to climate, risk appetite and strategy. In managing climate-related and environmental risks and in mitigating their effects, in order to encourage behaviours that are consistent with the Parent

ESRS2
GOV-3
DP29
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DP13

Company's guidelines on energy transition, ESG indicators are implemented in the incentive systems applying to employees, the achievement of which contributes to the determination of variable remuneration. Specifically, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's ESG goals aim at: taking into account the Group's long-term interests, stimulating behaviours that are consistent with its approach to environmental, social and governance risks (which have also been integrated in the internal governance arrangements), preventing any conflicts of interest in business decision making, supporting compliance with an appropriate risk culture. Furthermore, the Remuneration Policies provide for the correlation between remuneration, performances and risks, which is ensured for all own workforce:

- **Use of a balanced pay mix** so that the materiality of the fixed component weight on the total pay package is such as to ensure a flexible approach to variable remuneration and prevents imbalanced behaviours leaning towards risk taking, fostering orientation towards initiatives not exclusively focused on the achievement of short-term results;
- **Definition of an annual performance-linked bonus pool** which is quantified and allocated in accordance with a self-financing and affordability principle, and is linked to profitability ratios, appropriately risk-adjusted, besides capital and liquidity gates;
- **Definition of a retention-linked annual bonus pool** which is determined in order to reduce the risk of churn of professional, relational and customer portfolio assets, and is linked to capital and liquidity gates;
- **Gate triggering the annual incentive schemes** for own workers both in senior management and in other positions, set in terms of Group/company performance and measured with profitability ratios appropriately risk-adjusted;
- **Performance measurement on several dimensions, both quantitative** (such as, by way of example, profitability, risk, sustainability) **and qualitative** (such as, by way of example, human resources, customers, ESG/D&I, completion and/or contribution to the completion of strategic projects) with specific methods by workforce segment;
- **Company bonus settlement** the payment and amount of which are related with the performances of the individual entities and of the GBCAI.

Furthermore, the variable remuneration component is subject to ex-post correction mechanisms (malus and claw-back) which ensure consistency with the performance levels net of the risks actually taken or achieved, and asset levels, and which take into account individual behaviours. These mechanisms may lead to a reduction (all the way to zero) of the variable remuneration component, besides any penalty, disciplinary and damages.

GBCAI's remuneration policy is different based on the target workforce in terms of adopted systems and tools. The members of the bodies vested with strategic oversight, management and control functions (Chairman of the Board, Directors, except for the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole Italia SpA) do not receive any variable remuneration – i.e. linked to business performances – in order to ensure full independence in fulfilling their duties.

The remuneration of the Top Management and of the other senior manages of the GBCAI consists of a fixed component and of a variable component that are defined in the Remuneration Policies. The individual variable remuneration component results from the management by annual objectives scheme (Performance Management Scheme – MbO). Furthermore, in agreement with CA.sa, for some top managers there is an additional incentive scheme (called LTI) subject to specific performance conditions, which provides for objectives defined fully on the CA.sa Group perimeter and regarding the three scopes listed below:

- The intrinsic economic performance of Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- The stock market performance of Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- The societal and environmental performance of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Specific overperformance reward schemes may apply to some Senior Managers and Free Allocation of Shares may apply to CA.sa employees interested in its international mobility schemes.

Having regard to own workers not in senior management positions, the remuneration policy sets out the main specificities of the incentive schemes for the commercial network own workforce, to whom the related incentive scheme applies, which uses merit-based criteria considering both the performances achieved and the methods whereby they were achieved, adopting performance measurement and assessment criteria, which are specific by category of recipients, taking sustainability matters into account.

The Group has confirmed the use of ESG-linked KPIs for all its management, starting from the Top Officers, with the related objectives are set in agreement with Crédit Agricole S.A.; furthermore, ESG-specific KPIs are extended to the incentive scheme for own workers on staff at the commercial network. In the Performance Management scheme, amongst ESG KPI, relevant objectives are, by way of example and without limitation, linked to:

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) matters;
- Measures to assist customers in the Retail individuals segment for sustainable buildings and energy efficiency enhancement;

- Measures to assist corporate customers in their environmental and social transition, with special regard to renewable energy development;
- Loans aimed at reducing emissions from residential and commercial real estate;
- The integration of ESG factors in lending policies;
- The evolution of an IT architecture enabling the Bank to collect, manage and monitor ESG data in an integrated manner.

The variable remuneration component percentage that depends on sustainability-related objectives and/or impacts is set based on the aforementioned objectives. Other initiatives implemented by the Group concern the reduction in direct CO₂ emissions through a series of actions, such as energy consumption control and purchase of energy from renewable sources, the corporate fleet improvement with electric or hybrid vehicles, actions to enhance the energy efficiency of owned real estate, certified ESG training, selection of suppliers based on ESG criteria, use of green debt and capital management instruments.

Having specific regard to ESG products and to the use of green debt and capital management instruments, it is to be specified that the placement of those products is managed in such a way as not to be an inducement to offer a specific product or a specific category or combination of products, when this may prove prejudicial to the customer, also in terms of offering a product that is suitable to the customer's financial needs and requirements or that entails higher cost than another product that is also consistent with, suitable and useful to the customer's interests, objectives and characteristics.

Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. prepares the document on the remuneration and incentive policies of the entire Group, ensures its overall consistency, gives the necessary instructions for its implementation and verifies its proper application. In its capacity as the Parent Company of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. structures the remuneration policies in its scope of responsibility and prepares remuneration policies applicable to all the entities of the Group.

Every year, the Board of Directors of each entity of the GBCAI approves:

- The remuneration policies, ensuring that they are consistent with the Bank's overall choices in terms risk taking, strategies, long-term objectives, corporate governance and internal control structure;
- The outcomes of the proceeding to identify "Material Risk Takers" and any proceeding to exclude members of that category, periodically reviewing the related criteria;
- The guidelines for Own Workers' incentive schemes, defined in the remuneration policies referred to in the previous point;
- Remuneration and incentive schemes for "Top Officers".

The Remuneration Policies, which are submitted also to the Remuneration Committee and set by the Boards of Directors of the single entities, are submitted to the General Meeting of Crédit Agricole Italia's Shareholders for their final approval, pursuant to the applicable supervisory provisions and are then published on the Bank's website, in order for them to be easily accessible by all stakeholders and by their recipients.

Statement on due diligence

Crédit Agricole Italia has integrated due diligence in its governance, in its business model, decision-making processes on strategies and on the double materiality assessment. Crédit Agricole Italia is not subject to the CSDDD but, nonetheless, it implements processes that are informed by sustainability due diligence within the ESG governance framework described above, as that process is an essential tool to identify, prevent and mitigate actual or potential adverse impacts on ESG matters, as well as to ensure transparent reporting to all stakeholders.

The table below maps the Sustainability Report paragraph giving the main information on the due diligence process.

CORE ELEMENTS OF DUE DILIGENCE	BUSINESS PRACTICES	SECTIONS IN THE SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
a) Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	• Sustainability and ESG risk governance • Organizational structure and processes oriented to sustainability commitments • Sustainability strategy, MTP	• ESRS2 GOV-2: Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies • ESRS2 GOV-3: Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes – E1 DP13 • ESRS2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

ESRS2
GOV-4
DP32

CORE ELEMENTS OF DUE DILIGENCE	BUSINESS PRACTICES	SECTIONS IN THE SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
b) Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of the due diligence	- Impact materiality assessed taking into account the impacts on all stakeholders - Stakeholders engaged also through specifically designed initiatives - Organizational and communication structures - Specific policies	- ESRS2 GOV-2: Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies - ESRS2 SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders - S1 DP12 - S3 DP7 - S4 DP8 - ESRS2 IRO-1: Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities - E1-1 DP20 DP21 - G1 DP6 - ESRS2 MDR-P: in topical sections - E1-2 MDR-P DP25 - S1-1 MDR-P DP19 DP24 S1-2 DP28 - S3-1 MDR-P DP14 - S4-1 MDR-P DP15 - G1-1 MDR-P DP9 G1-2 MDR-P DP14 DP15 - G1-3 MDR-P DP18 DP20 - Topical ESRS: reflecting the different stages and purposes of stakeholder engagement
c) Identifying and assessing adverse impacts	- Impact materiality assessment covering all adverse impacts, both actual and potential - IROs interaction with business and strategy - Reporting the assessments to the Governance and Management Bodies	- ESRS2 IRO-1: Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities - E1-1 DP20 DP21 - G1 DP6 - ESRS2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business mode - E1-1 DP18 DP19 - S1 DP13 DP14 DP15 DP16 - S3 DP8 DP9 DP11 - S4 DP9 DP10 DP11 DP12
d) Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	- Specific policies - Tracking actions and activities	- ESRS2 MDR-A: in topical sections - E1-3 MDR-A DP28 DP29 - S1-4 MDR-A DP38 DP40 - S4-4 MDR-A DP30 DP31 DP32 DP33 DP34
e) Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	- Regular updates to the Governance and Management bodies - Communication of Sustainability Reporting evidence to the stakeholders - Feedback and dialogue with the stakeholders - Information/communication initiatives to specific stakeholders	- ESRS2 MDR-M: in topical sections - E1-4 E1-5 E1-6 - S1-6 S1-8 S1-9 S1-10 S1-12 S1-13 S1-14 S1-16 S1-17 - G1-6 - ESRS2 MDR-T: in topical sections - E1-4 MDR-T DP81 - S1-5 MDR-T DP81 - S3-5 MDR-T DP81 - S4-5 MDR-T DP81

Risk management and internal controls over Sustainability Reporting

Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. is subject to the rules and expectations issued by the competent Supervisory Authorities (including the European Central Bank, the Bank of Italy, CONSOB and IVASS) which lay down specific risk governance obligations and a strictly regulated control framework.

In this setting, the Crédit Agricole Italia has adopted an Internal Control System, which is a core component for prudent and sustainable management of the business and for the protection of all stakeholders. The System has been designed to identify, measure, monitor and mitigate the risks the undertaking is exposed to, including those associated with sustainability and ESG reporting, in compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations and with the relevant international guidelines.

The internal control system is structured on three lines of defence:

- First line of defence – it consists of operational and commercial structures, responsible for identifying and managing risks in day-to-day operations.
- Second line of defence – it consists of the specialist permanent control functions (Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function and Compliance Function), which ensure the adequacy and effectiveness of the procedures to manage risks and compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations.
- Third line of defence – it consists of the Internal Audit Function, which is independent of all other structures and periodically assesses the robustness and effectiveness of the Internal Control System.

Furthermore, pursuant to Article 154-bis of the Italian Consolidated Law on Finance, Crédit Agricole Italia has designated a Manager in charge of the preparation of corporate accounting documents. The Manager in charge is responsible for ensuring the appropriateness and actual application of the administrative and accounting procedures and the financial reporting suitability to provide a true and correct representation of the financial situation, profit or loss and cash flows of the Bank and of the Group. The Manager in charge also certifies that the Consolidated Sustainability Report has been prepared in compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) adopted pursuant to Directive 2013/34/EU and with the Taxonomy specifications under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Reporting flows with the information on the activities carried out are sent to the Audit Committee for Internal Control as reports prepared by the Manager in charge giving supporting grounds for the statements/claims made.

Moreover, the Group has adopted an ESG risk management framework, which is consistent with the integration of environmental, social and governance factors in decision-making processes, in lending policies and reporting procedures. In line with the regulatory expectations, Crédit Agricole Italia implements ESG data monitoring and validation systems, with special focus on the transparency of information and on the quality of the reporting practice.

In line with the arrangement implemented by Crédit Agricole S.A., thanks to its independence, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function ensures that an internal controls system is in place. The function has indeed implemented a permanent control framework on the Sustainability Reporting practice following the guidelines and operating instructions given by the Parent Company. Specifically, having regard to the Double Materiality Assessment process, it has structured and developed a control system through inter-function cooperation.

The CSRD and its transposition into the Italian law have materially innovated many aspects of the legislation and regulations on non-financial reporting previously in force, extending contents, strengthening the assurance level and increasing the harmonization of the rules: The Internal Control System on sustainability reporting and disclosures is based, with the appropriate adjustments, on the general principles adopted for financial reporting and aims at ensuring the quality of the presented information, involving, to that effect, several corporate bodies and functions:

- The Board of Directors, which oversees the processes for the reporting of the material topics for the Group's companies and approved the Sustainability Report;
- The Board of Auditors, which monitors the Sustainability Reporting practice;
- The Audit Committee for Internal Control, which examines the outcome of the controls and analyses carried out for effective oversight of the quality of the information and data contained in the Sustainability Report;
- The Sustainable Development Board Committee, which gives opinions and supports the Board of Directors in making strategic decisions concerning the preparation of the Sustainability Report;
- The ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee, which provides the Board of Directors with support validating the process phases;
- The Manager in charge, who is tasked with certifying compliance of the Sustainability Report with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS);
- The Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Function, which performs a series of coordination activities on ESG matters, including those regarding ESG disclosure and the preparation of the Sustainability Report to be included in the Management Report, consistently with the guidelines issued by Casa.

ESRS2
GOV-5
DP36

STRATEGY

Business model and strategy

The *Projet du Group* Medium-Term Plan and the “ACT 2028” new MTP

ESRS2
SBM-1
DP40
DP42

In November 2025, the Crédit Agricole Group presented its new Medium-Term Strategic Plan “ACT 2028” - **Acceleration, Cohesion, Transformation** - which lays the foundations for its ambitions for the future: to be a leading Bank in Europe, leader in economic transitions and in the adoption of new technologies. The “ACT 2028” Plan expresses the will of the Group, of which Crédit Agricole Italia is part, to strengthen its reputation on the market as a player able to serve effectively all customer segments through an innovative multichannel model that is highly specialized and based on responsibility to people and on sustainability. The CAsa Group has a cooperative and mutualistic identity, whose core values are *social usefulness*, i.e. working in the interest of the Communities to make progress accessible for all, and *universality*, i.e. working to be benefit of all customers, large and small, responding to the needs of each one of them. At the core of Crédit Agricole’s model, usefulness and universality are essential values in a context of profound social changes that generate uncertainty and require cohesion, support and the inclusion of all. The “ACT 2028” Plan further reasserts these commitments, pursuing the goal of amplifying the Group’s positive impact on the regions’ vitality and achieving just transition.

This new Plan is the evolution of the 2022-2025 MTP named *Projet du Group* and structured on three directions: The **Projet Client** to serve its customers aiming at excellence in relationships, the **Projet Humain** to act with individual responsibility being close to its personnel in a relationship of trust, and the **Projet Sociétal** to act in the interest of all being committed to sustainability. Specifically:

- The *Projet Client* sets the priorities of the CA Group to take care of the interest of all customers, individuals and corporations, as a reliable partner assisting them in every project and every phase in their life. The CA Group is committed to seeking out and protecting its customers’ interests in all it does. It advises them with transparency and loyalty, expresses human responsibility at the core of its model, is committed to making the best technological solutions available to its customers, while ensuring that they have constant access to teams always ready to assist them;
- The *Projet Humain* enhances the identity, commitment and performances of its people, both individual and collective, fostering the development of skills and growth of people, giving them career and international mobility opportunities;
- The *Projet Sociétal* pursues the goal of generating positive impacts thanks to the collective commitment of the companies and of the people of the Ca Group, of which CAI is a member, assisting households and businesses in environmental and social transformations, promoting the sustainable development of local economies. Through its *Projet Sociétal* Crédit Agricole reasserts its role as a committed actor fully aware of its responsibilities to society and determined to contribute to actively building a more sustainable and inclusive future.

In this context, the *Projet Sociétal* priorities were updated in 2025 within the “ACT 2028” plan thanks to a cooperation project running across all the entities of the Group, reasserting Crédit Agricole S.A.’s ambitions to:

- **Be leader in the economy of ecological transition** reasserting the Net Zero targets, boosting its climate strategy and developing a wider range of responsible investments on the market, with prominent positioning in initiatives aimed at adaptation to climate change;
- **Scale up its impact in favour of the regions’ vitality and of “just transition”**, aiming at becoming leader in supporting access to sustainable housing in France and at giving a tangible contribution to access to essential services in the regions, such as healthcare, mobility and renewable energy.

Thanks to the contribution from all its Entities, including the CAI Italia Group, Crédit Agricole S.A, Crédit Agricole S.A. will achieve its objective for the 2026-2028 period with a commitment structured around five quantitative indicators, which will start to be monitored in 2026. These indicators embody the Group's will to put **sustainability at the core of its operations**, at the service of its customers. Crédit Agricole S.A. thus leverages its role as a leading bank and insurer in Europe and worldwide to assist in ecological and social transitions:

Indicators	Unit	2028 target	Entities involved	Geographical coverage	Type of customers
Green-brown financing ratio ⁴	Ratio	90/10	Crédit Agricole Group	Global	All
Environmental and social transition financing ⁵	Bln€	240	Crédit Agricole Group	Global	All
Revenues from loans financing transition ⁶	Mln€	1 000	Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (CACIB)	Global	All
Properties under energy efficiency upgrading	Number	600 000	Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility (CAPFM) Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies (CAT&E)	France	Businesses
Social security net inflows	Bln€	75	Amundi	Europe	Individuals

Acceleration

Following on from the 2022-2025 MTP, in the “ACT 2028” Strategic Plan acceleration is a priority axis of the Crédit Agricole group's roadmap. The main objectives are reinforcing the market shares in the domestic retail banking sector, creating new development opportunities in the main European markets and extending the range of products and services. Furthermore, the Group aspires to be leader in transition, giving a decisive contribution to the sustainable evolution of the economic and financial system.

Cohesion

In the “ACT 2028” Plan, cohesion has a strategic role as the key objective is enhancing the synergies between the Group's business lines in order to generate growing value for its customers through an integrated approach based on strong relationships and on proactively listening to its stakeholders. The Crédit Agricole Group indeed comprises the various business lines or *métiers*, including commercial banking, corporate and investment banking, asset management and insurance services. This approach creates synergies between the different business segments, ensuring stability and ability to generate value for its stakeholders, also in very complex market scenarios.

4 Ratio of exposures supporting investments in low-carbon energy plants to exposures regarding investments in fossil fuel energy (oil, gas, coal).

5 Financing of the environmental transition, financing of social inclusion and general financing of transitions.

6 Any loan financing transition that is consistent with applicable legislation and regulatory framework and market or Group standards.

Transformation

The third pillar of the “ACT 2028” Plan is transformation, in order to accelerate the Group’s evolution to more efficient and innovative operating models. The priorities include:

- Shortening the time-to-market and accelerating the use of artificial intelligence and data as strategic drivers of customer acquisition and operational efficiency improvement;
- Boosting innovation capacity in order for the Group to be ready to meet future challenges;
- Promoting engagement and trust as key elements fostering high performances and effective interfunctional cooperation.

Implementing “ACT 2028” in the Italian market and going on with the *Projet Sociétal*

The “ACT 2028” Plan - **based on trust, streamlining and teamwork** - rests on 7 strategic axes:

1. Boosting the Group’s proximity bank distinctive model;
2. Strengthening the Group’s position in high value-added segments;
3. Completing the IT evolution path and roll out a project for profound transformation of the operating machine;
4. Going on with the HR transformation programme;
5. Ensuring stronger control of the cost of risk and shorter time to yes;
6. Reasserting commitment to and leadership in ESG and sustainability;
7. Developing new drivers of growth at the level of the Group in Italy.

The new Plan aims at firmly establishing Crédit Agricole Italia’s position as a universal bank through an innovative and sustainable business model, true also to the new signature “Acting every day for tomorrow”. The Group in Italy intends to continue on its path of organic growth aimed at acquiring additional market shares and boosting its role as a partner of choice for households, businesses and regions. The commercial offering is going to be more and more supplemented and able to meet fully and completely customers’ different needs, enhancing the CAI Group’s distinctive skills and excellences present in all its business lines.

Furthermore, the Plan reasserts the central role of people, who are acknowledged as a strategic driver of the Group’s growth and transformation programme. From this perspective, special care is given to boosting professional skills at the service of customers, individual responsibility and the enhancement of the trust relationship that the Group’s people have with customers, regions and communities.

In this context, having specific regard to the sixth pillar, CAI’s Board of Directors designs every year the Group’s Sustainability Plan, which comprises projects and initiatives aimed at achieving the CAI Group’s environmental and social objectives. The Sustainability Plan provides for cross-cutting and far-reaching actions aimed at including ESG factors in operational processes, ensuring effective management of climate-related risks and proper compliance with the Regulators’ expectations, while steering the evolution of the CAI Group’s business model; the goal is to boost the development of sustainability-related activities and to assist our customers on their transition paths, contributing to the creation of value for the communities and regions.

As done in the previous year, in 2025 the Sustainability Plan was updated across its four pillars, which cover all ESG scopes:

- **Policy Plan**, i.e. the adoption of corporate policies on sustainability matters to express the CAI Group’s strategic positioning, including lending policies and those on or relating to decarbonization matters. Furthermore, in 2025 the CAI Group started on a path to progressive implementation in the Italian context of Casa’s *Politiques sectorielles*, the sector policies on financing, investing and asset management activities in sectors featuring environmental and social challenges, setting the selection criteria and the approaches to materialize the Group’s commitment to providing assistance in transition;
- **Transformation projects**, i.e. the projects aimed at integrating ESG factors in the work processes and IT systems, especially as regards the ambitions to reduce the carbon footprint from its operating activities and business-in-force portfolios;
- **ESG Business development**, i.e. constructing an ESG commercial offering, especially transition lending, with evolution in the lending process;
- **Ongoing ESG initiatives**, the scope comprising the day-by-day activities carried out by the various corporate functions to achieve ESG objectives directly assigned to them.

The directions along which the strategy is developed and the Sustainability Plan is steered are four and express the ambitions of the CAI Group:

- Promoting a holistic approach to the Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) pillar;
- Being a reference partner for Customers in their transition journey;
- Implementing the applicable legislation and regulations turning risks into business opportunities;
- Continuing to invest in the social field, with special focus on the regions and Communities.

Climate change is a material topic for the Crédit Agricole Italia Group for the cases listed below, to which impacts, risks or opportunities are linked:

- Management of GHG emissions associated with operations and owned assets, i.e. the carbon footprint from Scope 1, 2 and 3 own emissions upstream in the value chain;
- Financing of GHG emissions associated with lending to customers, i.e. Scope 3 indirect carbon footprint downstream in the value chain (loan portfolio);
- Own investments in financial assets to which GHG emission can be attributed, i.e. Scope 3 indirect carbon footprint downstream in the value chain (security portfolio);
- Customers' investments in assets to which GHG emission can be attributed, i.e. Scope 3 indirect carbon footprint downstream in the value chain (wealth management portfolio);

As the CAI Group is part of the Crédit Agricole Group and operates under the *Medium-Term Plan* and the *Projet Sociétal*, its actions, which are set out in the Sustainability Plan, are consistent with and contribute to the achievement of the “*Destination 2050*” *Transition Plan* set by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. The scope of application of Crédit Agricole S.A.’s *Transition Plan* comprises the whole Crédit Agricole Group and, therefore, the CAI Group, whose sustainability information and figures are consolidated and disclosed also in the *Rapport de durabilité* of Crédit Agricole S.A.

For more exhaustive information, please see section E1.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group has set strategies to generate positive impacts on the Communities and regions, in order to assist its customer as a reliable partner in the ecological and social transition. The CAI Group’s ESG positioning provides for the start of actions to support transition in the various ESG scopes, with special regard to the energy transition, as well as to supporting the regions in order to strengthen social inclusion and cohesion. Therefore, the CAI Group has set its objectives in its strategy, designing proximity policies that take into account the specific features of the Italian regions and of the Italian legislation and economic system.

The commitment to the Communities and regions materializes in the development, inclusion and cohesion projects and actions deployed through *the shareholder Foundations*, *the Regional Committees*, the network of *Le Village by CA*, the *CrowdForLife* crowdfunding platform, donations managed by the *Solidarity Committee* and the *Municipality of Parma* for the *Parma Climate Neutral 2030* and the *Parma European Youth Capital 2027* Projects.

For more exhaustive information, please see section S3.

To that end, in 2025 the Crédit Agricole Italia Group deployed tangible actions to strengthen its ESG position proving to be an enabler and financial partner able to provide effective solutions to support transition. ESG factors have been integrated “natively” in the commercial offering, with products and services designed for the ecological and social transition, with an accessibility and just transition approach and progressive extension of the commitments to the environment.

For more exhaustive information on products and initiatives, please see sections E1, S3, S4.

The CAI Group operates in a large part of Italy, as shown by the geographical location of its own workforce:

Geographical area	2025 - Number of employees on the employee ledger	2024 - Number of employees on the employee ledger
Total	12,265	12,419
ITALY	12,264	12,417
NORTHERN ITALY	9,283	9,434
CENTRAL ITALY	1,839	1,826
SOUTH AND INSULAR ITALY	1,142	1,157
ABROAD	1	2

The table above represents the number of employees on the CAI Group’s employment ledger as at 31 December 2025 plus the CEO (who has been included in order to give the actual composition of the staff with strategic responsibilities, although he is not an employee but a contract worker) and the employees of *Le Village*.

There is no distinction in the geographical location of GBCAI's customers, as they are from all the Communities and regions it serves, in the spirit of full accessibility of the products, inclusion and just transition. In general, the range of products and services is made for individuals, households, self-employed professionals, businesses, corporations and institutional customers through the various "specialist commercial channels. The commercial channels and/or customer cluster benefiting from GBCAI bespoke services are: retail banking, financial advisors, corporate banking, private banking, small business and agri-food.

The spirit of GBCAI's ESG strategy comprises specific action plans aimed at:

- Implementing the customer-at-the-centre principle, with tangible assistance to individuals and businesses in the climate transition;
- Evolving the business models on the various customer segments thanks to high quality skills and expertise in ESG matters;
- Contributing to the building of a decarbonized economy, achieving the Net Zero trajectories of reduction in the emissions of financed customers;
- Containing the climate-related and environmental risks the CAI Group is exposed to, especially physical risks on the real estate assets securing loans and transition risks on financed corporations;
- Increasing the volumes of green assets, where possible, developing transition finance and progressively sustainable finance;
- Fostering the synergistic development of solutions that support both energy and digital transition, aligning the initiatives to the Twin Transition ambitions;
- Adopting a support model that is chain-oriented and enables to provide the right instruments to all the actors in the value chain.

The Medium-Term Plan sets out the ESG development lines pursuing the creation of shared value, which have been evolved and extended within the "ACT 2028" MTP strategic directions. The Crédit Agricole Italia Group has adopted restrictive policies applying to the sectors of fossil fuels, controversial weapons and tobacco production in accordance with specific sector policies adopted in 2025 consistently with the Parent Company.

For more exhaustive information, please see sections E1 and S4.

Value chain

In line with the applicable legislation and regulations, the CAI Group has identified its value chain considering both the existing business relationships, upstream and downstream, and the aspects linked to its operational processes. Specifically, having regard to the Group's business model, the following activities were considered:

- Management of financial resources: it includes funding through deposits, financial markets and capital management, in order to ensure good liquidity levels and capital strength;
- Provision of banking and financial services: it includes banking operations such as the management of current accounts, the origination of loans and mortgage loans, private banking and financial advisory services provided to both individuals and corporations;
- Insurance and financial advisory services: provision of investment and financial advisory services and insurance services in the various lines;
- Support activities that ensure the efficiency and quality of the main activities:
 - Management of human resources: it includes recruitment, training and development of own workers, with special regard to digital skills and the well-being of employees through corporate welfare schemes and continuous training;
 - Technological development: it includes innovation and the implementation of new technologies, with investments in digital platforms, artificial intelligence and advanced data analysis tools, in order to improve operational efficiency and the customer experience;
- Purchasing: it is the procurement of essential goods and services, such as technologies, software, consulting services and facility management, ensuring the Bank's operational effectiveness.

The customer-focused universal banking model of the CAI Group is based on the Customer Project, which can ensure relationships that are global and sustainable over time. Also within its strategy evolution under the "ACT 2028" MTP, the CAI Group pursues the ambition of firmly establishing its position as a universal bank of choice in Italy, able to build long-lasting relationships with a larger and larger number of customers combining digital strength and high-quality advisory services. Thanks to the synergy among all the lines of business, customers can be assisted with a wide range of skills and expertise aiming at excellent relationships, through:

- Retail banking - Loans and savings - Insurance;
- Asset management - Wealth management services for HNW individuals - Leasing;
- Factoring - Corporate and Investment banking;
- Financial and institutional services;
- Payment services - Real Estate.

In the above-described business model, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group stands out for the management and integration of its value chain, an essential factor to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of its operations. The CAI Group's value chain comprises three main components: the upstream value chain, own operations and the downstream value chain. Thanks to this approach, it can be assessed how the value chain is affected by or affects the CAI Group, considering both the risks and the opportunities linked to sustainability matters. Specifically:

- As to the upstream value chain, the actors considered are the shareholders, suppliers and providers of the CAI Group and its partner companies and product companies;
- As to Own Operation, the actors considered are the CAI Group's employees/contract workers and owned assets, in accordance with the consolidated perimeter consistent with the consolidation perimeter used in the Financial Statements;
- As to the downstream value chain, the actors considered are corporate banking and retail banking customers, equity investments, investments, business partners and the regions and Communities.

The upstream value chain hinges on the strong relationships with some of the main stakeholders and, specifically, its shareholder Foundations, partner Companies, suppliers of goods and providers of services.

- Foundations: they participate in the social and economic life of regions both as institutional investors and as philanthropies and, most importantly, because they independently carry out additional projects with social and economic development purposes;
- Partner companies and product companies: companies with which Crédit Agricole operates in Italy through a large and integrated offering, to the benefit of all economic players and fully exploiting synergies. The CAI Group is part of an extended ecosystem together with the other entities of the Group consolidated under the Parent Company CAsa and operating in Italy. With those entities business agreements are entered into and kept in force and, therefore, those entities are a strategic and crucial actors in CAI's value chain;
- Suppliers and providers: with their products and services, the Supplier/Provider Companies interact in a capillary manner both in day-to-day operations and in the composition, development and delivery of its business offering.

ESRS2
SBM-1
DP40
DP42

Own operations concern the employees and owned assets and include the management of all processes and activities whereby the CAI Group can supply its products and provide its services:

- Employees: the CAI Group's people whom the good operation of all the activities to serve customers depends on, and who are a core intangible asset;
- Owned assets: the physical and technological resources that are fundamental for effective supply of products and provision of services. Owned assets mainly consist of physical infrastructures, such as buildings, branches, office space, plants, IT systems and equipment, such as software, hardware and technological platforms.

Having regard to its downstream value chain, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group serves a wide and diverse range of customers, including individuals, households, small and medium enterprises, large corporations and institutions. It is also an actor in the Italian social fabric through its physical network in the regions. Lastly, it enhances its business relationships through investments and equity investments and through its business partners:

- Customers: to individuals and households, the CAI Group offers a wide range of products and solutions, from payment services to personal loans, from home loans to savings and investment solutions, all the way up to insurance. The entrepreneurial fabric consisting of SMEs is provided tangible support with specialist financial services, such as bespoke loans, strategic advisory services and innovative payment instruments. On the other hand, large corporations and institutions benefit from a complete range of services, including specialist loans, treasury management and international trade solutions, thanks to which the Group ranks a key partner for economic development in several sectors;
- Regions and Communities: the Crédit Agricole Italia Group designs proximity policies that take into account the specific features of the Italian regions and of the Italian legislation and economic system. The commitment to the Communities and the regions is substantiated in the projects and actions fostering development, inclusion and cohesion and implemented through, for example, the Regional Committees and the donations managed by the Solidarity Committee;
- Investments and equity investments, i.e. the CAI Group's exposure in terms of stocks and securities recognized in its financial statements;
- Business partners: stakeholders with which the CAI Group has four types of agreements, i.e. master agreements with leading players in the industrial and payment sectors, agreements with Loan Guarantee Schemes in the form of consortia and cooperatives, referral agreements, supply chain platform and scoring services, and, lastly, business agreements in the scope of Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan.

Data Governance and CSRD data collection system

ESRS2
SBM-1
DP42

In order to pursue an effective strategy for full use and enhancement of its information assets, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group has developed a data governance and management model that is appropriate and fit to meet its corporate and business needs and is constantly evolving, with a specific internal policy regulating it, namely the *Data Governance Policy*.

The model has been designed in accordance with the "Principles for effective risk data aggregation and risk reporting", issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, and with Bank of Italy Circular 285 of 17 December 2013 (as updated) "Supervisory Provisions for Banks".

In accordance with the aforementioned provisions, the collection of the qualitative and quantitative information to prepare the Sustainability Report also included the implementation and sharing within the Group of a corporate model aimed for tracking and reconstruct the datapoints included and not included in this report. The document, based on the list given in EFRAG IG3 and updated to the latest version in force of the ESRs, is given to all the Functions that contributed to the preparation of the Sustainability Statement, in order to be used in the preparation of the Sustainability Report and to make each Function's contribution traceable and verifiable.

Therefore, for each datapoint, the model provides for:

- The reference to standards and disclosure requirements;
- The relevant content;
- Voluntary (main disclose) datapoints and the possibility to apply the phase-in provisions;
- Type of the information required by the DP, type of reported information, any connection with the material IROs, the sources used and methods applied; internal instruments from which baseline data is extracted to feed the aggregations defined in the datapoints;
- Consistency between the information given in the financial statements and in this Report, and the related verification;
- Monitoring of any differences from the Parent Company CAsa and from the CAI Group previous reporting;
- Internal network archives created by each function, for permanent archiving of feed data and of the outcomes of the aggregations of making up the datapoints.

For the purposes of reporting, including value chain reporting, the CAI Group applies the aforementioned data governance model and has exercised the phase-in option for the second reporting year under the Quick Fix, the amendments to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 concerning the ESRS, except for the data on Scope 3 emissions, about which reference is made to the relevant section in E1.

Interests and views of stakeholders

The stakeholder engagement process

The CAI Group regularly involves its stakeholders in identifying and setting the priorities as regards sustainability matters. Specifically, through an engagement process, the CAI Group aims at achieving several objectives, including:

- Strengthening its sustainability strategy with special emphasis on ESG-driven evolution in its business model;
- Accomplishing its mission as a customer-focused bank, assisting its stakeholders in the ecological and social transition, creating sustainable value in the medium-long term;
- Being a sound and long-standing partner, through deep relationships with its stakeholders and its ability and willingness to listen to them and to understand their needs and expectations;
- Strengthening its stakeholders' trust in its business management and in the positive impact on the outside, with effects on the Group's reputation and image;
- Sharing sustainability-related challenges and commitments with its stakeholders, creating a good practice system and a dissemination network to the benefit of the Communities and regions;
- Enhancing the people who work for the Group based on their uniqueness, in order to enable every one of them to express their potential in the best possible manner with a diversity and inclusion approach.

Considering also the due diligence duty, the CAI Group analyzes the outcomes of the stakeholder engagement activities and, where necessary, designs an action plan in order to ensure that its business model, strategies and decisions take its stakeholders' key expectations and interests into account.

The CAI Group has adopted a specific policy setting out its stakeholder engagement process. That process comprises the circular steps listed below:

- Stakeholder mapping, identified as the persons and entities that may affect or be affected by the Group;
- Engagement strategy and approach, to design and implement processes serving stakeholders, which may provide for the participation level, the identification of material sustainability matters, engagement methods, channels and time frame;
- Analysis of the process outcomes and action plan, in order to obtain useful indications from the stakeholders' feedback and expectations;
- Assessment and reporting, to examine the overall quality of the engagement process and progress therein on a regular basis.

The CAI Group implements a structured and continuous path to engage its stakeholders. The engagement of every stakeholder is different based on the type and interests, as are the aforementioned approaches whereby the CAI Group relates and interacts with each one of them.

The takeaways from the dialogue with the stakeholders, which gave evidence generally confirming the sustainability strategies, were recorded in the *"Stakeholder Engagement Report"*.

The categories of stakeholders that GBCAI engaged in 2025 are given below, along with the relation approaches and the main takeaways and considerations.

Main stakeholders and engagement approaches

In 2025 the CAI Group regularly engaged its stakeholders constantly listening to them, thanks also to a specific online questionnaire that was disseminated through a bespoke communication plan (e.g. LinkedIn, APP, the institutional website, digital workplace) and used to obtain their opinions. In general, evidence emerged of the CAI Group's strong commitment to environmental, social and governance matters.

The main stakeholders and their engagement approaches are outlined below:

- **Customers:** online questionnaire and Customer Recommendation Index surveys, feedback collected through their interactions with CAI commercial structures, complaint or grievance process, feedback given on social media, ESG questionnaires. For more exhaustive information, please see S4;
- **Employees:** the annual climate survey (*Trust Index*) that focuses on Trust as a fundamental driver of the Group's culture - to foster an environment where each person can express his or her potential and feel as an active party in a path to growth - annual performance assessment system (which includes self-assessment, bottom-up assessment and peer assessment) and the company recreational club (CRAL). For more exhaustive information, please see S1;

ESRS2
SBM-2
DP45

- **Trade Unions:** meetings intended to present the reporting project and the activities associated with the DMA, also through the online questionnaire preparation. For more exhaustive information, please see the paragraph below and S1;
- **Foundations:** interviews, exchange of views within the systematic and continuous cooperation for social projects. For more exhaustive information, please see S3;
- **Suppliers and Providers:** interviews, all-hands meetings, annual surveys and online questionnaire. For more exhaustive information, please see G1;
- **Le Village by CA** interviews with the Mayors, Startups and Partner Firms within the systematic and continuous cooperation for innovation and development projects. For more exhaustive information, please see S3;
- **Regional Committees:** online questionnaire, meetings scheduled throughout the year, exchange of views within continuous cooperation in the regions to develop and assist growth projects; For more exhaustive information, please see S3;
- **Third Sector Entities:** online questionnaire, specific listening channels (such as the CrowdForLife crowd-funding portal, whereby, through fundraising campaigns, projects pursuing social purposes can be supported to the benefit of the Communities);
- **Non-governmental organizations:** exchange of views on specific matters, within an open and constructive dialogue with NGOs. For more exhaustive information, please see S3.



Summary of the outcomes

As clarified by EFRAG in IG1, stakeholder engagement is crucial for the DMA, as it implies the search for input and feedback to understand concerns and acquire any evidence of the undertaking's impacts on people and the environment; at the same time, it helps to validated the importance of sustainability matters.

Stakeholder engagement actions were deployed across a large number of regions where the Bank operates throughout Italy and enabled to collect many contributions and perspectives useful to determine sustainability priorities. From the dialogue, clear and cross-cutting confirmation emerged of the strategic materiality of the E1 topic - considered as a scope already under control both for environmental impacts and for economic-financial implications. At the same time, just as spread evidence was found of the importance of topic S1 with special regard to organizational well-being, professional development and the CAI Group's ability to attract and retain talent. The materiality of topic S4 was reasserted, especially as regards relationships with customers and the quality of the services provided. Yet another element that emerged quite clearly concerns attention to social topics and the CAI Group's role as an actor able to generate positive impacts on the regions and communities it operates in; the materiality of topic S3 was pointed out several times, underscoring the importance of initiatives to support local development, promote inclusion and to meet the needs of the

various local stakeholders. Along the aforementioned evidence, growing interest was found in governance topics, which are held as an essential component rather than an ancillary one in the path to sustainability. Indeed, several contributions emphasized that strong, transparent and responsibility-oriented governance is the structural base on which the bank must rest in order to ensure strategic consistency, reliability of decision-making processes and the ability to generate long-term value.

Engagement of the Trade Unions

In compliance with Article 4 of Italian legislative Decree 125/24, which requires that information be shared and discussions be held with the workers' representatives on Sustainability Reporting, the CAI Group had a structured meeting with the Trade Unions and with workers' representatives, at which the Sustainability Reporting drivers were presented, such as the Double Materiality Assessment methods and extent, the stakeholder engagement process, the logics of the Report consolidation with the Parent Company, the activities of the Corporate Functions involved, and the topics covered by the reporting. The Trade Unions were engaged as stakeholders asking the workers' representatives to fill in the online questionnaire in their capacity as representatives of the Trade Unions or as individuals. From the meeting ideas emerged that are set out in section S1. The report was then shared once more before submitting it to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

In compliance with workers' rights to be informed and consulted, the CAI Group has established a dialogue and exchange system whereby its workers and their representatives can express their opinion through various channels. The care taken by the CAI Group of workers' representation structures is based on the consideration that Italian Legislative Decree 125/24 is part of a legislation and regulatory framework that is still evolving (CSDDD, "Sbarra" Law 75/2025) and that attaches increasing importance to workers' participation, to which the Group pays close attention. The role played by social partners in the ESG transition is very material, both in terms of Italy's economic policy and in terms of the local social and economic fabric.

The outcomes of the stakeholder engagement process were considered in the double materiality assessment.

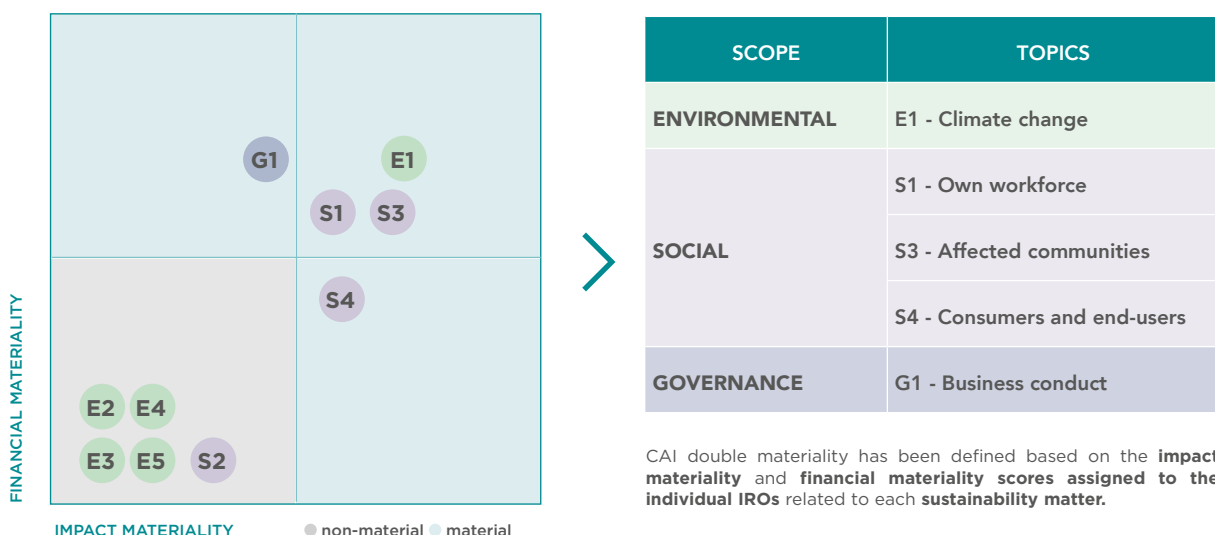
Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model

ESRS2
SBM-3
DP48

As the basis for its Sustainability Report, the CAI Group performed a Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) in compliance with the CSRD and with the ESRS (ESRS1 and 2) and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG).

The double materiality principle, as better set out in section “IRO-1 – Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities”, requires that the CAI Group report on matters that are material from at least one of the following points of view: i) impact materiality and/or ii) financial materiality. The assessment took into consideration the aspects of the CAI Group’s business and activities, including own operations and the upstream and downstream value chain, taking into account present and forward-looking strategic priorities in view of the new MTP, and assessing the sustainability matters specified in ESRS1 RA16. As regards impact materiality, the CAI Group took into consideration both positive and adverse impacts, as well as potential and actual impacts. As regards financial materiality, the CAI Group took into consideration the risks and opportunities concerning the sustainability matters that may have a financial effect, either positive or adverse.

Through the DMA, the CAI Group identified material impacts, risks and opportunities in five topical areas (ESRS E1, S1, S3, S4 AND G1).



In accordance with the approach to assess impact materiality and financial materiality, the material topics were ranked in the double materiality matrix in accordance with their respective scores.

From the DMA, the CAI Group identified 39 impacts, risks and opportunities associated with material sustainability matters, down from the 45 identified for the previous sustainability report. That difference resulted from rationalization work performed within the assessment review and updating.

The sustainability topics that were assessed as material concern climate change (E1), own workforce (S1), affected communities (S3), consumers and end-users (S4) and business conduct (G1).

The entity-specific matters identified in the previous reporting period have been brought back, during the Double Materiality Assessment, to the topics set out in the ESRS and, therefore, reported in section “Responsibility in Business Governance” based on their relevance to the addressed topics.

The list of material impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO) is given in each topical section. So, please see the IRO tables in E1, S1, S3, S4, G1.

Thanks to the double materiality assessment it performed, the CAI Group could determine how the effects linked to sustainability matters, whether actual or potential, positive or adverse, link to the strategy and to the business, upstream the value chain, at own operations level, and downstream the value chain at the level of lending activities.

SCOPE	TOPICS	IMPACT MATERIALITY	FINANCIAL MATERIALITY		DMA	VALUE CHAIN
		IMPACTS	RISKS	OPPORTUNITIES	MATERIALITY	
ENVIRONMENTAL	E1 - Climate change					
	E2 - Pollution					
	E3 - Water and marine resources					
	E4 - Biodiversity and ecosystems					
	E5 - Resource use and circular economy					
SOCIAL	S1 - Own workforce					
	S2 - Workers in the Value Chain					
	S3 - Affected communities					
	S4 - Consumers and end-users					
GOVERNANCE	G1 - Business conduct					

MATERIAL TOPICS	IMPACT MATERIALITY		FINANCIAL MATERIALITY		FINAL RESULT
	POSITIVE IMPACTS	ADVERSE IMPACTS	RISKS	OPPORTUNITIES	TOTAL
E1 - Climate change	2	3	4	2	11
S1 - Own workforce	4		4	2	10
S3 - Affected communities	1			1	2
S4 - Consumers and end-users	1	1	3	1	6
G1 - Business conduct		3	7		10
TOTAL	8	7	18	6	39

The identified material IROs are related to the business model and to the main decision-making processes of the CAI Group and are connected with and steered by the set policies. The sustainability topics that were found material reflect the CAI Group's commitment to integrating ESG factors into its corporate and business model and the environmental and social commitments, which were implemented with the policies and actions reported in the topical sections hereinafter. Thanks to their integration market trends can be identified and stakeholders' expectations can be met, while strengthening the CAI Group's resilience and fostering evolution in strategies.

The impacts, positive or adverse, generated by the CAI Group affect and may affect society and the environment directly or indirectly. At the same time, the CAI Group is exposed to the risks and opportunities coming from society and the environment.

The IRO assessment took into account also the strategy and business model, leading to the identification of material impacts, risks and opportunities associated with the CAI Group's progressive positioning in the ever-changing social, economic and environmental scenario, in a circular process for IRO assessment and verification of the appropriate orientation of the adopted policies, in order to evolve where necessary.

Because of the very nature of the CAI Group's business and model, as already described above (ESRS2 SMB-3 DP48), the impact that it can generate are strictly related also to its commercial activities and relationships, both on the environment through the effects on climate change resulting from the choices it makes as regards lending and design or placement of products and services, and on people and society, in terms of its operations in the regions and in the Communities, of the management of its relationships with its suppliers and providers and, again, in terms of the choices it makes about lending and design or placement of products and services.

For more exhaustive information, please see the topical sections.

Based on the DMA, the potential financial effects as currently identified of material risks and opportunities on the CAI Group's equity and financial position, as well as on its profit or loss and cash flows were qualitatively assessed. Specifically, having regard to the effects on profit or loss, the CAI Group assessed potential effects on its net banking income and the related components - net fee and commission income, net interest income and net income from services - as well as on the costs reported under administrative expenses, including labour cost and restoration costs, plus other components of other operating expenses and income. In terms of financial position, the potential effects concern balance sheet assets, with special regard to the IFRS9 portfolio, and liabilities, including investments.

During the DMA and impact materiality assessment, the time horizon was also identified, starting from the reporting year, over which the effects of the impacts can reasonably be expected. Based on the approach shared with the Parent Company, the time horizon comprises three possible main spans, in accordance with ERSI: the short term, which is the reporting period; the medium term, which is up to five years as of the end of the short term; and the long term, which is a time horizon of more than five years. Furthermore, the option was added to consider an "unchanged" time horizon, for any effects that are expected to be the same in the short, medium or long term.

Climate risk assessment

ESRS2
SBM-3
DP48

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function operates with full autonomy and independence to perform its control mission. It has been working on the progressive integration of climate-related and environmental risks into the CAI Group's controls system in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. in order to ensure that the CAI Group's Governance can make informed decisions and can take these risks into account in making its strategic decisions. Specifically, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function guarantees proactive and all-encompassing management of risks, ensuring:

- Cross-cutting view: periodic crosswise monitoring has been implemented, reporting the progress in the projects to integrate ESG factors into the Bank's work processes and information systems to the Management Bodies and to the relevant Committees;
- The updating of the financial materiality assessment in order to understand the impact of climate-related and environmental risks on the traditional risk categories (credit risk, operational risk, market risk, liquidity risk, reputational risk and strategic risk): the assessment is performed on a yearly basis and takes into consideration how the climate-related and environmental risk drivers (both physical and transition risks) can emerge in the traditional risk categories through the various transmission channels. The adopted approach is based on the assessment of three components: exposure, hazardousness and vulnerability;
- Climate Risk Stress Testing exercises in line with the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., based on the analysis of the impacts of different scenarios and on different time horizons;
- A business continuity plan, in order to mitigate the potential adverse impacts of climate and environmental events on operational risk. The business continuity and resilience management system further evolved in 2025 subsequent to progressive application of the controls required by the DORA Regulation in force since January 2025.

MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

Double Materiality Assessment

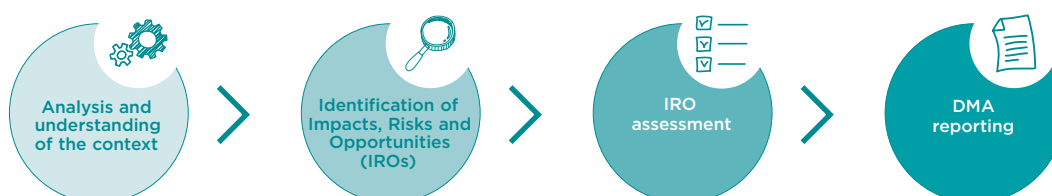
The impacts, risks and opportunities that are material for the Crédit Agricole Italia Group have been identified through the Double Materiality Assessment, consistently with the strategic and operational guidelines given by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. e in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 and the “Implementation Guidance IG1 Materiality Assessment” issued by EFRAG.

As done in the previous year, the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) was performed for the 2025 reporting period, in accordance with the ESRS on two dimensions:

- **Impact materiality (inside out)**, which considers the actual or potential, positive or adverse impacts that the Crédit Agricole Italia Group generates or may generate, directly or indirectly, on sustainability matters and, therefore, on its internal and external stakeholders and on the environment in the short, medium and long term;
- **Financial materiality (outside in)**, which considers the financial effects that sustainability matters may generate on the Crédit Agricole Italia Group, in terms of risks that may affect its business development, its equity and financial situation, its profit or loss, its cash flows, access to financing and cost of capital, in the short, medium and long term; these opportunities may, at present or in the future, generate significant financial impacts, improving competitiveness, optimizing costs and facilitating access to new markets and investments.

The steps in the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) process, in accordance with the approach developed by Crédit Agricole S.A., are the following:

1. Analysis and understanding of the context;
2. Identification of the impacts, risks and opportunities (“IRO”);
3. IRO scoring;
4. DMA reporting: identification of the material IROs to be included in the Sustainability Report.



1. Analysis and understanding of the context

The first step in the DMA consists of the following phases:

- **Analysis of the CAI Group’s internal and external context**, in order to identify any material topics and the impacts, risks and opportunities associated therewith and to collect and take into account all the elements that are and characterize the CAI Group, its market positioning and regarding the environmental, social and economic system.
- **Perimeter analysis**, to ensure that the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting perimeter is consistent with the Financial Reporting one in the IRO analysis.
- **Value chain mapping and analysis**, to identify information on material impacts, risks and opportunities associated with the undertaking through direct and indirect business relationships in the upstream and downstream value chain.
- **Stakeholder mapping and stakeholder engagement**, to collect information from the stakeholders to identify and assess IROs.

ESRS2
IRO-1
DP53
DP59

2. Identification of the impacts, risks and opportunities (“IRO”)

The IRO identification is performed at the CA Group level, in accordance with the guidelines issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. to ensure consistency in the Sustainability Reports presented by the various companies of the CA Group. Based on the IRO list set at the CA.sa Group level and taking into account the specificities of Italy and of the Italian market, the applicable domestic legislation and regulations and the activities performed, the CAI Group calibrated the IROs to the local context, assessing the relationships and specificities of its value chain, its stakeholders' expectations and its distinctive policies.

For each IRO, the following elements have been mapped:

- The associated sustainability/ESRS matter, with the related topical standard;
- The type (positive/adverse, actual/potential impact, risk or opportunity);
- The time horizon;
- The connection with the value chain.

3. IRO scoring

Each IRO is assessed with a both qualitative and quantitative approach, where applicable. The qualitative approach is used to assess the Group's internal initiatives, policies and strategies, while the quantitative approach is used to supplement the assessments with profit or loss, financial or equity figures, where they can be estimated. The IRO assessment is performed involving the various corporate functions in order to ensure a full and multidisciplinary view. At the end of the assessment of risks and opportunities, the impacts generated by the organization and its dependence, where any, on elements such as ecosystemic services, Human and intellectual capital, the soundness of its relationships with the Communities and the regions are also taken into account. In order to supplement, evolve or confirm the assessments, the stakeholder engagement process is implemented and its outcomes are used to orient the scoring.

The IROs are scored in accordance with scales set by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. and adopted by the Crédit Agricole Italia Group. Implementing the guidelines issued by the Parent Company and in accordance with the EFRAG guidance, the DMA approach is defined as follows:

- As regards positive or adverse impacts, the following profiles are assessed: Impact Likelihood and Severity, with Severity based on: Scale, Scope, Irremediable character (for adverse impacts only);
- As regards risks and opportunities, the following profiles are assessed: Likelihood and Magnitude.

Implementing the Parent Company's guidelines, the IRO scoring approach provides for a numeric score on a scale to be assigned. Scores are assigned to the individual elements and a final score is thus obtained and compared against a materiality threshold.

The threshold is set by CA.sa and adopted by CAI's Board of Directors, complying with the principle of ensuring that consistent DMA approaches be used by all the entities of the CA Group presenting their Sustainability Report and, at the same time, contributing to CA.sa Consolidated Sustainability Report. The threshold is set in compliance with ESRS1 and Materiality assessment implementation guidance (MAIG) 1.

To appropriately document the DMA and to apply harmonized scoring criteria, in order to ensure the process robustness, the CAI Group has implemented a tool guiding the IRO assessment, the “Fiche IRO” (Fiche). For each IRO, the Fiche enables to understand the assessment scope and supports the scoring guiding the logical and decision-making process, ensuring that all significant elements underlying the assessment are taken into consideration.

4. DMA reporting: identification of the material IROs to be included in the Sustainability Report

At the end of the DMA process, the CAI Group determines the list of the material IROs associated with the sustainability topics. The contribution of the qualitative-quantitative information is used in reporting, both in the Sustainability Report of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group, and in the Consolidated Sustainability Report of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Having specific regard to risks, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function ensured that they be directly brought back to the banking industry traditional risks, such as credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and reputational risk. This approach ensured consistency with the risk management framework that the Group has in force, while also ensuring its alignment with the specificities of ESG matters. Specifically, the major financial risks for the Group resulting from the exposure to climate-related physical and transition risks have been assessed in accordance with their different occurrence:

- Credit risk: the potential impact on the cost of credit generated by the downgrading of the credit rating of the portfolio that is the most exposed to physical and transition risks was calculated;
- Operational risk: the operational losses resulting from this type of risk events recorded in the specific collection tool were considered;

- Liquidity risk: the events that in the past generated impacts on liquidity buffers were considered;
- Market risk: the composition of the Group's Banking Book was considered.

The above described process is governed by the DMA Policy and its proper execution is governed by an operational Regulation, which assigns tasks and responsibilities to the various corporate functions, ensures the traceability of information and data, specifies the obligations lying with each one of the functions involved to keep the evidence, elements and documents on record as appropriate to reconstruct, at any time, the data and information stated in the Sustainability Report, governs the verification steps via check to ensure the data audit trail and the minimum governance standards. Then, consistency checks and second-level controls are performed.

Non-materiality of topics E2, E3, E4, E5

The Double Materiality Assessment gave evidence of the non-materiality of topics: E2 Pollution, E3 Water and marine resources, E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems, E5 Resource use and circular economy. Those scopes are hereinafter referred to for short as “nature-related matters”.

ESRS2
IRO-2
DP58

Having regard to nature-related matters, the Parent Company CA.sa performed some preliminary assessments and found that there is no universally acknowledged approach to measure the related impacts. The lack of international standardization of indicators and approaches hinders assessment comparability and the adoption by the financial sector of a harmonized and shared assessment approach.

Within the analysis of the ESRS, the CA.sa Group has found that, as regards Pollution (E2), Water (E3) and Resource Use and Circular Economy (E5), there is no consolidated method yet that enables to interpret in an exhaustive manner the metrics concerning loan portfolios (as well as investment and insurance product), which limits its operational use. Having regard also to the Biodiversity and ecosystems (E4) topic, the level of maturity of the indicators and approaches is not yet advanced.

The ESRS on pollution (E2), water (E3) and resource use and circular economy (E5) are based on technical indicators that are but relatively well-established (for example, withdrawal volumes, polluting emissions, recycling rates). Nevertheless, the absence of hurdle rates, shared sector trajectories and operational benchmarks prevents this metrics to be translated into forward-looking scores useful for their assessment by financial institutions in their exposure analysis. With no standardised points of comparison or sector-specific target levels, the analysis of interrelations with the loan or investment portfolios proves difficult.

The Biodiversity and Ecosystems ESRS (E4) lacks both pertinent indicators and assessment methods that are well established and acknowledged on the market. The current tools are often fragmented, sectoral or unsuitable for any aggregation at portfolio level. The absence of any shared approaches and reference paths prevents any reliable comparative assessment, impact projection and design of transition strategies based on measurable objectives. This situation reflects the complexity of natural capital, along with very diverse species, ecosystems and ecological processes. The introduction of shared operational references and the development of indicators that are suitable for loan and investment portfolios will make these indicators usable by the financial system. Exploration work done by the CA.sa Group made it possible to produce some internal indicators that are the subject-matter of specific projects currently underway.

These many challenges explain the difficulty experienced by the financial sector in assessing, in an harmonised manner, the materiality of nature-related topics, also considering the sector-agnostic setting of the ESRS. Nonetheless, the banking system continues with its effort, thanks to international initiatives and to cooperation between scientists, financial institutions and regulators aimed at building the tools and methods of the future.

Moreover, the applicable legislation and regulations do not provide any tools to determine how the impacts generated by the Bank on Scope 3 emissions downstream the value chain should be taken into account in lending. This is made worse by failure by the EFRAG to issue banking-sector-specific ESRS as the banking sector is typically affected by nature-related topics downstream the value chain. On top of these context limits, there is the lack of granular data or time series, which affects the financial system as a whole, as the underlyings are often closely related to a complex network of interdependent relationships between several economic players, which makes the impact assignment and measurement very complex.

Despite the lack of full maturity of the standards to assess nature-related topics, the group goes on with its work in order to achieve a sufficiently strong and measurable approach fit to determine especially on which aspects of its counterparties' activities (and on which part of those activities) the topics can be considered material or not.

In this scenario, Crédit Agricole Italia also completed its DMA on the relevant IROs, adopting approaches that are to date deemed plausible.

The assessments were made mapping the loan portfolio sectors using an approach based on the Impact Protocol of the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), and investigating impacts/risks with the Sector Mapping Impact Radar system, whereby the adverse impacts generated by the Group's operations can be accurately and consistently assessed.

The portfolio assessment consisted of the steps given below:

- Identification of the portfolio perimeter;
- Sector mapping in accordance with the UNEP FI model;
- Determining impact materiality based on the scale of the exposures;
- Aligning the results to the ESRS and materiality assessment.

CAI's overall portfolio gives evidence of a strategy for essentially balanced allocation of lending in terms of exposures to Businesses and Individuals and there are no significant concentrations of exposures to sectors with potential impacts on nature-related topics. This being the situation, considering its modest exposure to sectors with potential impacts on nature-related topics, CAI determined the **non-materiality** of these topics. Furthermore, the CAI Group assessed the financial risks to which it is exposed in sectors associated with pollution, water resources, biodiversity and circular economy topics, in accordance with their different form, such as credit risks and operational risks, as, to date, there are no operational impacts on the CAI Group's profit or loss associated with this types of risk.

In terms of opportunities assessed, Crédit Agricole's commercial proposition is designed to assist corporates and customers with an environmentally respectful approach, fostering the adoption of practices that are sustainable and responsible to the planet; consistently, the CAI Group has adopted lending policies ensuring the right financing approach to sectors that may generate negative impacts in terms of pollution of air, water and soil. Given the low materiality of the impacts and an offering fit to meet customers' needs in the aforementioned scopes, the financial opportunity resulting from the extension of the range of products and services would not, for the time being, translate into any material economic-financial potential.

Description of the process to identify and assess the climate-related IROs

Climate-related IROs

Within the Green Deal, the CA Group has undertaken commitments in terms of responsible protection of the environment and climate change mitigation, as exhaustively described in section E1. The CAI Group contributes to the implementation of the Transition Plan adopted by CA.sa also to deploy the actions to be true to its membership in the NZBA⁷ – Net Zero Banking Alliance, which the CA Group has reasserted, along with its commitment to pursuing the climate targets, also in the light of the strategic developments concerning the Alliance.

Greenhouse gas emissions, largest contributor to global warming, pose one of biggest challenges in the fight against climate change, as they imply the transformation of economic, financial, production and consumption systems, through the commitment of individuals, businesses and governments.

Climate change topics feature high complexity and require large investments, and this is why they are one of the most material aspects for the banking system and the CAI Group. In this regard, CAI's ESG position provides for actions to support businesses in their energy transition and to assist individuals along a progressive and gradual path that takes into account decarbonization needs and economic and social stability needs.

In the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), 11 climate-related material IROs were identified. Specifically, those IROs refer to energy transition and emission reduction topics.

Having specific regard to risks, it was found that climate change may generate structural changes affecting economic activities and, consequently, the financial system. Risks associated with climate change can be broken down as follows:

- **Physical risks**, indicating the adverse financial impact generated by climate change, in terms both of more and more frequent extreme weather events and of gradual shifts in climate patterns. Physical risks are defined “acute” if they are associated with extreme weather events – such as floods, storms, heatwaves – and are defined as “chronic” if they are associated with progressive shifts in climate patterns – such as sustained higher temperatures, sea level rise;
- **Transition risks**, indicating the adverse financial impact that the Group may incur because of its exposure to counterparties undergoing adjustment processes towards a low-carbon economy, which may affect their balance sheet and solvency (developments in the applicable legislation and regulations, in the market and in technologies).

These risks may materialize in the traditional risk categories, such as credit risk, operational risk, reputational risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The CAI Group assesses the hazardousness of physical risks based on the geographical distribution of its customers (location of operational headquarters and registered offices) and on the location of the properties pledged as collateral. The level of hazardousness of physical risks, both acute and chronic, the Group's customers are exposed to is assessed through mapping the hazardousness of the Italian territory. Geolocation and physical risk assignment services are performed on a continuous basis by an external provider. The factors underlying this type of risk depend on the natural conformation of the Italian territory and their impacts may be made worse by climate change. More specifically:

- In case of loans secured by property, the physical risks associated with the location of the properties pledged as collateral are mapped;
- In case of unsecured loans, the physical risks associated with the location of the customers' registered offices/operational headquarters.

The CAI Group assesses its exposure to transition risk both through the assessment of the distribution by sector of its customers and through the use of scores obtained from external providers. Furthermore, it uses an internal score based on the SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board) approach, which assessed 26 environmental, social and governance issues based on the economic sector the customer belongs to.

ESRS2
IRO-1
E1
DP20

⁷ In October 2025 the Net Zero Banking Alliance was affected by a strategic change the results of which will stabilize within a period between 6 months and 1 year.

System to assess and manage the climate-related risks

Being fully aware of the potential impacts of ESG risks on its activities, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group, as its Parent Company is doing, is progressively integrating these risks into its risk management system, starting from climate-related and environmental risks, with a continuous improvement approach, in order to ensure that the impacts associated therewith are assessed, monitored and prevented.

In line with the Expectations set out in the ECB “Guide on climate-related and environmental risks”, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group completed its multi-year action plan aimed at implementing the framework for the management of climate-related and environmental risks, which was periodically monitored by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function. In accordance with the EBA Guidelines on the management of ESG risks, the CAI Group is going on with the evolution of its risk management framework.

The climate-related and environmental risk factors have been embedded in the Group’s Risk Appetite Framework through specific indicators - while also planning to strengthen their inclusion over time - in order to ensure appropriate and prudent management of those risks, in accordance with the applicable legislation and regulations and with the instructions given by the Parent Company. As already done in the past years, environmental risk is included in the CAI Group’s risk mapping classified as a material risk and, as such, it is included in qualitative reporting also for ICAAP purposes.

On a yearly basis, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function updates the materiality assessment of climate-related and environmental risks (the “Heatmap”), which is intended to understand the materiality of climate-related and environmental risks on the traditional risk categories: credit risk, operational risk, market risk, liquidity risk, reputational risk and strategic risk.

The scenario analysis on climate-related risks, which was carried out at the Crédit Agricole Group level, is part of the wider process of the Group’s risk management and aims at supporting the identification, assessment and monitoring of exposures to climate-related risks. To assess climate-related risks, the Group adopts climate scenarios that are widely acknowledged internationally and designed by independent scientific and institutional bodies. Specifically, it adopts or may adopt the scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS):

- The IPCC scenarios provide the reference framework on the evolution of climate scenarios, describing possible trajectories in global temperature rising in accordance with different levels of GHG concentration. These trajectories, generally set out through the i Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) or the more recent Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP), are the basis to assess the physical impact of climate change in the medium and long term;
- The NGFS scenarios, developed specifically for the financial sector, supplement the IPCC climate trajectories with macroeconomic, technological and policy assumptions, in order to analyze, in a consistent manner, transition risks and physical risks associated with different responses to climate change. Specifically, the NGFS scenarios include configurations assuming orderly transitions, disorderly transitions and scenarios featuring but limited enhancement of climate policies, thus enabling a comparative assessment of the potential impacts on the economic and financial system.

In general, the adopted climate scenarios are processed, selected and updated at the Parent Company’s level in order to ensure methodological consistency, alignment with the best market practices and integration with the Group’s strategic planning and risk management processes. The CAI Group uses these scenarios as the reference input for its qualitative and quantitative analyses, consistently with the perimeter and approaches set at the Group’s level.

The Risk Management Function of Crédit Agricole Italia is responsible for ESG reporting, which includes the monitoring of exposure to physical risk and transition risk triggering credit risk and the assessment of transition risk on property collateral based on the energy efficiency class of the collateral.

Monitoring of exposures to physical risk triggering credit risk in accordance with the classification of climate-related and environmental risks based on scores obtained from external providers, considering both the baseline and the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios.

Specifically, climate-related hazards are monitored, which are classified as acute or chronic in accordance with Appendix A of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 as updated.

To calculate physical risk indicators, each corporate site of customers – both registered offices and operational sites – and each property given as collateral is “superimposed”, through its geographical coordinates, on hazard maps showing the geographical area’s degree of exposure to a specific climate-related hazard, distinguishing between:

- Chronic hazard: gradual and long-term natural phenomena that, having regard to real estate assets, can have impacts on construction costs or on the value of the property through the increase in operating costs (for example, sea level rise may require defence works or cause the property value to decrease; thermal stress can cause air conditioning/cooling costs to increase, water stress can cause an increase in water procurement costs, etc.). On the other hand, having regard to corporate sites, chronic risk can cause indirect

damage, such as an increase in labour, production or cooling costs;

- Acute hazards: sudden natural phenomena, often referred to as natural disasters, that can generate direct impacts with damages to the corporate sites or property (for example floods and landslides).

Geographical risk assessment considers both the Baseline and the effects of climate change expected in the future. Specifically, physical risk indicators estimate the frequency and intensity of the natural phenomena expected for the future based on the RCP 4.5 and 8.5 climate change scenarios.

- **Baseline:** it refers to 2020 (climate forecasts for the 2020-2029 ten-year period) and does not consider the future climate change scenarios (the frequency and intensity of the events are determined based on GHG emissions surveyed to date);
- **RCP 4.5 scenario:** associated with the trajectory that considers the emissions forecast for the next ten years based on already ratified international agreements (Paris Agreement) and, therefore, it is to be deemed plausible;
- **RCP 8.5 scenario:** it is more pessimistic than the previous one as it is based on the assumption of steady growth in population along with a modest increase in disposable income, in technological innovation rates and modest improvements in energy intensity. In the long term, these factors, combined with the absence of any forceful policies on climate change, determine high energy demand and, therefore, in higher GHG emissions.

The adopted climate scenarios

The **Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP)** are GHG concentration scenarios developed in order to be used in climate modeling and IPCC assessments. They describe possible future trajectories in GHG concentrations in the atmosphere and in the consequent radiative forcing by 2100, expressed in Watts per square metre (W/m²) vs. pre-industrial levels.

RCP 8.5	This scenario assumes high-emissions, the absence of any significant climate policies and continuous increase in emissions, with radiative forcing that hits 8.5 W/m ² by 2100.

RCP 4.5	It represents an intermediate mitigation path, where the adoption of climate policies results in the radiative forcing stabilization at about 4.5 W/m ² by the end of the century.

To calculate the physical risk indicators relating to each one of the 28 physical risk, the geographical risk assessment is supplemented with considerations on the economic impacts that each one of these hazards can cause: (i) to the corporate, in accordance with the economic activity sector of each corporate site; (ii) to the immovable asset, in accordance with its use (residential, commercial or industrial property).

This assessment phase enables to take into account, with the geographical hazardousness level being equal, the fact that the economic impacts of natural phenomena may be very different in accordance with the corporate type. For example, in case of a flood event, a company whose production process requires that valuable goods be stocked in a warehouse is certainly more vulnerable than a service company whose assets are offices located on the upper floors of a building.

Conversely, in case of immovable assets, the expected damage that each one of the physical risks can cause to the building or plant is assessed in terms of increase in construction costs or sale price. In some cases, for example, residential buildings may be more vulnerable to floods than industrial ones, and this may happen when the value of the damaged components (accessories, fixtures, construction details) is very high. Conversely, industrial facilities may be very vulnerable to extreme winds; this vulnerability results from the features of the roofing systems, which are generally more prone to suffering structural damage or detachment of material than the solutions used in residential real estate.

Thanks to the mapping of these risks, the Bank can play an active role in assisting its customers with mitigation solutions, while promoting the dissemination of a physical risk culture.

Monitoring of exposures to transition risk based on the sector classification in accordance with the differentiation logics implemented by the Regulator on the exposures to sectors that are significant contributors to climate change and with the scores obtained from external providers.

Transition risks are monitored in order to ensure control on the concentration of these risks on the loan portfolio and considering the sectors that highly contribute to climate change in accordance with the EBA requirements (Pillar III ESG Template 1). Specifically, exposures to sectors – identified by means of the NACE codes – that may generate high impacts in addressing the transitions to a low-carbon economy because of their high carbon intensity or because of their structural role in resource consumption. These are sectors that, as they structurally depend on fossil fuels, may be exposed to sudden regulatory shocks or to radical technological changes, and that are exposed to a transition risk determined mainly by three factors:

- Policies and regulations: imposition of taxes on CO₂ or regulatory bans;
- Technology: replacement of obsolete technologies with sustainable solutions;
- Market: change in consumers' preferences with consumers abandoning products with high environmental impacts and increase in the price of the scarce resources necessary for the transition.

more stringent carbon taxes and new regulatory limits may erode operating margins and liquidity. The deterioration in their financial strength may affect corporations' ability to repay loans, thus triggering a transmission mechanism that can turn an environmental risk factor into credit risk.

Furthermore, the assessment framework uses transition scores – which are obtained from external providers – to take into account the EGS risk of counterparties and to measure the resilience of their business model.

Thanks to the mapping of these risks, the Bank can play an active role in the industrial transformation assisting its customers in their transition path.

Assessment of transition risk on the properties pledged as collateral based on their energy efficiency classes.

Monitoring exposures broken down by energy efficiency classes is key in order to understand the transition risk the collateral properties may be exposed to. Indeed, in a market that is more and more oriented to sustainability, energy inefficiency may generate economic obsolescence risk: properties belonging to low energy efficiency classes progressively decrease in value, while high energy efficiency buildings benefit from a premium on their market value and higher operational resilience in the long term.

Internal reporting, on regular basis, to the ESG Committee, to the Sustainable Development Board Committee and to the Board of Directors on the exposures to physical and transition risks and on the outcomes of the monitoring of the activities that were deployed in order to reach full inclusion of ESG risks.

In terms of physical risk and transition risk, climate and environmental factors may have impacts on the traditional risks the CAI Group is exposed to. The key evidence is reported below.

Physical risks

The CAI Group may experience an increase in its exposure to **credit risk** associated with acute and chronic physical risks because of their potential negative impacts on the counterparties and/or on collateral properties located in geographical areas featuring high climate-related risk. The impacts on the CAI Group's portfolio were assessed measuring the effect on the credit rating of the portfolio that is the most exposed to the 28 physical risks listed in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139. The assessment perimeter consisted of the IFRS9 Portfolio (loans, signature loans, margins) for the worst-hit management sub-segments of the Corporate and Retail banking segments. Quantification was calculated applying a mechanism to downgrade the risk profile of customers within credit impairment measurement, and identifying credit risk materiality. The analysis of loan impairment is going to be progressively evolved and fine-tuned.

Operational risk may result from the CAI Group's exposure, and especially from the exposure of owned assets to potential severe weather events (damage to properties, impact on business continuity, damages to customers or their assets, alterations in services to customers and impacts on revenues) and is mostly linked to the geographical distribution both of owned sites housing the Central Functions and branches, and of the data processing centers. Since December 2022, the Group's Operational Risk Managers (ORM) have identified environment-related operational risk events through a specific classification in the loss data collection application, ensuring higher traceability of operating costs caused by climate-related and environmental risk events.

Since 2024 the Operational Risk Mapping has been supplemented with a specific assessment of the processes linked to climate-related and environmental risk factors.

The climate-related and environmental events with impacts on customers based in locations with high physical risk may generate repercussions on the CAI Group's **liquidity** because of a decline in loans and direct and indirect funding. In the 2023-2025 three-year period there were no impacts on liquidity buffers resulting from climate-related and environmental risks.

Transition risks

Financial risks for the Group resulting from the exposure of assets to climate-related transition risks associated with climate change may cause repercussions, especially on the CAI Group's loan portfolio, generating effects on credit risk.

That risk may result from the CAI Group's exposure to sectors affected by transition constraints that may alter the financial balance and solvency of counterparties or of customers (developments in the applicable legislation and regulations, in the market and technologies to a low-carbon economy). The financial impacts on the CAI Group were assessed measuring the effect on credit rating of the portfolio portion consisting of the counterparties that are the most exposed to transition risks, which was identified with sector-specific logics and with appropriate approaches. The CAI Group used two climate-related issues from the SASB approach as discriminant variables, namely *GHG Emissions* and *Energy Management*:

- The *GHG Emissions* variable regards the direct emissions (Scope 1) of greenhouse gases (GHG) that an undertaking generates through its activities. This category includes emissions from fixed sources (e.g. factories) and mobile ones (e.g. motor vehicles). This issue also considers the management of regulatory and reputational risks and environmental compliance of the counterparties and of the reputational risks and opportunities - elements relating to direct GHG emissions;
- The *Energy Management* issue regards the environmental impacts associated with the management by the undertaking of energy consumption. Specifically, the methods to manage energy efficiency and intensity, the energy mix and dependence on the network are taken into account. Conversely, the variable does not include energy use upstream (for example consumed by suppliers) and downstream (for example using the product).

The assessment perimeter consisted of the IFRS9 Portfolio (loans, signature loans, margins) for the worst-hit management sub-segments of the Corporate and Retail banking segments. Quantification was calculated applying a mechanism to downgrade the risk profile of customers within credit impairment measurement, and leading to the assessment of credit risk materiality. The analysis of loan impairment is going to be progressively evolved and fine-tuned.

Having regard to the method to assess **market risk**, the composition of the CAI Group Banking Book and Trading Book was considered, with the latter posting residual only risk positions as it consists mainly of OTC derivatives (back-to-back trading) and of non-structured (plain vanilla) financial instruments and has the purpose of meeting customers' needs.

The CAI Group's Banking Book mainly consists of Government Securities, which are not impacted by climate-related and environmental risks. There is also a component consisting of Corporate Securities akin to loans to customers, equity investments in Startups and Private Equity Funds with their own ESG features.

Considering the latest scientific evidence and the main risk factors identified, the CAI Group believes that the financial effects of climate-related risks are material in an invariable time horizon, i.e. they are similar in the medium, short and long term for physical risks, while they are substantial in the medium term for transition risks.

ESRS2
IRO-1
E1
DP21

Description of the process to identify and assess the business conduct-related IROs

Having regard to business conduct, scores were calculated through the Double Materiality Assessment described in IRO-1. Having regard to business conduct and corporate culture, the set of business processes was considered in the context of banking and financial operations, the Compliance internal arrangement, non-compliance risk assessment and control outcomes, and of the assessments and control on cybersecurity risks. As regards supplier/provider-related topics, the set of supply and provision contracts was analysed considering the cost of orders in the year.

ESRS2
IRO-1
G1
DP6

Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement

The table gives an overview of the disclosure requirements and the references to the pages of this Report:

ESRS2
IRO-2
DP56

Section	Topic	Disclosure requirement		Pages
General disclosures	ESRS2 – General disclosures	ESRS2 BP-1	General basis for preparation of sustainability statements	108
		ESRS2 BP-2	Disclosure in relation to specific circumstances	110, 111, 112
		ESRS2 GOV-1	Role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies	113 - 119
		ESRS2 GOV-2	Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	119
		ESRS2 GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	119, 120, 121
		ESRS2 GOV-4	Statement on due diligence	121, 122, 123
		ESRS2 GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over Sustainability Reporting	123, 124
		ESRS2 SBM-1	Market position, strategy, business model(s) and value chain	124 - 130
		ESRS2 SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	131, 132, 133
		ESRS2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model(s)	134, 135, 136
		ESRS2 IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	137 - 145
		ESRS2 IRO-2	Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's Sustainability Statement	146 - 149
Environmental information	ESRS E1 - Climate change	E1 ESRS2 SBM-1	Strategy	158, 159, 160
		E1 ESRS2 GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	119, 120, 121, 161
		E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation	161, 162
		E1 ESRS2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model(s)	162 - 169
		E1 ESRS2 IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities	141 - 145
		E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	174 - 180, 186, 187
		E1-3	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	174, 177, 178, 180, 181, 188, 189, 190
		E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	190
		E1-5	Energy consumption and mix	190, 191
		E1-6	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 emissions and Total GHG emissions	192 - 195

Section	Topic	Disclosure requirement		Pages
Social information	ESRS S1 - Own work-force	S1 ESRS2 SBM-1	Strategy	230
		S1 ESRS2 SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	131, 132, 133, 232
		S1 ESRS2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model(s)	233, 234
		S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	235, 237, 238, 239, 242, 243
		S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts	244, 245
		S1-3	Channels for own workers and workers' representatives to raise concerns	245
		S1-4	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	245
		S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	245
		S1-6	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	246, 247, 248
		S1-8	Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	249
		S1-9	Diversity metrics	250, 251
		S1-10	Adequate wages	251
		S1-12	Persons with disabilities	252
		S1-13	Training and Skills Development metrics	252, 253
		S1-14	Health and safety metrics	253
		S1-16	Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)	254
		S1-17	Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	254

Section	Topic	Disclosure requirement		Pages
Social information	ESRS S3– Affected communities	S3 ESRS2 SBM-1	Strategy	256, 257
		S3 ESRS2 SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	131, 132, 133, 257
		S3 ESRS2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model(s)	257 - 260
		S3-1	Policies related to affected communities	261, 262, 263, 265, 266, 267
		S3-2	Processes for engaging with affected communities about impacts	272
		S3-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for affected communities to raise concerns	273
		S3-4	Taking action on material impacts on affected communities and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and effectiveness of those actions	261, 262, 264 - 271
		S3-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	273
	ESRS S4– Consumers and end-users (including specific matters)	S4 ESRS2 SBM-1	Strategy	276, 277
		S4 ESRS2 SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	131, 132, 133, 277
		S4 ESRS2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model(s)	277, 278, 279
		S4-1	Policies related to consumers and end-users	280, 281, 283, 284
		S4-2	Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	279
		S4-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	288, 289
		S4-4	Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users and effectiveness of those actions	281 - 287
		S4-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	289

Section	Topic	Disclosure requirement		Pages
Information on governance	ESRS G1–Business conduct	G1 ESRS2 SBM-1	Strategy	292
		G1 ESRS2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model(s)	293, 294
		G1 ESRS2 GOV-1	Role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies	113 - 119, 292, 293
		G1 ESRS2 IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	293, 294
		G1-1	Corporate culture and business conduct policies	294, 295, 297, 298
		G1-2	Management of relationships with suppliers	302, 303
		G1-3	Prevention and detection of corruption or bribery	296
		G1-4	Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery	295, 297
		G1-6	Payment practices	304

List of datapoints in cross-cutting and topical standards that derive from other EU legislation

The table below illustrates the datapoints in ESRS 2 and topical ESRS that derive from other EU legislation.

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	Applicable legislation and regulations	Materiality (after the Double Materiality Assessment)	Pages
ESRS2 GOV-1 Board's gender diversity, paragraph 21 (d)	SFDR⁸ reference: Indicator number 13 of Table #1 of Annex 1 - Benchmark Regulation reference⁹: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816¹⁰, Annex II		113
ESRS2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent paragraph 21 (e)	Benchmark Regulation reference: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		113
ESRS2 GOV-4 Statement on due diligence paragraph 30	SFDR reference: Indicator number 10 of Table #3 of Annex 1		121

ESRS2
IRO-2
DP56

8 Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (Sustainable Finance Disclosures Regulation) (OJ L 317, 9.12.2019, p. 1).

9 Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 (OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, p. 1).

10 Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the explanation in the benchmark statement of how environmental, social and governance factors are reflected in each benchmark provided and published (OJ L 406, 3.12.2020, p. 1).

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	Applicable legislation and regulations	Materiality (after the Double Materiality Assessment)	Pages
ESRS2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities paragraph 40 (d) i	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 4 of Table #1 of Annex 1 • Pillar 3¹¹ reference: Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453¹², Table 1: Qualitative information on Environmental risk and Table 2: Qualitative information on Social risk • Benchmark Regulation reference: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not applicable
ESRS2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production paragraph 40 (d) ii	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 9 of Table #2 of Annex 1 • Benchmark Regulation reference: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not applicable
ESRS2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph 40 (d) iii	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 14 of Table #1 of Annex 1 • Benchmark Regulation reference: Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818¹³, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not applicable
ESRS2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco paragraph 40 (d) iv	• Benchmark Regulation reference: Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not applicable
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 paragraph 14	• EU Climate Law reference¹⁴: Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)		161
ESRS E1-1 Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks paragraph 16 (g)	• Pillar 3 reference: Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book-Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity • Benchmark Regulation reference: Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12.1 (d) to (g), and Article 12.2		161
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets paragraph 34	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 4 of Table #2 of Annex 1 • Pillar 3 reference: Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics • Benchmark Regulation reference: Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6		190

11 Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 1).

12 Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 amending the implementing technical standards laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 as regards the disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (OJ L 324, 19.12.2022, p.1.).

13 Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks (OJ L 406, 3.12.2020, p. 17).

14 Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	Applicable legislation and regulations	Materiality (after the Double Materiality Assessment)	Pages
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors) paragraph 38	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 5 Table #1 and Indicator n. 5 Table #2 of Annex 1		190
ESRS E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions paragraph 44	• SFDR reference: Indicators number 1 and 2 Table #1 of Annex 1 • Pillar 3 reference: Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book-Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity • Benchmark Regulation reference: Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1), 6 and 8(1)		192
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions intensity paragraphs 53 to 55	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 3 of Table #1 of Annex 1 • Pillar 3 reference: Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics • Benchmark Regulation reference: Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8(1)		195
ESRS E1-7 GHG removals and carbon credits paragraph 56	• EU Climate Law reference: Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	Non-material	
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks paragraph 66	• Benchmark Regulation reference: Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	Phased-in application	
ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66 (a) ESRS E1-9 Location of significant assets at material physical risk paragraph 66 (c)	• Pillar 3 reference: Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk.	Phased-in application	
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes paragraph 67 (c).	• Pillar 3 reference: Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraph 34; Template 2: Banking book -Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral	Phased-in application	
ESRS E1-9 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities paragraph 69	• Benchmark Regulation reference: Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II	Phased-in application	
ESRS E2-4 Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 8 Table #1 of Annex 1 Indicator number 2 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 1 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 3 Table #2 of Annex 1	Non-material	

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	Applicable legislation and regulations	Materiality (after the Double Materiality Assessment)	Pages
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources paragraph 9	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 7 of Table #2 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy paragraph 13	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 8 of Table #2 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas, paragraph 14	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 12 of Table #2 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused paragraph 28 (c)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 6.2 of Table #2 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m ³ per net revenue on own operations, paragraph 29	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 6.1 of Table #2 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (a) i	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 7 of Table #1 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (b)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 10 of Table #2 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (c)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 14 of Table #2 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies paragraph 24 (b)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 11 of Table #2 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies paragraph 24 (c)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 12 of Table #2 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation paragraph 24 (d)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 15 of Table #2 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste paragraph 37 (d)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 13 of Table #2 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste paragraph 39	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 9 of Table #2 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS2 – SBM3 – S1 Risk of incidents of forced labour paragraph 14 (f)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 13 of Table #3 of Annex 1		233
ESRS2 – SBM3 – S1 Risk of incidents of child labour paragraph 14 (g)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 12 of Table #3 of Annex 1	Not applicable	
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 20	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex I	Not applicable	

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	Applicable legislation and regulations	Materiality (after the Double Materiality Assessment)	Pages
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21	• Benchmark Regulation reference: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		230
ESRS S1-1 Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings paragraph 22	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 11 of Table #3 of Annex 1	Not applicable	
ESRS S1-1 Workplace accident prevention policy or management system, paragraph 23	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 1 of Table #3 of Annex 1		242
ESRS S1-3 Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms paragraph 32 (c)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 5 of Table #3 of Annex 1		245
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 2 of Table #3 of Annex 1 • Benchmark Regulation reference: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		253
ESRS S1-14 Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness paragraph 88 (e)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 3 of Table #3 of Annex 1	Phased-in application	
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap paragraph 97 (a)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 12 of Table #1 of Annex 1 • Benchmark Regulation reference: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		254
ESRS S1-16 Excessive CEO pay ratio paragraph 97 (b)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 8 of Table #3 of Annex 1		254
ESRS S1-17 Incidents of discrimination paragraph 103 (a)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 7 of Table #3 of Annex 1		254
ESRS S1-17 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD paragraph 104 (a)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 10 Table #1 and Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex I • Benchmark Regulation reference: Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)		254
ESRS2 SBM-3 – S2 Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain paragraph 11 (b)	• SFDR reference: Indicators number 12 and n. 13 Table #3 of Annex I	Non-material	
ESRS S2-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 17	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex I	Non-material	
ESRS S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers paragraph 18	• SFDR reference: Indicators number 11 and n. 4 Table #3 of Annex I	Non-material	

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	Applicable legislation and regulations	Materiality (after the Double Materiality Assessment)	Pages
ESRS S2-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines paragraph 19	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 10 of Table #1 of Annex 1 • Benchmark Regulation reference: Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)	Non-material	
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19	• Benchmark Regulation reference: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	Non-material	
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain paragraph 36	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 14 of Table #3 of Annex 1	Non-material	
ESRS S3-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 16	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex I	Not applicable	
ESRS S3-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 10 of Table #1 of Annex 1 • Benchmark Regulation reference: Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)		261
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 36	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 14 of Table #3 of Annex 1		261
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users paragraph 16	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex I		281, 283, 284
ESRS S4-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 10 of Table #1 of Annex 1 • Benchmark Regulation reference: Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)		280
ESRS S4-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 35	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 14 of Table #3 of Annex 1		281
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption paragraph 10 (b)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 15 of Table #3 of Annex 1	Not applicable	
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistle-blowers paragraph 10 (d)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 6 of Table #3 of Annex 1	Not applicable	
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws paragraph 24 (a)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 17 of Table #3 of Annex 1 • Benchmark Regulation reference: Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		297

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	Applicable legislation and regulations	Materiality (after the Double Materiality Assessment)	Pages
ESRS G1-4 Standards of anti- corruption and anti- bribery paragraph 24 (b)	• SFDR reference: Indicator number 16 of Table #3 of Annex 1		295

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

COMMITMENT TO CLIMATE TRANSITION

HIGHLIGHTS

The **CAI Group's climate commitment** is part of its general strategy and corporate model, consistently with the implementation of the CA Group's **"Destination 2050" Transition Plan**, and materializes as support to the main environmental transformations and value creation for its customers and for society as expressed by the pillars in the "ACT 2028" Medium Term Plan. In line with the new PMT ambitions and the related actions and metrics, the policies adopted by the CAI Group provide for the **reduction in GHG emissions**, both direct and indirect, and for **assistance to customers**, individuals and businesses, in their **transition**, also by evolving the **lending process**.



30%

Developing loans for green buildings in the next three years, targeting a 30% share of loans financing the purchase of high energy efficiency homes



Over 1 Bln €

Fostering the shift to renewable energy and to self-production and self-consumption solutions, with over 1 billion in loans originated over the MTP time horizon



No. 1 Italian company

Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia (CALIT) ranked for the sixth year in a row as the no. 1 Italian leasing company by financing of renewable energy plants



100%

Of the Electrical energy Used is from renewable sources of Certified Origin

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

COMMITMENT TO CLIMATE TRANSITION

ESRS E1. CLIMATE CHANGE



STRATEGY

The Crédit Agricole Group's climate policy and climate transition plan

E1
ESRS2
SBM-1

The Crédit Agricole Group has adopted its *Projet du Groupe* Medium-Term Plan to fulfil its *Raison d'être* "Working every day in the interest of our customers and society" in each and every market where it operates worldwide, including Italy. The *Projet du Groupe* expresses the ambitions of the CA Group, which operates based on a Customer-focused universal banking model, to create social usefulness, assist the Communities in large transformations and to further strengthen its role as a reliable partner of choice for its customers in sustainable and inclusive development.

The *Projet du Groupe* rests of three pillars: the *Projet Client* to serve its customers aiming at excellence in relationships, the *Projet Humain* to act with individual responsibility while being always close to its own workforce in a relationship of trust, the *Projet Sociétal* to act in the interest of all through unwavering commitment to sustainability.

In November 2025, Crédit Agricole S.A. announced its new Medium Term Plan, "ACT 2028", continuing to be true to its *Raison d'être* and to the strategy and commitments set with the Group's *Projet Sociétal*.

The entire system, globally, is called upon to address the global warming challenge, to adapt and contain the effects of climate change and its ecological, social, economic and geopolitical consequences. The production and consumption models are being strongly questioned, because a new system of growth that is sustainable and with net zero GHG emission growth must be built. The "Net Zero 2050" target is a milestone in the trajectory that must be followed globally, so that by the year 2100, the world's average surface temperature will have risen to no more than 1.5C warmer than pre-industrial levels. In this context, financial institutions are called upon to give their contribution in supporting the big transformations that are required in order to combat climate change and, partly, to adapt to it.

Fight against climate change is part of the *Projet Sociétal* and expresses the environmental responsibility of the CA Group, which has been a pioneer in climate action initiatives and has joined then since the very beginning: in 2003 the Equator Principles and the Global Compact of the United Nations, in 2008 the Climate Principles, in 2016 the Science-Based Initiative, in 2019 the Principles for Responsible Banking, in 2021 the Principles for Responsible Investment, in 2021 the Principles for Sustainable Insurance. It was a co-founder of the *Green Bonds Principles* and now is a world leader in green bonds. In 2021 and 2022 it joined the *Net Zero Banking Alliance*¹, *Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative*, *Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance*, *Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero* (GFANZ). In 2025, also subsequent to the strategic developments in the Net Zero alliances, the CA Group reasserted its commitment to pursuing the set climate objectives.

Within its *Projet Sociétal* the CA Group has set its *Climate Change Policy*, steadily implementing it with its *Destination 2050 Climate Transition Plan*, being progressively embedded in the general strategy and business model. With the *Transition Plan*, the CA Group has committed to contributing to the achievement of carbon neutrality by 2050 and to supporting its customers in their environmental transition. The policies and directions apply to the operational footprint of the CA Group, as well as to the footprint of the main operations carried out by Crédit Agricole companies worldwide, i.e. banking and lending, investments, asset management and insurance services.

¹ In October 2025 the Net Zero Banking Alliance addressed a strategic change the results of which will stabilize within a period between 6 months and 1 year. The initiative's present model reasserts the value of the coalition for methodological purposes and to set good practices for the measurement of financed emissions.

The commitment to climate made by the CA Group in its Climate Transition Plan rests on the main axes listed below:

- Achievement of Net Zero targets in line with science-based carbon footprint reduction trajectories in 10 priority sectors, which have been selected based on their climate impact, which account for about 60% of the CA Group's consolidated loans and over 75% of global GHG emissions;
- Setting Net Zero and intermediate targets to reduce the carbon footprint associated with its operating activities and its assets;
- Sector policies to guide the investing, asset management and lending activities carried out by the various companies of the Group;
- Commercial policies to assist its customers in their ecological and energy transition;
- System to manage climate-related and environmental risks, which integrates decarbonization targets;
- Designing the actions to support individuals and businesses in adapting to climate change.

The CA Group is evolving its business model in order to pursue its climate strategy through projects having significant industrial scope, including:

- The incorporation of Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies, a company providing advisory and financing services for renewable energy projects and for energy production and marketing;
- The go-live of the CARBIOZ platform to market "Low-carbon Label" certificates.

The "ACT 2028" new Plan sets the direction lines for the next strategic cycle, steering the Group's ambition towards strengthening its role positioning in the sustainable transition economy, reasserting its Net Zero orientation and trajectory and its commitment to supporting the transformation of production and consumption models. In this context, the Group intends to integrate sustainability structurally into its business model in order to provide support to the main environmental transformation and value creation for its customers and society. The Climate Transition Plan, which was enriched in 2025 within the work on the 2026-2028 Medium-Term Plan of Crédit Agricole S.A., is based on three complementary axes:

- Massive injection of loans and investments in renewable energy, in low-carbon infrastructure, in clean technologies and in energy efficiency enhancement projects;
- Assistance to its customers in transitions associated with climate change;
- Continuing to reduce financing of fossil energy.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group's commitment to climate

The Medium Term Plan - from the *Projet Sociétal* to "ACT 2028"

Sustainability is a core component of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group's strategy, which hinges on the universal bank model to serve its customers and to support the economies in the regions where it operates to assist the Communities in the big environmental and social transformation underway or about to start.

The *Projet Sociétal* is a pillar of the Medium-Term Plan of the CAI Group, whose ambitions have been reasserted also in the "ACT 2028" new Plan, consistently with the setting adopted by the Crédit Agricole Group and setting three lines of action:

- Actions for the transition to a low-carbon economy;
- Initiatives generating positive impacts on the regions in order to strengthen social inclusion and cohesion;
- Support to the transition of the production systems in the agri-food chain.

The energy transition and decarbonization specific scopes are held as priorities and the policies and actions deployed by the CAI Group in 2025 are reported in the paragraphs below. For reporting on the social inclusion and cohesion scope, which is just as material, please see section S3.

Consistently with the Parent Company's strategic directions, Crédit Agricole Italia has prepared to implement "ACT 2028" in accordance with the local specificities pursuing the objective of strengthening its position as a universal bank of choice, through a model informed by responsibility to people and sustainability.

Under the Plan to 2028, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group intends to enhance the main ESG drivers focusing on the transition needs of its Retail banking, SME and Corporate banking customers.

Specifically the Plan provides for:

- Development in loans for green buildings in the next three years, targeting a 30% share of loans financing the purchase of high energy efficiency homes and energy efficiency upgrading works;
- Enhancement of advisory services and transition lending, supporting its corporate customers along the value chain, also through partnerships and ESG diagnosis platforms;
- Initiatives to support transition in the Agri-Food sector;

E1
ESRS2
SBM-1

- Growth in loans financing renewable energy and self-production and self-consumption solutions, with over 1 billion in loans originated over the MTP time horizon to corporates and individuals;
- Reinforcement of the solutions to cover climate-related and catastrophe risks;
- Adoption of enabling tools, designed to integrate ESG factors in a more and more structured manner into the Bank's processes and applications.

The Sustainability Plan

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SBM-1

The CAI Group implements the climate strategy set by the Parent Company CA.sa in the Italian context, considering Italy's social and economic characteristics and the physiological needs to recalibrate the objectives in accordance with the specificities of its climate, regions and domestic legislation and regulations.

The CAI Group's ESG positioning provides for the start of actions to support transition in the various ESG scopes, with special regard to the energy transition and to supporting the regions in order to strengthen social inclusion and cohesion.

To implement the *Projet Sociétal*, on a yearly basis, the *Sustainability Plan* is adopted, which comprises projects and actions aimed at achieving the set environmental and social objectives. The Sustainability Plan provides for cross-cutting and extensive actions, in order to integrate ESG factors in its work processes, to ensure that climate-related risk are managed, to properly comply with the Regulator's requests and, at the same time, to guide the evolution of the CAI Group's business model in order to boost sustainability-related business.

As in 2024, also in the reporting year a Sustainability Plan was designed and rolled out, which is structured on four work directions covering all the ESG scopes; having regard to the environmental scope, a significant part focuses on climate change and adaptation thereto:

- **Policy Plan** i.e. the adoption of corporate policies on sustainability matters to express the CAI Group's strategic positioning, including the policies on or relating to decarbonization matters;
- **Transformation projects**, i.e. the projects aimed at integrating ESG factors in the work processes and IT systems, especially as regards the ambitions to reduce the carbon footprint from its operating activities and business-in-force portfolios;
- **ESG Business development**, i.e. activities aimed at constructing an ESG commercial offering, especially transition lending, with evolution in the lending process to reduce financed emissions;
- **Ongoing ESG initiatives**, the scope comprising the day-by-day activities carried out by the various corporate functions to achieve ESG objectives directly assigned to them.

The governance system

To implement the *Projet Sociétal*, the *new 2026-2028 Medium Term Plan* and the Sustainability Plan, CAI's Board of Directors set up a strong ESG governance system. As ESG factors are relevant to all the dimensions of the banking business, the CAI Group has adopted an ESG Governance structure that implies awareness and oversight by all levels in the organization and cross-cutting involvement of all corporate functions, with throughout dissemination of the sustainability culture all the way to operational levels. For a description of the governance system, please see ESRS2 GOV-1 DP22.

Having specific regard to the policies and actions to mitigate climate change and adapt to it, the governance system is based on:

- Crédit Agricole Italia's active participation in the strategic committees of Crédit Agricole S.A., and namely:
 - *Comité des Directions de l'Engagement Sociétal*, which prepares proposals on decarbonization policies for the CA Group, and promotes, monitors and coordinates the implementation of the strategies set at an international level;
 - *Comité Sponsor Net Zéro et CSRD* which discusses on and sets the strategic plans for decarbonization, validates the Net Zero policies to be submitted to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s bodies and to be then disseminated throughout the CA Group, and validates the Net Zero trajectories and actions at a sector-specific level.
- Development of decision-making processes at the highest level of CAI's governance bodies and management, and namely:
 - The Board of Directors approves the policies on climate matters and the Sustainability Plan and oversees, on a yearly basis, the progress in the actions aimed at contributing to the reduction in the environmental impacts generated by the Bank and by the customers it finances, thus also contributing to the CA Group's *Climate Transition Plan*;
 - The Sustainable Development Board Committee validates the policies to be submitted to the Board of Directors on ESG matters, including climate change and decarbonization actions;
 - The ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee prepares proposals for the adoption of policies and

regulations, including on decarbonization, oversees, at a management level, the implementation of the climate-related policies, validates the qualitative and/or quantitative objectives and the actions to reduce GHG emissions;

- The ESG and Sustainability Function coordinates the implementation of the projects and actions under the CAI Group's Sustainability Plan, including those aimed at decarbonization and at contributing to the CA Group's *Climate Transition Plan* from a Net Zero perspective.

The fight against climate change is core in the CAI Group's strategy: to this end its remuneration policies establish that, in the MbO schemes for the top management, performances be measured with criteria that take into account the contribution to the actions to reduce the direct or indirect carbon footprint throughout the value chain.

For information in this regard, please see ESRS2 GOV-3 DP29 and S1-1 MDR-P DP19.

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ESRS2
GOV-3

The contribution to the Crédit Agricole Group's Climate Transition Plan

As an integral part of the Crédit Agricole Group, the CAI Group operates under the new *Medium Term Plan* and the *Projet Sociétal* of the Parent Company, ensuring full consistency of its sustainability initiatives with the *Destination 2050 Climate Transition Plan* of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The actions provided for by the CAI Group's Sustainability Plan contribute in a structured manner to the achievement of the decarbonization strategic objectives.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Climate Transition Plan applies to the whole perimeter of the Crédit Agricole Group, including the CAI Group, whose sustainability information and figures are consolidated and reported in the Parent Company's *Rapport de durabilité*. In this context, the CAI Group actively participates in the transition planning process through the implementation of strategic measures and risk management tools aimed at ensuring its business model robustness and preparation for transition towards an economy that is more sustainable and resilient from a climate and environmental standpoint.

The path the CAI Group has started on is based on progressive integration of ESG risks – especially environmental transition risks and physical risks – in its strategic planning and risk management processes. These activities take into account different scenarios, including those featuring an increase in physical risk intensity or disorderly transition dynamics, in order to understand the potential impact of these factors on the CAI Group's strategy, portfolios and main business lines.

Within this process, the CAI Group is developing and documenting a transition planning structured framework that includes approaches, reference assumptions, assessment criteria, strategic objectives and short-, medium- and long-term actions. The perimeter of the adopted analyses and measures covers climate-related risks and progressively extends to the other material ESG scopes consistently with the nature, size and complexity of the Group's activities.

The pursued strategic objectives aim at reinforcing over time the business model resilience to ESG risks, ensuring the consistency of the activities, portfolios and revenue sources with the transition path of the Crédit Agricole Group. In this scope, in-depth assessments are underway to define progressively quantitative objectives and monitoring metrics, whereby the exposure to ESG risks and progress to decarbonization targets will be measured, also as regards specific portfolios, sectors, asset classes and technologies.

Besides the consolidated strategic initiatives and projects, the CAI Group started on a path to the implementation of its climate change mitigation and adaptation thereto also at a local level, integrating the actions already underway into an organic framework that is compliant with the regulator's expectations.

Climate change is a material topic for the Crédit Agricole Italia Group for the cases listed below, to which impacts, risks or opportunities are linked:

- Management of GHG emissions associated with operations and owned assets, i.e. the carbon footprint from Scope 1, 2 and 3 own emissions upstream in the value chain;
- Financing of GHG emissions associated with lending to customers, i.e. Scope 3 indirect carbon footprint downstream in the value chain (loan portfolio);
- Own investments in financial assets to which GHG emission can be attributed, i.e. Scope 3 indirect carbon footprint downstream in the value chain (security portfolio);
- Customers' investments in assets to which GHG emission can be attributed, i.e. Scope 3 indirect carbon footprint downstream in the value chain (wealth management portfolio).

It is also worth noting that, as typically occurs for banks, the main component of GHG emissions regards Scope 3 downstream, i.e. loan and financial asset portfolios. Considering that the EFRAG framework does not contain any sector-specific reporting standards and no indication is given by the *Sector-Agnostic Standards* on how to set the *transition plan* of a credit institution, it is believed that the logical choice is to made reference to the *Climate Transition Plan* of Crédit Agricole S.A., which embeds all the elements and requirements under the ESRS and under the *Implementation Guidance on Transition Plan for Climate Change Mitigation*.

The main scopes of GBCAI contribution to the implementation of the *Climate Transition Plan* of the Crédit Agricole Group are stated by making specific reference to CAI in the *Rapport de durabilité* of Crédit Agricole

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DP17

S.A., which consolidates all the entities in the perimeter, which operate worldwide. Specifically, the scopes of GBCAI contribution to the implementation of the *Climate Transition Plan* of the CA Group, through reporting to CA.sa and data exchange systems for consolidation purposes, are the following:

- **Operating footprint** (CA Group policies and data exchange through the *Greenway* platform);
- **Investments and allocation of proprietary finance** (CA Group's policies and monitoring of the portfolio risk profiles);
- **Loans to customers:**
 - GBCAI's commitment to reducing its footprint in the Commercial Real Estate segment setting a specific Net Zero trajectory;
 - Effect of reducing its carbon footprint in the medium term for the loan portfolio clusters belonging to sensitive sectors covered by *Politiques Sectorielles* (sector policies) of the CA Group being progressively implemented in Italy by GBCAI;
 - Effect of reducing the carbon footprint in the medium term of the loan portfolio, regarding the exposures to customers assisted with loans for transition;
 - Distribution of products or services for adaptation to climate change and/or financing of actions for adaptation to climate change.

The CAI Group implements the climate strategy set by the Parent Company in the Italian context in accordance with the specific features of the Italian economic system and the physiological needs to recalibrate the directions based on Italy's energy mix. To that effect, the planning and definition of strategic objectives must consider, in an integrated view, the national energy-climate picture and of the EU 2030 targets, assessing the as-is installed capacity from renewable sources, the degree of maturity of the legislation and regulatory framework, the main incentive mechanisms, generation costs and the economic-financial feasibility of the technologies.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model

Identification of material risks

In the last few years, the European Central Bank has increasingly focused on climate-related and environmental risks, pointing out their potential impacts on the EU's financial stability and economy. This is why it has set measures regarding both the management of risks to financial stability and the transition to a sustainable economic system.

Consistently with this stance, the Authority designed an action framework aimed at ensuring that the European financial system is resilient to climate-related risks, such as the intensification of extreme weather events, energy inefficiency and transition risks associated with the adoption of more stringent climate policies. The development in the applicable legislation and regulations marked a milestone in 2020, with the inclusion of climate factors in the prudential supervision processes. This milestone materialized in the publication of the "Guide on climate-related and environmental risks", which sets out the 13 Supervisory expectations for Significant Institutions.

Later on, the "Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks" issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA) formalized the recommendation that institutions incorporate environmental, social and governance factors in the formulation and implementation of their business strategies and risk management and governance systems. This approach materializes in the definition of structured transition paths, aimed at ensuring the resilience of the business model, consistently in operational and financial terms with the climate neutrality targets and the EU prudential requirements.

In this context and in compliance with the EU legislation and regulations, the CAI Group has been progressively implementing projects aimed at aligning its strategic planning, risk management and business development with the recommendations. Thanks to these activities, ESG dimensions are integrated in the CAI Group's business model and decision-making processes, ensuring consistency with the strategic vision and the climate transition plan set by the Parent Company.

To that effect, amongst the various activities carried out to embed climate-related and environmental risks into its Risk Management framework, the CAI Group has updated its risk mapping classifying climate-related and environmental risks as material.

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DP18
ESRS2
SBM-3

OTHER RISKS	ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS They are risk factors that affect the main risks (credit risk, market risk, etc.), resulting from the CAI Group's exposures to counterparties or activities the assessment of which may be affected by:	Physical risk: financial effects of climate change (especially an increase in extreme weather events and progressive change in climate) and environmental degradation (such as air, water and soil pollution, water stress, loss of biodiversity and deforestation).
		Transition risk: financial losses that an institution may incur, directly or indirectly, because of the process to adapt to a low-carbon and more environmentally sustainable economy.

Through the Double Materiality Assessment, the CAI Group has identified material risks associated with climate change and affecting traditional banking risks. Those risks are represented as material in the table below:

Type of risk associated with Climate Change				
Credit risk for the CAI Group associated with the exposure to:	Credit	Downstream	Both and risk	physical transition
- Counterparties affected by climate-related physical risks (properties pledged as collateral, registered offices or operational headquarters); - Sectors affected by transition constraints that may alter the financial balance and solvency of counterparties or of customers (developments in the applicable legislation and regulations, in the market and technologies to a low-carbon economy)				
Risk of decrease in the CAI Group's profitability resulting from the necessary investments to decarbonize its activities and to improve its direct carbon footprint	Financial	Downstream	Both and risk	physical transition
Risk of operational losses incurred by the CAI Group associated with exposure to climate-related physical risks, especially on owned assets that may be affected by weather events (damage to real estate properties, impacts on business continuity, damages to customers or to their assets, alterations in the service to customers and impacts on revenues)	Operational	Own Operations		Physical risk
Risk of possible impact on liquidity buffers, subsequent to outflows from current accounts, credit lines and/or deposits of customers because of climate-related physical events	Liquidity	Downstream		Physical risk
Risk of changes in market expectations, price volatility and impairment of assets subsequent to climate-related events	Market	Downstream	Both and risk	physical transition
Reputational risks for the CAI Group associated with financial support provided to customers that have not started their environmental transition	Legal/Reputational	Downstream	Both and risk	physical transition

To examine the physical risks that may affect the business performance, the CAI Group is going to embed the climate-related and environmental risk assessment model and has implemented the model given below for acute and chronic risks (the 28 physical risks provided for by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, Appendix A):

#	Risk type	Risk description	Baseline/ Scenario
1	Chronic Physical Risks	Change in temperature (air, freshwater, seawater)	Scenario
2	Chronic Physical Risks	Permafrost thawing	Baseline
3	Chronic Physical Risks	Heat stress	Baseline
4	Chronic Physical Risks	Change in wind patterns	Scenario
5	Chronic Physical Risks	Change in the patterns and types of precipitations (rain, hail, snow/ice)	Scenario
6	Chronic Physical Risks	Sea level rise	Scenario
7	Chronic Physical Risks	Water stress	Baseline
8	Chronic Physical Risks	Soil erosion	Baseline
9	Chronic Physical Risks	Coastal erosion	Baseline
10	Chronic Physical Risks	Soil degradation	Baseline
11	Chronic Physical Risks	Temperature variability	Scenario
12	Chronic Physical Risks	Hydrological or precipitation variability	Scenario
13	Chronic Physical Risks	Ocean acidification	Baseline
14	Chronic Physical Risks	Saltwater intrusion	Baseline
15	Chronic Physical Risks	Subsidence	Baseline
16	Chronic Physical Risks	Solifluction	Baseline
17	Acute Physical Risks	Heatwave	Baseline
18	Acute Physical Risks	Cold wave/frost	Baseline
19	Acute Physical Risks	Wildfire	Baseline
20	Acute Physical Risks	Tornado	Baseline
21	Acute Physical Risks	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon	Baseline
22	Acute Physical Risks	Storm (including snow, dust or sand storms)	Baseline
23	Acute Physical Risks	Drought	Baseline
24	Acute Physical Risks	Strong precipitations (rain, hail, snow/ice)	Baseline
25	Acute Physical Risks	Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)	Baseline
26	Acute Physical Risks	Landslide	Baseline
27	Acute Physical Risks	Glacial lake outburst	Baseline
28	Acute Physical Risks	Avalanche	Baseline

Transition risk was assessed with the SASB (*Sustainability Accounting Standards Board*) framework; SASB is a non-profit organization, whose mission is to develop specific standards and indicators to guide the disclosure of sustainability information that is financially material. The SASB standards identify a subset of 26 environmental, social and governance issues that are the most material in terms of impact on financial performances in each one of the 11 sectors identified, in their turn subdivided into 77 specific industries. Based on the presence of individual issues on several industries, the issues published by SASB were weighted, assigning weights from 1 to 5 in accordance with the disclosure topic content, and contextualized on the affected industries.

Framework of ESG controls on products and processes

The Permanent Controls Plans, the outcomes of which are periodically reported, are prepared mainly considering the controls identified based on the CAI Group's operational processes and risks, regulatory needs and the requests made by the Parent Company CA.sa.

These controls have the purpose to implement operationally the guidelines set out in the Policy on the Permanent Controls System of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group in order to specify better the processes and activities that are consistent with proper adoption of the corporate rules and policies.

In 2025 the Risk Management Function intensified the activity to map first- and second-level Controls (first and second line of defence) on ESG products, enriching the Permanent Controls framework in force since 2024.

On a set basis, which may be monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly, the Risk Management Function performs the control session for the period, which are consistent with the respective Controls Plans. In accordance with the Internal Controls framework, assessments are performed by the first or second line of defence and may concern the whole perimeter of operations (exhaustive control) or only a part of the perimeter (sample control). The outcomes of the controls extracted from the applications are analyzed by the second-level specialist functions in order to detect any issues or need for improvement.

The outcomes are periodically reported, at set frequencies, to the Risk and Internal Control Committee and to the Parent Company in order for results to be monitored and mitigation plans to be deployed in case of unfavourable outcomes.

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DP19
ESRS2
SBM-3

Financial Materiality Assessment

In 2025 the CAI Group conducted its financial materiality assessment (known as Heatmap) of Environmental risks, in order to understand their potential impacts on the bank's traditional risks: credit risk, reputational risk, liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk and strategic risk. Through the assessment the materiality of these risks can be quantified and monitored over time, and, therefore, it is a control and governance tool.

Having regard to the applicable legislation and regulations, the Financial Materiality Assessment (FMA) falls both within the requirements under the ECB expectations on climate-related and environmental risks, and within the Double Materiality Assessment required by the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive.

The adopted approach is based on the **HEV Model** (Hazard, Exposure and Vulnerability), developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as a reference framework for systematic and integrated assessment of those risks. With this model, the probability of occurrence of Environmental events, the level of exposure of the institution's assets and activities to those events, as well as their vulnerability in addressing the consequences, using the following components:

- **Hazard:** the probability of occurrence of an adverse climate or environmental event (for example, flood, heatwave, changes in the applicable legislation and regulations). It is a qualitative analysis variable that is "external" to the Bank, applying to all credit institutions with the same business model and geographical coverage;
- **Exposure:** the degree of exposure of the firm or its assets to that event, i.e. how much and which part may potentially be hit. It is a qualitative-quantitative analysis variable that is "internal" with a twofold dimension, i.e. static (referring to as-is business and activities) and dynamic (regarding planning and future evolutionary scenarios);
- **Vulnerability:** the ability of the firm or of the asset to withstand or adapt to the event, i.e. how susceptible it is to suffering damage. It is a qualitative analysis variable that is "internal" to the Bank.

Vulnerabilities and exposure are dynamic components that vary on time and space scales and depend, for example, on the following factors: economic, social, geographical, institutional, governance and environmental. Although climate and environmental events are often considered the cause of the risk occurrence, vulnerability and exposure are the main determinants.

Exposure is a necessary but not sufficient condition for risk occurrence: indeed, an entity may be exposed to risk without being actually vulnerable if it has adequate means or has adopted effective mitigation measures. Conversely, in order for an entity to be vulnerable to a risk, its exposure to it is a necessary condition.

As it combines these three key dimensions, the HEV approach gives a complete and operational representation of climate-related and environmental risks, facilitating their integration in decision-making processes and in risk management. This approach is an essential element to ensure alignment with the international best practices and with regulatory requirements on sustainability and ESG risk management.

E1-1
DP19
ESRS2
SBM-3

The model implementation comprises two main steps:

1. The identification of Environmental risk drivers and the relevant transmission channels, which is used, in its turn, to identify how these risks may occur on the Bank's traditional risk categories.

Specifically, the Environmental risk drivers used in the materiality assessment are the following:

- **Physical risk**, classified either as acute - i.e. risk events that depend on the occurrence of extreme environmental phenomena (flood, landslide, tsunami, etc.) associated with climate change as it increases their intensity and frequency - or as chronic - i.e. risk determined by climate event that arise progressively (temperature increase, sea level rise, water stress, etc.);
- **Transition risk**, which comprises decisions made by competent authorities (executive, legislative, regulatory and judicial), market evolution, technological evolution, contractual obligation and environmental commitment.

The main transmission channels identified for each category of risk to which the CAI Group is exposed are outlined below:

Macro-categories	Physical Risk (acute and chronic)
Credit Risk	• Material damage to real estate assets pledged as collateral and significant reduction in their value. • Financed counterparties becoming gone concerns, especially those that are most vulnerable to climate change (e.g. agri-food sector players). • Increase in public expenditure, increase in costs for the State and lower possibilities to access the debt market, with direct effects on credit risk increase for banks.
Reputational Risk	• Negative repercussions on the market share and business continuity, with potential loss of value of its shares and bonds, with consequent negative repercussions on the Bank's image.
Liquidity Risk	• Damage to the infrastructure owned by the Bank with consequent decrease in its liquidity buffers. • Possible decrease in liquidity on current accounts and larger use of credit lines by households and businesses as, being hit by physical events, they need to pay for restoration and repair works. • While acute physical risks are unforeseeable and high-intensity, chronic physical risks occur over a medium/long-term time horizon: this is why, chronic risks may entail lower risk to liquidity than acute risks
Operational Risk	• Repercussions on the Bank's operations (impossibility to use corporate facilities). • Potential indirect effect on operational risk if , for example, critical providers are hit and therefore unable to provide their services.
Strategic Risk	Potential impact on strategic risk, mainly indirectly through other related risks due to the absence of: • Appropriate measures to adapt its operational facilities to physical risks (operational risk); • Actions to manage and control these risks and clear climate change mitigation targets, with consequent loss of competitiveness and of trust in the market (reputational risk); • Appropriate assessment of physical risks associated with its financed counterparties with consequent impairment of the loan portfolio (credit risk).
Market Risk	• For the Bank's activities, the impact of transition risks on market risk is deemed not material considering the fact that Crédit Agricole Italia does not engage in proprietary trading on financial markets and that the CAI Group's Banking Book consists mainly of Government Securities, which are generally considered less exposed to climate-related and environmental risks than the other asset classes.

Macro-categories	Transition Risk
Credit Risk	• Increase in non-performing loans in the Bank's portfolio as a consequence of the insolvency or downgrading of financed counterparties that have to bear sudden and considerable costs to upgrade their production processes, to operate in lower productivity and/or liquidity conditions and to bear large investments to comply with more stringent applicable legislation and regulations.
Reputational Risk	Reputational risk may occur in terms of: • Direct impact, in case GBCAI fails to honour its ESG commitments; • Indirect impact, in case of penalties and/or scandals involving financed counterparties, with consequent potential loss of trust and decrease in the demand for ESG financial products.
Liquidity Risk	Indirect impact on the bank's liquidity generated by: • Potential impact on the profitability of financed corporates due to the entry into force of tax policies aimed at promoting environmental sustainability, with consequent increase in the Bank's inability to lend/invest; • Failure by the Bank to honour its commitments, which may increase investors' and depositors' mistrust with consequent increase in the cost of funding o cash outflows.
Operational Risk	Potential increase in operational losses, penalties and disputes for the bank in case of: • Involvement in environmental disputes; • Increase in errors, system malfunctioning or shortcomings in data quality subsequent to investments in research and development and upgrading of internal processes, ESG data collection and reporting.
Strategic Risk	Potential indirect impact on strategic risk as the result of: • Credit risk: prohibition of some activities or modification thereto may entail an increase in costs or lower profitability for financed corporate customers, with special regard to counterparties operating in sectors that are most exposed to transition risk; • Reputational risk: possible penalties imposed on the Bank as a result of failure to comply with its ESG transparency obligations, failure to manage/poor management of climate-related risks or having financed corporate counterparties that are not compliant with the applicable legislation and regulations, with consequent loss of competitiveness, loss of revenues and decline in the business. Potential indirect impact on strategic risk in terms of: • Decline in the business and consequent loss of revenues, followed by the prohibition to finance some activities having high impacts on climate change, which are currently financed and deemed profitable; • Loss of competitiveness if the Bank cannot identify the counterparties/sectors that are the most exposed to the risk of new taxes.
Market Risk	For the Bank's activities, the impact of transition risks on market risk is deemed not material considering the fact that Crédit Agricole Italia does not engage in proprietary trading on financial markets and that the CAI Group's Banking Book consists mainly of Government Securities, which are generally considered less exposed to climate-related and environmental risks than the other asset classes.

2. Phase of assessment of the materiality of the impacts of environmental risks on each traditional risk category, through qualitative and, where possible, quantitative analyses, in accordance with the data and methods available to date.

Financial Materiality Assessment conclusions and outcomes

Based on the analyses performed, the CAI Group believes that:

- **Credit Risk:** is the traditional risk category that is most impacted by environmental risk factors and features the highest materiality levels. Specifically, the impact of physical risks on the credit risk category has been assessed as high in relation to acute physical risks and medium in relation to chronic physical risks. Having regard to transition risk, the materiality of nearly all risk drivers has been assessed as medium, except for the “Decisions made by Authorities” driver, whose materiality has conversely assessed as high given the present uncertainty in the applicable legislation and regulations (in this scope, risk mitigation does not depend exclusively on the actions deployed by the CAI Group and/or by its counterparties, but also on policy makers’ decisions);
- **Reputational Risk:** for the time being, the impact of physical and transition risks on the reputational risk category has been assessed as low, the CAI group has never been involved in any court trials/disputes associated with sustainability topics and, at the same time, has started progressive integration of climate-related and environmental risk factors in its internal processes. The materiality of the “Decisions made by Authorities” and “Technological Evolution” drivers has been assessed as higher than that of the other transition risk factors, given that they depend on components and factors mostly external to the CAI Group;
- **Liquidity Risk:** based on the qualitative analysis performed, for the time being liquidity risk has not been assessed as a material risk category having regard to the impact generated by physical and transition risks: potential impacts are mostly indirect effects of other traditional risk categories, which, if effectively managed, can facilitate the mitigation of the effects. Having specific regard to physical risk, no impacts have been found to date on liquidity buffers resulting from climate-related and environmental risks;
- **Operational Risk:** having regard to physical and pollution risk drivers, the operational risk materiality can be deemed low, given the very modest amount of operational losses associated with events linked to these drivers vs. the other risk drivers it has been assessed as not material because the CAI Group has in place effective controls to mitigate these risks;
- **Strategic Risk:** the impact of climate-related and environmental risk on strategic risk is mostly indirect, i.e. it occurs through other related risk categories (such as reputational and credit risks). Physical and transition risks on the strategic risk category have been assessed as having low materiality/not material, given that, at present, the measures adopted by the CAI Group to mitigate credit risk and reputational risk can be deemed fit to manage any negative repercussions on strategic risk generated from those events. Specifically, considering the legislation and regulatory framework and the social context in which the CAI Group operates, higher attention is given to the “Decisions made by Authorities”, “Market Evolution”, “Technological Evolution” and “Contractual Obligations” drivers because these factors are external to the Bank;
- **Market Risk:** the CAI Group has assessed the impact of physical and transition risks on market risk as not material for the Bank’s activities, considering the fact that Crédit Agricole Italia does not engage in proprietary trading on financial markets and that the CAI Group’s Banking Book consists mainly of Government Securities, which are generally considered less exposed to climate-related and environmental risks than the other asset classes.

Worth mentioning is that, in line with the evolutions in the applicable legislation and regulations, the CAI Group will continue to develop its analysis even further within the scope of the wider process to reinforce its risk management framework.

Climate stress test

In Q4 2024 the Crédit Agricole Group conducted a climate stress test internal exercise based on data collected within the “Fit-for-55” programme. The exercise involved also the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group and was the first significant step on a structured path towards the development of an organic framework for climate stress tests, in accordance with regulatory expectations and with the guidelines set at the Group level. In 2025 consistently with the methodological instructions given by the Crédit Agricole Group, Crédit Agricole Italia started the updating of the climate stress testing methods, with special regard to the models to predict the evolution in the loan portfolio in terms of probability of default and migration between rating grades. By way of example, some of the several actions driving evolution are the overcoming of the absorbing state of default assumption, with modeling of the exposures going back to a performing status to represent the loan dynamics in a more realistic manner.

Furthermore, the forecast models have also been enriched with macroeconomic variables that are more related to climate risks, alongside the traditional sectoral variables, such as the added value of the relevant economic sector. This methodological evolution aims at strengthening the models’ ability to catch the differential effects of climate risk factors on the various production sectors and on the risk profiles of counterparties. The path to develop climate stress test methods will go on, within a constant fine-tuning process, aimed at increasing the analysis granularity, the robustness of assumptions and the degree of integration of climate-related risks in the CAI Group’s decision-making and strategic planning processes.

ICAAP

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) is defined, coordinated and overseen by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole s.a., which ensures its methodological setting, application consistency and alignment with the regulatory and supervisory instructions and expectations. The Group's entities, including Crédit Agricole Italia, participate in the process in compliance with the methodological framework and guidelines defined centrally, contributing to the collection of information and to the implementation of the set methods and approaches.

Within the ICAAP scope, the CAI Group considers the evolution in the material risk factors from an integrated perspective, taking into account macroeconomic, regulatory and market dynamics. In this context, the progressively stronger and stronger integration of ESG factors and, especially, of environmental risks, is a key element in the evolution of the risk management and capital planning framework. From a forward-looking perspective, climate factors will be integrated in Pillar 2 credit risk assessment and in the stress test exercise conducted in the ICAAP scope, having special regard to the models forecasting the evolution in the loan portfolio in terms of probability of default migration between rating grades.

These developments are part of a path to progressive integration of climate-related risks into the risk management processes of the CAI Group and will be implemented gradually and consistently with the governance approaches, assumptions and controls defined by the Parent Company.

Business continuity

Within its business continuity framework, on a yearly basis the CAI Group updates the related document set and assessments, including, where necessary, also the scenarios related to impacts of climate-related physical risks or transition risks. That document set consists of the *Business Continuity Policy*, which lays down the approaches to ensure business continuity of critical processes, and of the *Business Continuity Plan*, which establishes the objectives, describes the procedures and identifies the resources to manage business continuity of the critical and systemically important business processes.

In case of occurrence of such extreme weather events as to prejudice CAI's ability to provide services to its customers, the Business Continuity Plan lays down solutions that are different for the Commercial Network (scenario featuring geographical unavailability of clusters of branches) and for the central facilities.

With the annual ICT Risk Self-Assessment exercise, scenarios regarding unintentional damage to the undertaking's physical IT resources are assessed (for example, accidents to movable and immovable assets, incidents, fire, damage to water, natural catastrophe). The Plan sets out the risk assessments regarding the buildings housing the headquarters and data centers.

On the branches, the analysis is on exogenous risks due to natural phenomena, such as seismic risk and hydrogeological risk. No single Business Continuity strategy can be devised that can address all the possible situations and cases, but rather different solutions must be prepared that can apply to the different types and extent of the events.

three solutions have been identified based on the time horizon to solution of the problem, which, in its turn, is based on the event type and extent:

- Support to be provided by central offices to manage accounting (for emergencies closed by the end of the day);
- Stepping in by twin branches (medium-term time horizon);
- Containers to be used as branches (long time horizon).

The business continuity solutions for the scenarios featuring unavailability of the premises and of own workers on staff at central offices can be grouped into two macro-categories, namely transferring the operations to other resources of the operational unit, or transferring the operations to other premises (including working from home or transfer to outsources).

These business continuity solutions are tested on a yearly basis within the Business Continuity testing plan.

Moreover, GBCAI has adopted a framework of organizational and technological safeguards to comply with the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA), manage ICT risks and ensure digital resilience and security.

FRAMEWORK OF MATERIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The assessment of climate-related material impacts, risks and opportunities

The double materiality assessment was carried out on the possible climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities. Based on the DMA, the impacts, risks and opportunities that were found material were those that:

- Are strictly connected with the business strategy in the logic described in the *Projet Sociétal* and in the “ACT 2028” Plan;
- Steer the business strategy and model in the logic described in the Sustainability Plan, which, in 2025, was implemented through targeted policies and actions.

E1
ESRS2
SBM-3
DP48

IRO	Type	Value Chain	Policy
Positive impact on climate change generated by the CAI Group's activities	Positive impact	Downstream: Customers	• ESG Governance Policy • Sustainability Plan • Net Zero Policies • Lending policies
Financial risks for the CAI Group associated with the exposure to climate-related physical risks	Risk	Downstream: Customers	• ESG Governance Policy • Business Continuity policy • Sustainability Plan
Financial risks for the CAI Group associated with the exposure of assets to climate-related transition risks	Risk	Downstream: Customers	• ESG Governance Policy • Sustainability Plan • Lending policies
Negative impact on climate change generated by the CAI Group's activities	Negative impact	Downstream: Customers	• ESG Governance Policy • Lending policies • Net Zero Policies • Policy on the environmental and social risk assessment committee • ESG Finance Policy
Reputational risks for the CAI Group associated with financial support provided to customers that have not started their environmental transition	Risk	Downstream: Customers	• Lending policies • Policy on the environmental and social risk assessment committee • Net Zero Policies • ESG Finance Policy
Financial opportunity for the CAI Group resulting from the development of products and/or services to support the environmental transition of customers and prospects	Opportunities	Downstream: Customers	• ESG Governance Policy • Policy to integrate sustainability factors in the investment advisory service
Negative impact due to failure to reduce GHG emissions and to insufficient support provided to customers in their environmental transition	Negative impact	Downstream: Customers	• Lending policies • ESG Governance Policy • Net Zero Policies • ESG Finance Policy • Policy on the environmental and social risk assessment committee
Negative impact generated by the CAI Group's operational footprint on climate	Negative impact	Upstream: Suppliers Own: Owned assets	• Climate Change Policy • Procurement Policy • Energy policy

IRO	Type	Value Chain	Policy
Risk of decrease in the CAI Group's profitability resulting from the necessary investments to decarbonize its activities and to improve its direct carbon footprint	Risk	Upstream: Suppliers Own: Owned assets	• Climate Change Policy • Procurement Policy • Energy policy
Financial opportunity to reduce energy expenses by monitoring the energy markets, operational control of technological plants and the identification of energy efficiency enhancement actions, with progressive decrease in energy from fossil sources	Opportunities	Upstream: Suppliers Own: Owned assets	• Climate Change Policy • Procurement Policy • Energy policy
Positive impact on the environment through the development of action plans regarding the CAI Group's direct operations	Positive impact	Upstream: Suppliers Own: Owned assets	• Climate Change Policy • Procurement Policy • Energy policy

INDIRECT CARBON FOOTPRINT POLICIES AND ACTIONS

The policies adopted and the actions deployed by the GBCAI for the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change having regard to its indirect carbon footprint, i.e. GHG emissions downstream the value chain and generated by customers or counterparties, or associated with the loan or investment portfolios.

Net zero policies and commitments of the Crédit Agricole Group

E1-2
MDR-P
DP25

In the scope of the *Destination 2050 – Notre plan de transition climat* Climate Transition Plan published on 1 August 2024, Crédit Agricole S.A. has set the targets of reduction of its indirect carbon footprint, with the objective of progressively reallocating the CA Group's loan and investment portfolios, consistently with the Paris Accord goals and with the reference scenarios, including that of the International Energy Agency (IEA), to contribute to the achievement of carbon neutrality by 2050.

In order to reach the set carbon footprint reduction targets downstream the value chain, the CA Group has designed decarbonization paths and plans, which are described in the *Rapport de durabilité* of Crédit Agricole S.A.. In 2025, also subsequent to the strategic developments in the Net Zero alliances, the CA Group reasserted its commitment to pursuing the set climate objectives and identified 10 priority sectors to operate on, while defining:

- Sector-specific action plans and related decarbonization levers;
- Targets in terms of GHG emission reduction by 2030 with the related decarbonization trajectories.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has set the targets for emission reduction with a science-based approach and using international calculation standards. The construction of the Net Zero trajectories and the underlying approaches are shared with the various entities of the CA Group, including the CAI Group, as they all contribute to the achievement of the targets on individual sectors in accordance with their business. The contributions given by all the entities are aggregated by CA.sa taking into account the national and regional specificities, the specificity of the each entity's business and leveraging on their specialist skills. Once having finalized the trajectories for each entity, Crédit Agricole S.A. consolidates them into a single trajectory at the international CA Group level, presenting that single trajectory for the entire Group (please, see the *Rapport de durabilité* of Crédit Agricole S.A.).

The sectors on which the CA Group has set Net Zero targets are given below, with a short outline of the action lines, which are more exhaustively described in the Sector Plans (please, see the relevant paragraph in the *Rapport de durabilité* of Crédit Agricole S.A.).

Oil and gas

- To discontinue loans intended to be used for unconventional hydrocarbons, extraction projects in the Arctic region, new projects for the extraction of fossil fuels, and to producers whose business consists exclusively in oil and gas exploration and production;
- To examine financial support provision to energy industry players on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with a regularly updated assessment and considering its commitments to transition;
- To give priority to customers that are strongly engaged in reducing their carbon footprint and that work as catalysts for the development of decarbonization solutions through the production of renewable energy, carbon capture and storage technologies and hydrogen production.

Electrical energy production

- To increase - to a significant extent - loans intended for renewable energy and exposures to low carbon energy, zeroing loans for steam coal by 2030 (EU and OECD) and by 2040 (rest of the world);
- To abandon selectively production units based on fossil fuels, completing the elimination of steam coal by 2030 (EU and OECD) and 2040 (rest of the world).

Automotive

- To promote the transition of individuals and businesses to more virtuous vehicles and sustainable mobility through schemes such as short- and long-term rental, social leases or innovative initiatives such as partnerships with new players in the EV segment (Agilauto, Agilauto-Sharing, Drivalia, etc.);
- To assist car makers in their path to electrification and transformation of their value chain;
- To finance new actors in the value chain, such as manufacturers of batteries and recharge solutions, makers of EVs only and to monitor closely automakers' trajectories in terms of carbon emissions.

Maritime Transport

- To assist customers in measuring the emissions from their fleets and in upgrading the fleets thanks to the development of a policy aimed at supporting the building of ships using sustainable fuels;
- To accelerate the decommissioning of the most polluting ships;
- To start a process to improve the method to calculate financed emissions, in accordance with the applicable regulations and the industry-specific standards.

Aviation

- To give priority to the financing of airplanes that are more efficient in terms of fuel consumption;
- To support the value chain of sustainable fuels, with constant dialogue with customers on sustainability matters.

Commercial real estate

- To finance the purchase or construction of high energy efficiency buildings;
- To finance the energy efficiency upgrading of buildings offering “turnkey” solutions;
- To place energy performance at the core of commercial offering and risk policies, developing all-in-one and turnkey solutions in order to facilitate energy management in all buildings;
- To constantly enrich the quality of the data on real estate properties in order to supplement the knowledge of the portfolio and customers’ efforts.

Residential real estate

- To finance the purchase or construction of high energy efficiency buildings;
- To make available tools and platforms to diagnose the property’s energy performance;
- To assist customers with a range of products and advisory services facilitating the renovation of properties with poor energy performances, also upon purchase;
- To design commercial and pricing policies that are different based on the property’s energy performance and aimed at facilitating renovation;
- To enrich constantly the quality of property data.

Cement

- To manage continuous dialogue with customers to encourage the decarbonization of activities;
- To meet customers’ needs for financing in order for them to achieve their decarbonization objectives (new infrastructure and electrification);
- To manage the cement portfolio, considering the CO₂ intensity targets set by customers and reallocating the portfolio by selecting the customers that prove the most virtuous and open to transition.

Steel

- To manage continuous dialogue with customers in order to assist them on their path to decarbonization;
- To support the development of projects based on low-emission steel manufacturing technologies;
- To reallocate the portfolio by selecting the customers that prove the most virtuous and open to transition.

Agriculture

- To assist agriculture sector players in their decarbonization process while also boosting food sovereignty;
- To boost support to farmers in their transition process: interacting with them in order to assess their maturity on transition and adaptation topics, assisting them in their practices with tailor-made tools, developing new products and services in favour of renewable energy at the farm level (agrivoltaics, photovoltaics).

To consult the Climate Transition Plan, please see the *Destination 2050 – Notre plan de transition climat* document, which can be found on the CA Group’s website.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's contribution to the Net Zero targets

GBCAI's Net Zero policies

E1-2
MDR-P
DP25

In accordance with the governance of the Net Zero strategy adopted at the CA Group level, the *Climate Transition Plan*, the objectives and targets, the decarbonization levers, the related actions and control mechanisms are set centrally by CA.sa. In this context, the entities of the CA Group, including GBCAI:

- Implement the overall directions set for the CA Group in the sector plans on the 10 economic sectors;
- Undertake specific decarbonization commitment, to different extent and in a different manner, on specific economic sectors.

GBCAI contributes to the *Climate Transition Plan* of the CA Group, progressively implementing the Net Zero policies in the Italian context in accordance with Italy's social and economic features, the national legislation and regulations governing transition and the announced evolution in the Italian energy mix, still strongly dependent on natural gas. Doing so, it can be ensured that the path is suitable to the Country's specificities and actions can be gradually deployed to assist businesses and households in their transition, combining the decarbonization targets with the need to remain competitive, to continue to support the economy and to maintain business relationships.

It is also to be considered that the international scenario features conflicting policies, some supporting the environmental transition, as the EU's one, and more isolationist ones, including the one adopted by the USA, with USA pulling out of the Green Deal and of the COP.

In this strongly polarized context, developing a decarbonization path is becoming increasingly difficult, as it cannot do without governmental policies, which should deploy incentives and tools in favour of households and businesses to drive the transition (for building renovation, energy production from renewable sources, electrical mobility, evolution in manufacturing plants).

In this scenario, within the CA Group's Net Zero targets, the GBCAI has undertaken the commitment to reduce the GHG emissions associated with the exposures in the loan portfolio classified as *Commercial Real Estate* (CRE) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. and the NZBA. In agreement with CA.sa, the target and the trajectory have been set in accordance with the Italian specificities to contribute to achieving the CA Group's target as stated in the *Climate Transition Plan* of 40% reduction by 2030, with baseline as at 2020 of 36.4 kgCO₂e/m²/y and target by 2030 of 22 kgCO₂e/m²/y.

The CRE Net Zero policy adopted by CAI Board of Directors defines the action levers intended to address the development in CRE lending, which cover three scopes: origination of new loans, loans for the upgrading of properties pledged as collateral for the existing exposures and data enrichment activities.

Consistently with the reinforcement of CA.sa's climate strategy and of the pillars of the 2026-2028 Medium Term Plan, in 2025 analyses started in order to broaden, within the Plan time horizon, the scope of GBCAI's engagement in the commitment taken by the CA Group on the priority sectors that are material for its decarbonization action.

Decarbonization actions on sensitive sectors

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DP28

Having regard to the Real Estate segments (residential and commercial), the actions aimed at contributing to the achievement of the CA Group's targets include:

- Support to financing for real estate units with high energy performances and lower emissions;
- Assistance to individuals and businesses with loans for the energy upgrading of properties in order to improve energy performances and reduce emissions;
- Strengthening the internal data collection processes (acquisition of Energy Performance certificates and data on the property);
- Differentiation of commercial offering, pricing policies, loan to value and, in general, of facilitation instruments, based on the real estate projects and on the emission intensity of the real estate assets;
- Evolution in the lending process with support given by the ESG and Sustainability Function in the assessment of the most material loan applications in the CRE segment, which may generate impacts on the CA Group's Net Zero targets.

Having specific regard to residential real estate, the GBCAI has designed an offering system that "natively" embeds ESG factors and making a spectrum of services and products available to its customers which are designed to assist them in purchasing their home and upgrade its energy performances:

- "Mutuo CA GreenBack" financing the purchase, building or renovation of the home with advantageous conditions for properties in energy efficiency class A or B;
- "Greenbees" advisory services and platforms to diagnose the property's energy performance and to design the upgrading or renovation process;
- "Turnkey" design and construction services for energy performance upgrading through partnerships with third-party companies.

A structured process to monitor results has been implemented in order to ensure constant and exhaustive control on the achievement of the set targets. This process comprises periodic iterations spread throughout the year. These control sessions have two purposes:

- To monitor performance progress vs. the set targets;
- To be used to prepare annual reports and actuals.

The monitoring phase consists in systematic comparison between the reported performance and key parameters, such as: the starting baseline, the target to be achieved, the benchmark curve specific for each sector. The goal of this analysis is to quantify without delay any deviations from the set trajectory. If necessary, meetings for in-depth assessment are called. At these meetings, the business functions are called on to share and address proposals for corrective actions and initiatives, thus ensuring the achievement of the set objectives.

Corporate Social Responsibility in the Crédit Agricole Group's sector policies

The CA Group's *Politiques Sectorielles* and commitment to the climate

To implement the Medium-Term Plan, which covers environmental and social scopes, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has set and keeps constantly up to date its *Politiques Sectorielles*, sector policies that establish the directions to carry out its banking and financial activities in accordance with CSR – Corporate Social Responsibility principles.

The Sector Policies are published on the CA Group's institutional website and cover various sustainability scopes, addressing the challenges associated with respect for human rights, social issues and protection of the environment, including the fight against climate change.

The Sector Policies that are strictly connected with climate change topics directly concern sensitive sectors: energy (oil and gas, steam coal, electricity), extractive industries (mines and metals), constructions (transport infrastructures), transport (road transport), agriculture and forestry (deforestation and ecosystem conversion). These policies - which govern lending, investing, asset management and insurance activities - are regularly updated to align financial operations with the long-term sustainability objectives set by Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Sector Policies are implemented by the CA Group's entities in whole or in part, and in a different manner in accordance with their respective business and with their respective corporate and geographical specificities.

The Sector Policies can be consulted in section *Nos Politiques Sectorielles* of the CA Group's website.

E1-2
MDR-P
DP25

Adoption on of the Sector Policies by the CAI Banking Group

Contributing to the implementation of the Climate Transition Plan of the CA Group, in order to assist its customers along decarbonization trajectories, the GBCAI started to implement the sector policies in Italy gradually and in line with the local specificities, as decided each time in agreement with the Parent Company, considering the Country's social and economic features, the applicable national legislation and regulations governing the transition and the expected evolution in Italy's energy mix - still massively based on natural gas. Doing so, it can be ensured that the path is suitable to Italy's specificities and scenario and that actions can be gradually deployed to assist businesses and households in their transition, combining the decarbonization targets with the need to remain competitive, to continue to support the economy and to maintain business relationships. The sector policies have the purpose of steering financing, investing and asset management activities in the sectors affected by environmental or social issues setting the selection criteria to be true to the commitments to providing assistance in the transition. In this scope, in 2025 the BoD approved the guidelines and contents of the "Oil and Gas", "Tobacco" and "Defence and national security" Policies, which are part of the wider "Integration of ESG factors in the lending process" Policy.

Furthermore, having regard to the significant impacts that some commodities and products can generate on deforestation and forest degradation and considering the role played by banks, GBCAI, within the implementation of the *Politiques sectorielles*, intends to set, in the local context, the rules of action and the criteria to raise awareness and orient players and traders towards "zero deforestation" procurement chains.

The Net Zero Policies in asset management

The Crédit Agricole Group's investment policies

E1-2
MDR-P
DP25

Within its *Climate Transition Plan*, Crédit Agricole S.A. sets Net Zero-oriented investment policies and specific asset management actions plans, which are then implemented by the CA Group's entities engaged in asset management, insurance, and investments in private equity funds. These policies and actions contribute to the achievement of the Net Zero targets stated in NZBA, NZAOA, NZAM, and reasserted in the commitments taken in FY 2025.

From this perspective, worth mentioning is also Crédit Agricole's *Green Bond Framework (GBF)*, which is compliant with the 2021 *Green Bond Principles* issued by the International Capital Markets Association and which is the reference framework for all the CA Group's entities for the issue of Green Bonds. The funds collected from those issues are used to finance activities or investments that meet specific eligibility criteria regarding climate change mitigation. This instrument falls within the wider scope of sustainability asset liability management, in the CA Group's harmonized framework called *CADR - Cadre des actifs durable de référence* in the *actifs/passifs durables* ALM approach.

The ESG finance policy set by the CAI Group

E1-2
MDR-P
DP25

CAI's Board of Directors has adopted the *Banking Book Management Policy*, which lays down the rules to manage and monitor the CAI Group's proprietary finance portfolio. Along with the Risk Appetite Framework process and Risk Strategy, this policy is part of the CAI Group's risk governance model.

Consistently with the strategic directions and the environmental and social commitments undertaken by the CAI Group, the policy sets sustainable investing guidelines and policies, embedding ESG factors in the management of the Banking Book. The policy describes the approaches to manage and control the security portfolio recognized at amortized cost, the security portfolio recognized at FVOCI (Fair Value Other Comprehensive Income) and the portfolio recognized at FVTPL (Fair Value Through Profit and Loss) of the CAI Group. Having said that the biggest part of the banking book invested in liquidity buffers mainly consists of Italian government securities, which by their very nature meet sustainability profiles, the policy gives directions about other asset classes.

Bond and Private Placement portfolio

The Bond and Private Placement portfolio is subject to the GBCAI's lending policies, which implement the ESG directions issued by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., and namely Crédit Agricole Group's CSR sector policies, with consequent exclusion of investments in companies that meet the "exclusion criteria".

Having regard to ESG investment policies, the applicable strategy establishes that, in the Bond and Private Placement portfolio, ESG issues shall be preferred, considering the issuer's ESG commitments pursuant to the principles determined by the ICMA regarding "*Sustainability-Linked Bonds*" and the use of proceeds pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 for "*EU Green Bonds*".

Private Equity Funds

The portfolio consisting of Private Equity Funds is informed by the principles laid down in the SFDR (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation), preferring financial instruments classified as virtuous in terms of sustainability. It consists of funds that are compliant with Article 8 of the SFDR, preferring sustainable investments. Specifically, investments are made aimed at supporting the challenges of the agricultural and agri-food system and assessing the following elements:

- Five environmental pillars: (i) Preserving and regenerating biodiversity and natural resources, (ii) contributing to the transition to low-carbon agriculture and food, (iii) promoting the attractiveness of being a farmer, (iv) evolving consumption models, (v) producing through a circular economy;
- Social and governance factors, for example excluding investments in undertakings that engage in illegal economic activities, blatantly violate human rights in their operations.

Plafond Equity Startup

This portfolio consists of equity investments in innovative Startups and/or SMEs and investment vehicles belonging to sectors that are consistent with the strategy of the CAI Group's Medium-Term Plan, such as Fintech, Sustainability and Agritech.

The Plafond Equity Startup portfolio is managed with a selective approach aimed at excluding investments that are not compliant with the "Crédit Agricole Group's CSR sector policies".

CAI Covered Bond issue supporting the transition

For several years, the CAI Group has implemented a programme for the issue of Covered Bonds (the Covered Bond Programme). The programme, which is part of a process for the effective management of funding sources, aims at providing the Firm with a wider range of liquidity management instruments.

Within the scope of the actions aimed at adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, part of the programme is intended for financing and refinancing a portfolio of residential mortgage loans on high energy efficiency properties. The resources collected through these issues are intended for mortgage loans selected based on eligibility criteria in compliance with the Parent Company's guidelines. Specifically, the portfolio consists of mortgage loans on properties energy-certified in high classes or, in case of no certification, recently built properties, in both cases belonging to the best 15% of the most efficient buildings in Italy in terms of energy performances were included in the pool.

E1-3
MDR-A
DP28

Evolution in lending to fulfil ESG commitments

Lending policies and weight of ESG elements

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has undertaken a path to evolve its lending process, to embed ESG factors structurally in order to assist individuals and businesses in their environmental and social transition. Within the activity to integrate ESG factors in the lending process, the ambitions to provide assistance are consistent with the risk strategy, management and control of climate-related and environmental risks (strictly connected with credit risk) and with the objectives expressed in the CA Group's Climate Transition Plan. For these reasons, this evolution is a strategic requirement that responds to the goals of customer care, commercial development, risk management and control and securing a framework that is fully compliant with the regulators' expectations.

The path consists of consecutive steps, with regular updating of the Lending Policies, which are adopted by the Board of Directors after being validated by the Sustainable Development. Board Committee, at the proposal of the ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee.

The lending policies are updated consistently with the sustainability strategy of the CAI Group, any changes in the social-economic, geopolitical and market scenarios. This path unfolds along the axes listed below, which guide the analysis phase and the decision-making process:

- Policies connected with the Net Zero project to reduce its indirect carbon footprint;
- Sector policies for the selection of or assistance to counterparties operating in environmentally-sensitive sectors;
- Sector policies for the selection of or assistance to counterparties operating in sectors that are sensitive in social or governance terms;
- Policies to support the energy transition and to build a low-carbon economy (for example energy production from renewable sources);
- Development of financial instruments to support corporates in their ESG transition, known as transition lending, to progressively arrive at an offering of sustainable finance instruments;
- Adoption of advanced tools to collect corporate data (ESG questionnaires) in order to perform the assessment and arrive at a comprehensive score that takes account of climate-related risks (ESG scoring) and/or of the need for assistance in the transition, designing commercial solutions that are fit to develop the sustainability business;
- Framework for the management of environmental risks within the RAF and the Risk Strategy of the CAI Group.

E1-2
MDR-P
DP25

Lending policies and commitment to decarbonization

Consistently with the CA Group's climate strategy, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is committed to developing loans intended to support the environmental transition, and specifically:

- Financing projects concerning renewable energy, low-carbon infrastructures, clean technologies and energy efficiency;
- Supporting all customers, individuals and businesses, in their climate-change-related transitions;
- Accelerating discontinuation of business in fossil fuels.

For the sectors set in the lending policies, the directions and guidelines for the contribution to the CA Group's targets are given, while effectively managing the relationship on the positions already in the in-force-business portfolio:

- Lending to support projects for the mitigation of adaptation to climate change in the form of green loans, sustainability-linked loans, ESG-linked loans and leases;
- Lending, for positions already in the in-force-business portfolio, to finance carbon footprint reduction projects through transformation or upgrading of their production plants;

E1-2
MDR-P
DP25

- Activating synergies within the CA Group (for example investment banking or private equity) for loans financing renewable energy production projects;
- Activating synergies within the CA Group (for example on the sustainable mobility business) aimed at the reduction of sector GHG emissions;
- De-risking on the exposures in the in-force-business portfolio to the least attractive sectors and progressive run-off of the positions in the portfolio featuring high credit risk associated with transition risk.

Transition lending policies

EI-2
MDR-P
DP25

The CAI Group ensures wide commercial offering with sustainable finance and transition finance instruments to meet the needs associated with the transition of individuals and businesses.

Having regard to corporate counterparties, the CAI Group assists them in their ESG transition with various technical forms of loans, suitable for the needs stated by the counterparty or assessed by the Bank. The CAI Group offers a range of loans, both of the ESG KPI-linked “general purpose” type and of the “use of proceed” type with progressively increasing degree of eligibility/alignment to the Environmental Taxonomy compatibly with the corporate customers’ different ESG maturity level.

The applicable legislation and regulations on sustainable finance is markedly evolving and also undergoing simplification actions that are causing corporates to lower their attention to the environmental taxonomy and eligible or aligned loans (specifically exemption from the sustainability reporting requirement, deregulation, Omnibus package, revision of the EU Taxonomy and GAR framework). The market benchmarks show that, to date, but few corporations can comply with the technical screening criteria laid down by the European Taxonomy (this is why the aligned loans account for but a small portion of the loans originated by the Italian banking system, with evidence of this given by the modest GAR levels reported in the Pillar III Sustainability Statements). The CAI Group’s strategic positioning gives priority to the need to assist all its customers in their ESG path without putting first the origination of taxonomy-aligned sustainable finance, which would be a selection criterion.

The most part of Italian undertakings (especially SMEs) does not yet show sufficient maturity on ESG matters to accomplish transition projects through Taxonomy-aligned loans and this is the reason why, in its activity to assist them, the CAI Group offers ESG-linked loans intended to start their transition paths.

The increase in CSRD-aligned loan origination is nonetheless an objective for the CAI Group, to the extent these technical forms lead to an actual reduction in corporates’ environmental footprint and pending the stabilization of the applicable legislation and regulations.

Amongst the types of loans to individuals, mortgage loans for the purchase of high energy performance properties comply with the eligibility requirements under the Environmental Taxonomy.

Consistently with the *Projet Sociétal*, within the new Medium Term Plan to 2028, the CAI Group directs its commercial strategy to the development of renewable energy. To that effect, the Plan is the reference framework for the evolution of the CAI Group’s organizational model (for example setting up specialist teams to work on this matter) for credit and commercial assessment, focusing on the ability to intercept and foster investments linked to the energy transition.

Integration of ESG factors in the lending process phases

EI-3
MDR-A
DP28

Under the “ACT 2028” Medium Term Plan, the integration of ESG factors in the loan origination and management process is a core direction, strictly connected with the objective of boosting CAI’s position as a customer-focused universal bank and partner of choice for households, businesses, regions and communities. The Plan, which is structured on specific strategic axes, assigns a key role to sustainability as an element enabling long-term growth, the robustness of the business model and the capability to create shared value, consistently with the Crédit Agricole Group’s commitment at an international level.

In this context, the GBCAI started on a structured path towards the evolution of its lending process, aimed at systematically and natively integrating the environmental, social and governance dimensions along the whole loan lifecycle, while reinforcing risk management and control and the quality of lending decision. The actions that were carried out in 2025 and that are going to continue and strengthen in 2026, respond to the need to assess customers not only based on their profit or loss and financial position, but also on their present and forward-looking exposure to physical and transition climate-related risks, which are becoming more and more material for the sustainability of business models and resilience of loan portfolios.

This approach is reinforced also through the adoption of a tool to collect qualitative and quantitative information of customers’ positioning on E, S and G factors, which facilitates dialogue with the counterparty and enables the commercial network to interact on customers’ actual requirements and needs.

In line the “ACT 2028” ambitions, the GBCAI enhances its role of providing active assistance to its customers, supporting them, where necessary, in defining structured ESG paths that are consistent with their maturity and sector and size-related specificities.

These efforts result in the definition of bespoke assistance and support paths by identifying loan technical forms and solutions that are fit to incentivise sustainable investments, improve competitiveness and foster

progressive alignment with the regulatory and market requirements. Through this path, the GBCAI boosts its ability to combine sustainability, risk management and commercial development, translating the MTP principles into operational practices that are tangible and measurable.

To strengthen this lending model, the CAI Group is implementing transformation activities that concern the work processes, application tools, IT systems and the offering system, with concomitant evolution in the control and monitoring systems by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function.

The integration of ESG factors in the lending process concerns all the work phases, as well as the customer experience: the dialogue phase, the phase before loan application processing, the loan application processing and its assessment, the decision on whether to originate the loan and periodic monitoring. Specifically, the evolution of processed in an ESG perspective includes:

- The use of ESG engagement tools in the dialogue with customers: green advisory services for the energy performance upgrading of individuals' properties, the Greenbees simulator to obtain an energy performance diagnosis and identify the necessary works with turnkey proposal, the agri path to assess undertakings operating in the various agri-food chains, the sustainable evolution path for an advanced ESG assessment on corporate customers;
- Generating ESG Scores through calculation systems that are calibrated on the counterparty's size and type, which take into account environmental, social and governance elements; the score expresses the corporation's potential exposure to climate-related risks both at sector level and at geolocation level for climate-related and environmental risks;
- The use of the ESG File as a work tool guiding the assessment of the customer and the proposals to assist the customer in its ESG transition (it gives indicators such as the index of transition priority or ITP, climate-related and environmental risk KPIs);
- Systems to determine the loan amount taking risks into account (risk-adjusted authorized amount) including ESG risks;
- Systems to determine the hierarchical level at which the decision on loan origination must be made, taking into account also ESG risks;
- Enrichment of the loan application processing and assessment with sustainability matters thanks to the contribution given by experts belonging to the Credit Function, and thanks to the process involving the Sustainability Function and the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Committee.

The Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Committee

Therefore, integrating ESG factors in the lending process means evolving the lending logics integrating environmental, social and governance factors in the loan origination processes. To make this process possible, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has adopted specific Policies, which are approved by its Corporate Governance Bodies and set out the financing logics, thus putting itself forward as a partner of choice for individuals and businesses to assist them in their environmental and social transition along with consistent risk management.

To that end, the lending process has been supplemented, in its loan application processing phase, with an enhanced assessment - to be performed by the ESG and Sustainability Function, the Compliance Functions and the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function (jointly referred to as "CERES - *Comité d'Evaluation de Risques Environnementaux et Sociales*") - of the loan applications that have ESG materiality elements. The enhanced assessment approach is calibrated based on the sensitivity or criticality of the lending transaction, ensuring the appropriate depth of the assessment and coverage of its various scopes from a sustainability perspective. The core objective is to develop the ESG business through controlled growth in transition finance, assisting corporations in their path to sustainability. This is why the model proposed based on the loan application features includes a focus on:

- Any risks associated with the environmental, social and governance aspects of the lending transaction;
- Opportunities for development and assistance to the corporation associated with the transition plans and/or with any impacts on CSRD or taxonomy KPIs.

The integration of CERES criteria in the lending process aims at enhancing and extending the assessments on ESG profiles in order to develop the transition business, implement the Bank's Sustainability Plan and meet the Regulator's expectations.

The loan application processing includes an opinion given by the ESG and Sustainability Function; based on the counterparty's sensitivity the opinion may be enriched with a contribution given by the Compliance Function and by the Risk Management Function. These three Functions, each one for the aspects falling in its scope of responsibility, analyze the loan application and issue their opinion. Specifically:

- The *ESG and Sustainability Function* expresses its opinion on the ESG profile of the transaction, including environmental impacts and any impacts on the Net Zero trajectories and on the CSRD KPIs, playing a support role as the "ESG Competence Centre";

- The *Compliance Function* expresses its opinion on the topics concerning reputational risk and any other aspects falling in its scope of responsibility, in accordance with the corporate rules;
- The *Risk Management Function* expresses its independent opinion on the topics concerning physical and transition risks, based also on the Group's Climate Score and the indicators in the ESG File, consistently with the general credit rating analysis performed on the application, thus ensuring compliance with the regulatory expectations.

The topics at the basis of the identification of ESG-sensitive loan applications are associated with the CAI Group's ESG strategy and regard:

- The Bank's commitment to progressive reduction of GHG emissions of the customers it finances with a Net Zero approach, in order to contribute to the CA Group's Climate Transition Plan;
- Attention to the financed sectors, taking into account the environmental impacts of customer corporations and, on a priority basis, their carbon footprint (e.g. fossil fuel supply chains);
- Attention to the financed sectors taking into account the social impacts of customer corporations (e.g. arms);
- The customer corporation's exposure to climate-related physical and transition risks, as well as to risks of non-compliance with the ESG applicable legislation and regulations (e.g. greenwashing);
- Progressive commitment to environmental taxonomy matters;
- ESG ambitions and/or elements set by the GBICA and covered by its Sustainability Report pursuant to the CSRD through qualitative or quantitative indicators associated with credit exposures to corporations.

Integration of ESG factors in the investment advisory services

EI-2
MDR-P
DP25

The CAI Group started actions aimed at integrating ESG factors in the wealth management services it provides, in order to ensure compliance with MiFID II and the SFDR, to continue to improve its strategic market position and to achieve decarbonization effects indirectly by facilitating investments by its customers in sustainable assets.

To that effect, *the Policy to integrate sustainability factors in the investment advisory service has been adopted*. Specifically, the MiFID II profiling questionnaire has been updated adding an advanced section that requires an interview with the customer on sustainability preferences, consistently with the ESMA Guidelines. Furthermore, the suitability controls model has been implemented and the internal normative instruments have been supplemented with new controls on sustainability (concentration of sustainable investments, Taxonomy-alignment assessment, verification that the *Principal Adverse Impact* has been taken into account). The Product Oversight Governance (POG) system has been supplemented accordingly. In this scope periodic monitoring and controls are performed by the relevant Functions, based on their respective scope of responsibility.

Integration of ESG factors in planning and governance processes

EI-3
MDR-A
DP28

To ensure the implementation of the policies on environmental matters, including climate change, within the *Projet Sociétal* and the Sustainability Plan, in 2025 the CAI Group continued with its progressive integration of ESG factors in the processes guiding and monitoring its actions.

Specifically, the systems listed below are being implemented or evolved/fine-tuned to integrate ESG factors or ESG qualitative/quantitative KPIs on environmental and climate-change related matters:

- Risk governance system, to evolve management and control of environmental risks, supplementing the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF);
- *Carbon budget* system to limit lending to sectors with high carbon footprint;
- Product governance systems taking into account the Net Zero commitments and sustainability elements, including structured assessment of ESG profiles by the New Activities and New Products Committee;
- Remuneration system, embedding sustainability KPIs in the MbO and Incentive Systems.

As regards the integration of environmental topics in the RAF, the framework was enriched with specific ESG indicators, which are periodically reported to the Board and to the ESG Committee.

More specifically, the RAF definition process provides for the implementation, which is more frequent and more pervasive year by year, of the Group's new internal needs regarding the environment, setting specific indicators with thresholds and limits aimed at containing ESG risks and the sectors that are most exposed to these risks, in order to ensure its consistency with the Group's business strategies and mission.

In this scope there are several monitoring indicators, some of which have an alert threshold, which, if breached, triggers corrective actions and escalation to the Parent Company and the Board.

The network of ESG specialists

To implement the *Projet Sociétal* and the Sustainability Plan, with special regard to its climate change-related commitments, the CAI Group has adopted an internal organization whereby ESG specialists work to ensure dissemination of a sustainability culture, excellent offering system and targeted services to assist customers in their transition.

The ESG specialists work at central functions and in the commercial network, throughout the regions, to be close to customers and provide them with expert and skilled assistance. Amongst these:

- **ESG Owners:** they play a strategic role in the Bank's organizational model, as they combine knowledge of sector-specific business or work processes with expertise on specific ESG matters. The ESG Owners are on the staff of the various corporate functions of the CAI Group, have expertise in the various sector-specific matters and banking processes, and directly operate to integrate ESG factors and to evolve work models accordingly;
- **ESG Project Managers:** they oversee the activities of specific projects, to implement transformation projects aimed at alignment to and compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations, integration of ESG factors in work processes and the evolution of the Bank's business models;
- **ESG Specialists:** they support the commercial structures in the dialogue with corporations of all sizes, ensuring high ESG expertise, in order to understand the customers' position on sustainability matters and assist them in their ecological and social transition, proposing targeted services;
- **Corporate Finance and Transition Specialists:** they see to the structuring of complex transactions in the ESG scope, such as corporate acquisitions and syndicated loans;
- **Banquier Conseil and Agro Advisors:** they support businesses operating in the agri-food sector ensuring targeted responses to the specific sustainability needs of each supply chain.

E1-3
MDR-A
DP28

Corporate culture and raising customers' awareness

To foster awareness about ESG matters and climate change, the CAI is engaged, through several initiatives, in disseminating the ESG culture and principles at all levels in its organization, from the Board of Directors, as specified in section ERS2 GOV-1 DP23 on the Board Induction Plan.

For its own workforce, the CAI Group deploys several training initiatives aimed at disseminating a sustainability culture throughout its corporate functions and at engaging own workers on staff at the commercial network to ensure that they can give more and more targeted responses to meeting customer's sustainable transition needs.

For its customers, especially corporates, the GBCAI offers distinctive and high advisory content assistance paths through institutional events that foster cooperation and enhancement of ESG matters in the regions, and local meetings and workshops with SMEs, to propose assistance schemes for energy transition and social and governance matters.

E1-3
MDR-A
DP28

The actions to assist customers in their transition

GBCAI's offering of products and services is intended for individuals, households, businesses, corporates and institutional customers.

Offering for Individuals

The commercial offering for the transition of customers belonging to the Individuals segment has the purpose of reducing their environmental impacts, through support, with bespoke products and services, to building renovation and energy efficiency upgrading, as well as the purchase of NZEB (Nearly Zero Energy Buildings). Consistently with the wider goal of assisting its customers, the commercial offering includes solutions meeting insurance needs, personal loans intended for the purchase of hybrid or electric vehicles and advisory services on the purchase of homes.

The CAI Group's products and services supporting the transition are set out below.

Crédit Agricole Greenback Home Loan

The offered home loans give advantages on the mortgage loan conditions to customers who purchase "green" properties, who remortgage on a property in a high energy efficiency class or who, after taking out the loan, decide to upgrade the energy efficiency of their home.

Furthermore, through the Scelte di Valore prize contest, dedicated to Customers that take out the Crédit Agricole Greenback or Crédit Agricole a Rata Costante mortgage loans, also gives the possibility to obtain a monthly rebate on the mortgage loan repayment instalment in case of purchase of other products promoting sustainable behaviours.

E1-3
MDR-A
DP28

Green advisory scheme

This service, which can be obtained at the Bank's branches and from the CA Home Portal, is intended for customers who want to have energy efficiency upgrading works done to their home, to provide them with expert and skilled advice aimed at raising awareness about the advantages (financial, tax, for the goods of the community) that the works generate, providing the appropriate technical and financial support to carry them out. The advisory services are enriched with tools, such as the Green Bees Simulator and the partnership with Harley & Dickinson, available to account managers in order to:

- Provide the customer with the energy efficiency diagnosis of their property;
- Suggest the energy efficiency upgrading work that have the highest value for the customer and for the environment;
- Finance the project with the most suitable solutions;
- Give the opportunity to receive a «turnkey» service for the completion of the works through specialist partners.

Flexicondominio Personal Loan

It is intended for condos that customers of the Group and to be used to renovate the building, for energy efficiency enhancement purposes or other types of improvements.

Crédit Agricole Progetto Casa Loan

It is a loan to manage the financing needs regarding the home, to renovate it or to enhance its energy efficiency. Specifically, the purposes that it finances are home renovation (roof insulation, windows, heat pumps, condensing boilers and appliances in high energy efficiency classes), and energy efficiency enhancement (e.g. installation of solar panels).

Insurance solutions against climate-related risks

The Protezione Vivi Casa insurance policy protects homes, including sustainable architecture ones, against catastrophe events, such as earthquakes and floods, and also includes specific coverage for solar panels and charging stations.

Purchase of Tax Credits - Ecobonus

Amongst the measures to support the economy deployed by the Italian Government concerning expenses for energy efficiency enhancement or seismic upgrading and building redevelopment works, the GBCAI provided its customers with the service for the purchase of tax credits.

Offering for customer Small and Medium Enterprises

The environment-related offering for Small-Business customers aims at supporting investments in renewable energy and promoting the start of transition paths to low-carbon operations, especially for the least structured enterprises, such as micro-enterprises. The GBCAI provides its customers with bespoke ESG advisory services and with tools to assess customers' environmental position, also in cooperation with specialist partners.

Initiatives in cooperation with partners based in the regions and institutions

Fondo Multiscopo

Fondo Multiscopo is a subsidized finance tool set up with a public-private partnership by the Emilia-Romagna Region aimed at supporting the processes for energy upgrading and the development of renewable energy use by enterprises.

“Nuova Sabatini” law

This law supports investments to purchase or lease operating equipment, plants and capital assets, as well as digital technologies. Furthermore, yet another subsidized finance line went live intended to support “green investments” to purchase operating equipment and plants generating low environmental impacts.

Loans for transition under Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan

The GBCAI assists its customers in the various missions under Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan (Italian acronym PNRR) and in the main regional subsidized financing initiatives, thanks also to the consulting services provided by its partner Warrant Hub. The most significant initiatives in favour of sustainability supported by specific loans, such as Flexibusiness PNRR and FinBreve PNRR are set out below:

- Sviluppo Agrivoltaico, for renewable energy production;
- Sviluppo Biometano, for biomethane production;
- Parco Agrisolare, for the purchase, installation and commissioning of solar panels on building roofs.

Partnership agreements

CAI has deployed commercial initiatives for agricultural supply chains, in order to ensure effective management of and provision of bespoke advisory services to the most attractive supply chains, such as the wine and dairy ones, and to strengthen its regional networking and partnerships to support the sector and to build innovative synergies. To support the CAI Group's commercial offering and the supply chain, the partnership agreements with the main farmers associations have been renewed, namely Coldiretti, Confagricoltura and CIA, in order to ensure capillary operations nationwide.

Agri Blu

A line of loans tailor-made for Agribusiness players and intended for the purchase or renewal of machines and/or facilities in the following scopes: energy, irrigation water and wastewater, procurement cycles, product processing and distribution.

Agri Energia

A line of loans intended to support Agribusiness players in their energy transition through construction, enhancement and renovation of renewable energy production plants (solar panels, biogas and biomass, wind power plants and other renewable sources).

Scelgo io – Transition line

Unsecured loans rewarding ESG investments made by customers, with subsidized pricing, terms and conditions for businesses engaged in sustainable transition.

The product is intended to finance the expenses to obtain ESG certifications or to develop circular economy systems and make investments aimed at reducing the business CO₂ emissions.

Protezione Piccola Impresa

Insurance solution intended for small enterprises with no more than 25 employees, which provides full coverage of operating property and assets and of personal wealth against damages caused by natural catastrophe events.

Protezione Valore Impresa

Solution intended for enterprises that need to insure movable or immovable operating assets used in production/commercial and/or manufacturing activities. The solution covers damages to the Building and the related Content from weather and catastrophe events (earthquake, floods, landslides).

Amount allocated to supporting the energy and digital transition

The CAI allocated an amount of 3 billion Euros to support enterprises in their investments plans that are compatible with Transition 4.0 and Transition 5.0 measures, incentivizing the adoption of innovative processes in plants, equipment and intangible assets, while also ensuring energy efficiency enhancement at the production plant or process level.

Offering for Large Corporates

With the "Sustainable Evolution" initiative, CAI intends to provide support to Large Corporates not only as a financial partner but also as an enabler, which can provide tangible and effective solutions to improve the environmental performances of corporates. That commercial proposition materializes through the specialist support given to customers in identifying the most suitable solutions in environmental, industrial and financial terms, and the offering of added-value banking products and services in partnership with specialist firms in technology analysis and process evolution for energy transition purposes.

Revolving Fund for Tourism Sector Players

The Revolving Fund for Tourism Sector Players supports sustainable investments in the tourism and trade fair sector, fostering digitalization and ecological transition. This subsidized financing solution, which is provided for by Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan, combines government grants and bank loans to provide support to corporates that invest in energy efficiency, structural upgrading and sustainable mobility, incentivizing reduction in emissions and the use of renewable energy in the sector.

Renewable Energy Leases

A financing option for corporates that want to invest in energy production from renewable sources, whereby photovoltaic, wind, biomass and biogas energy production plants can be purchased, thus fostering the use of clean energy and reducing the environmental impacts generated by the corporation. In this scope, Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia (CALIT) ranked, for the sixth year in a row as the no. 1 Italian leasing company by financing of renewable energy plants.

Real Estate Leases

Solution financing the purchase and construction of business, commercial and manufacturing real estate, with special regard to the upgrading of buildings in order to enhance their energy efficiency, consumption reduction and the adoption of energy saving technologies.

SACE Green Guarantee

Loans backed by a guarantee given by SACE in favour of CAI after signing an agreement; these loans are intended for companies that invest in sustainable projects, such energy transition, green mobility and low-emission manufacturing. The guarantee incentivizes the implementation of environmentally friendly technologies and provides support to corporates in their efforts for environmental impact reduction.

ESG Minibonds

Bonds intended for SMEs to finance sustainable growth and innovation projects. These financing solutions give an opportunity to corporates facilitating access to funding for the development of green projects and reducing their ecological footprint.

Sustainable Supply Chain Finance

Scheme designed to provide support to the suppliers of large corporates that are supply chain leads, promoting sustainable growth in the supply chain. The suppliers that are most virtuous as regards sustainability can benefit from more advantageous financial terms and conditions for environmentally or socially responsible project. Furthermore, this solution promotes process digitalization, facilitates transparency in the supply chain management and incentivizes production practices that have low environmental impacts.

ESG Linked Loans

Financing solution that offers subsidized pricing and conditions to corporates engaged in developing their ESG parameters, which are surveyed with a scoring tool. The interest rate changes based on the achievement of environmental sustainability targets, incentivizing the adoption of strategies to reduce emissions and to enhance energy efficiency.

ESG KPI Linked Loans

Financing solution linked to the achievement of specific environmental sustainability KPIs. Corporates that implement tangible measures to reduce their ecological impact, such as the transition to renewable energy or the optimization of production efficiency, can benefit from subsidized interest rates.

Sustainability Linked Loans

Medium/long-terms loans, compliant with the Loan Market Association (LMA) guidelines, whose pricing and conditions are linked to the selection and calibration of ambitious sustainability targets (ESG KPIs) which are measured on a regular basis. The incentive scheme provides for subsidized conditions upon the achievement of the targets set for each KPI and penalizing conditions in case of failure to achieve them.

Energicamente Business

Loans for corporates that intend to build plants for energy production from renewable sources with advantageous conditions to incentivize the adoption of green technologies and foster the energy transition of corporates.

Solutions to provide support to corporates hit by severe weather events

Amount allocated for special loans for corporates hit by extreme weather events, with advantageous conditions to resume operations and sustainability-oriented reconstruction. The funds may be used to build resilient infrastructures, to adopt environmentally friendly material and to integrated systems for the mitigation of hydrogeological risk.

POLICIES AND ACTIONS ON THE CARBON FOOTPRINT FROM OWN OPERATIONS

The targets on own emissions in the Crédit Agricole Group's Transition Plan

Within its *Projet Sociétal*, the CA Group has set its *Climate Change Policy* implementing it with its *Destination 2025 Climate Transition Plan*, which is being progressively embedded in the general strategy and business model and will continue in the "ACT 2028" new MTP. Through its *Climate Transition Plan*, the CA Group is committed to contributing to carbon neutrality by 2050 also deploying policies and actions concerning the footprint from its operations.

Having regard to the emissions associated with the CA Group's operations, the Climate Transition Plan lays down indicators and targets under the GRI standards and the GHG Protocol, following the recommendations of the *Science Based Targets initiative* (SBTi), based on the 1.5 °C scenarios of the Paris Accord listed by the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (IPCC). In this context, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions must follow a linear reduction trajectory down by a constant percentage rate of -4.2% a year in absolute value or a -46.2% target by 2030. Having said that, in its *Climate Transition Plan* the CA Group has set a higher reduction target on those scopes, of -50% by 2030 vs. the 2019 baseline. Furthermore, the *Climate Transition Plan* expresses the CA Group's commitment to purchasing lower-carbon electricity to achieve 100% of the used energy from renewable sources by 2030 at all its sites in France and worldwide.

Furthermore, the CA Group has voluntarily undertaken the commitment to achieve a reduction in Scope 3 for emissions associated with business travel, specifically a -50% reduction by 2030 vs. the 2019 baseline. Therefore, having committed to halve the GHG emissions associated with its own activity on Scope 1, 2 and 3, the CA Group has chosen to set more ambitious targets than those recommended by the SBTi.

Lastly, for Crédit Agricole S.A. perimeter, the *Climate Transition Plan* expresses the pledge to reach - by 2027 - 40% of the external expenses for the purchase of goods and services from suppliers and providers that have undertaken commitments for the reduction of their carbon footprint (please, see Crédit Agricole S.A. *Rapport de durabilité* and the breakdown of its commitments in *Destination 2050*).

E1
ESRS2
SBM-1

The policies on the carbon footprint from Crédit Agricole Italia's operations

The contribution to the CA Group's Transition Plan

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group contributes to the achievement of the targets under the CA Group's *Climate Transition Plan* as a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole S.A. and implements the climate-related strategy set by the Parent Company in Italy in accordance with the characteristics of the Italian economic system and the physiological needs to recalibrate the directions based on Italy's energy mix. Indeed, in Italy, electrical energy production depends, to a significant extent, on natural gas (by over 40% - *GSE S.p.A. data - Breakdown of the opening Italian national energy mix of electrical energy fed into grid - 27 June 2025*, with peaks up to over 50% - *Terna 2025 data*) and is still affected by shortcomings in the distribution grid for electrical energy from renewable sources, as well as shortcomings in the storage systems.

However, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group started long ago to deploy transition projects and tangible actions for energy efficiency enhancement, based on policies that implement the directions set by CA.sa. To implement the *Projet Sociétal*, on a yearly basis, the Sustainability Plan is adopted, which comprises projects and actions aimed at achieving the set environmental and social objectives, including the reduction in the carbon footprint from its own operations. Consistently with the climate strategy of the Parent Company CA.sa, to contribute to the achievement of the targets set in the CA Group's *Transition Plan*, the Board of Directors adopted the *Climate Change Policy*, which sets out the guidelines and commitments regarding Scope 1, 2 and 3 *own emissions*. In this context, in order for the Parent Company CA.sa to consolidate the data at the CA Group level, the CAI Group regularly sends the data and information reporting flow on its consumption of energy and materials having repercussions on its emissions in the environment (Greenway platform).

E1
ESRS2
SBM-1

The Climate Change Policy

E1-2
MDR-P
DP25

Based on its Double Materiality Assessment, the CAI Group has found climate change topics material, as well as the possible impacts from its own operations along the value chain. In its turn, if not monitored and managed, climate change may generate potential risks for the CAI Group, as well as opportunities resulting from initiatives aimed at reducing emissions. Proactive management of these aspects is at the basis of the CAI Group's environmental policies, to ensure business sustainability in the long term and meet its stakeholders' expectations.

Its *Climate Change Policy*, which is consistent with the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's *Climate Transition Plan* sets out the commitments undertaken by the CAI Group for responsible protection of the environment, the strategies and directions to reduce its impact on climate change, as well as the roles, responsibilities and related monitoring system on the relevant scopes.

The commitments to reducing the carbon footprint from the CAI Group's own operations concern the main sources of emissions, i.e. Scope 1 (gas and corporate fleet), Scope 2 (electrical energy) and Scope 3 (business travel and procurement charter), which are considered as some of the most material ones based on the amount of emissions estimated for the CAI Group.

The *Climate Change Policy* is adopted and updated by the Board of Directors, after being validated by the Sustainable Development Board Committee, at the proposal of the ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee. In order to ensure effective implementation of the policies and appropriate control and monitoring systems, every year, each owner function sets its *Action Plans for Sustainability* or APS, where, for each emission scope mapped, internal management targets expressed in qualitative and/or quantitative KPIs are set out, if present, along with any measurement metrics or approaches, planned actions, time schedule and necessary resources. Furthermore, the APS undergo 2.1 and 2.2 controls.

Through this framework, the CAI Group can progressively deploy the actions aimed at contributing, directly or indirectly, to the achievement of the targets expressed in the CAI Group's *Climate Transition Plan*, applying the following directions:

- Purchasing of electrical energy from renewable sources with Guarantee of Origin (Scope 2), with the commitment to contributing to the achievement of the target set for the CA Group of 100% of consumption by 2030 of electrical energy from renewable sources;
- Reduction in direct GHG emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2), with the commitment to contributing to the achievement of the target set for the CA Group of 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 vs. the 2019 baseline;
- Systematic replacement of the corporate vehicles disposing of diesel vehicles and adoption of mainly electric vehicles and, to residual extent, full hybrid ones, thanks also to the preparation and approval of a new full electric-oriented car grid;
- Establishment of internal rules on own workers' travels, in order to reduce the emissions associated with business travels (Scope 3), with the commitment to contributing to the achievement of the target set for the CA Group of 50% reduction by 2030 vs. the 2019 baseline;
- Progressively raising the awareness of suppliers of goods and providers of services about the importance of improving their ESG position, especially in terms of GHG emissions, undertaking to award the related contracts preferably to virtuous suppliers and providers that have developed sustainability transition plans in line with the target set by CA.sa by 2027 in this regard.

The GHG Protocol scopes managed in accordance with the *Climate Change Policy* are given below:

SCOPE	ACTION RANGE	DATA COLLECTION FREQUENCY	APPROACH
SCOPE 1	Gas	Half-yearly	ESRS - ABI Lab guidelines
	Corporate fleet	Half-yearly	ESRS - ABI Lab guidelines
SCOPE 2	Electrical energy	Half-yearly	ESRS - ABI Lab guidelines
SCOPE 3	Paper	Half-yearly	ESRS - ABI Lab guidelines
	Business travel	Half-yearly	ESRS - ABI Lab guidelines
	Procurement	Half-yearly	Internal
	IT Procurement	Half-yearly	Internal - Shared with CA.sa

The path to reduction of the footprint from own operations is set by the ESG and Sustainability Function and by CAGS - Crédit Agricole Group Solution teams, consisting of expert engineers who actively contribute to ABI work groups. Indeed, CAGS is a highly specialized centre of competence that performs activities for the effective implementation of the *Climate Change Policy* and, thanks to the work of highly skilled workers, engages in constant study of environmental matters, of the standards and of the technical and technological solutions to reduce the GBCEI's environmental impact.

The Environmental Management System

Giving evidence of its commitment to the environment, the GBCAI has adopted an “Environmental Management System” (EMS), certifiable in accordance with standard *ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management Systems - Requirements and guidelines for use*, with the objective of contain gas consumption (Scope 1), electrical energy (Scope 2) and paper (Scope 3) to reduce polluting emissions.

The general principles informing the EMS aim at:

- Ensuring compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations on the environment;
- Protecting the environment by deploying specific actions to prevent pollution and to mitigate environmental impacts from the execution of the processes and activities in its responsibility perimeter;
- Selecting suppliers of goods and/or providers of services in order to limit the environmental impacts of the activities contracted out to them and in order to support them in implementing actions to improve the environmental impacts generated by activities and services they perform on behalf of the GBCAI;
- Promotion of an environmental culture with the stakeholders.

Specifically, the EMS focuses on proper management of the environmental impacts associated with the management of GBCAI’s real estate assets, IT equipment, logistics and purchasing. Special attention is given to: emissions in the atmosphere, consumption reduction (consumption monitoring and implementation of action plans), waste (municipal waste or special waste) management, emissions in the environment (e.g. emissions from outdoor lighting systems, noise emissions from technological systems), management of hazardous waste, water management and responsible procurement.

E1-2
MDR-P
DP25

Sustainable Procurement

GBCAI substantiates its commitment to the environment also through progressive integration of ESG factors in its procurement process. To these ends, the GBCAI has integrated them into the *Procurement Policy of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group*, about which please see G1-2 MDR-P DP15, which governs the procurement process and the relationships with the suppliers and providers of the GBCAI entities laying down the following principles:

- Measurement, during the competitive procurement procedure, of the supplier’s/provider’s sustainability performance with evidence given by specific certifications;
- Deployment of engagement initiatives, such as events, newsletters and surveys of the suppliers’/providers’ satisfaction in their capacity as stakeholders, to build profound and long-lasting relationships;
- Raising providers’ and suppliers’ awareness about the ESG culture and the management of CO₂ emissions in order to reduce their carbon footprint, consistently with the target set by Crédit Agricole S.A. of 40% of products and services purchased from suppliers and providers that set their transition plan by 2027.

The *Procurement Policy of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group* is adopted and afterwards regularly updated by the Board of Directors, after being validated by the Sustainable Development. Board Committee, at the proposal of the ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee.

E1-2
MDR-P
DP25

The actions deployed to reduce the carbon footprint from own operations

Corporate fleet

E1-3
MDR-A
DP28

On the path to reduction of environmental impacts, many actions have been implemented to increase the portion of electric vehicles in the corporate fleet, including:

- Systematic replacement of the cars to be used “for business only” eliminating diesel cars and purchasing mostly electric vehicles;
- Progressive replacement of the cards for “mixed use” with the purchase of electric and hybrid vehicles, setting internal policies that provides for a range of high eco-efficiency models (CO₂ grams per Km), which is regularly updated considering the constant technological evolution in cars;
- Preparation and approval of a new Car Grid, with EVs accounting for the most part, in order to steer the drivers’ choice towards the ecological transition;
- Strengthening the electrical charge network at owned premises.

Mobility management

E1-3
MDR-A
DP28

To organize its own workers’ mobility, the CAI Group has adopted the Home-Work Commute Plan (HWCP) and has deployed a series of initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable mobility based on personal needs and requirements, setting the benefits for individuals, the environment and the Community.

To this effect, a key role is that of the *Mobility Manager*, who works to facilitate mobility that is environmentally and socially sustainable as well as affordable. To foster change in employees’ attitudes and habits, the CAI Group started several Sustainable Mobility initiatives and services:

- In 2025, 9 HWCPs were approved for each one of the nine complex sites (places of work with over 100 own workers) of the CAI Group;
- At 12 of the main premises of the CAI Group, 56 EV charging stations are available to the personnel (of which 18 were installed in 2025), and are going to be increased and extended (+18 in 2026);
- In 2025 the “Pooled Car” service went live, whereby a corporate car fleet is made available in order to foster sustainable mobility for business travels. This project was rolled out in a “pilot” mode at the Green Life headquarters and next year will be extended to other main premises of the CAI Group.

Within the scope of Mobility Management and HWCPs prepared for each one of the Group’s complex sites, the gamification project with *Up2Go* is going on, whereby the partner company makes a digital platform available providing employees with support in monitoring travels, favouring carpooling and bike2work.

The integrated mobility services provided by Drivalia are available to all the employees of the CAI Group, consisting of a wide range of mobility solutions, including car leases and electric car-sharing. The service can be accessed through a digital platform and, moreover, at some of the CAI Group’s premises (Parma, Milan, Rome, Catania, Treviso) there are Drivalia Mobility Stores. Furthermore, in 2025 a Short Term Rental scheme went live also for Crédit Agricole Italia’s customers and can be accessed directly from the Mobility section of CAI App.

Business travel

E1-3
MDR-A
DP28

In 2025 initiatives continued to be deployed in order to reduce the environmental impact generated by employees’ business travels, of which worth mentioning are:

- The essential completion of the activities in preparation for the revision of the Circular on Personnel’s Missions, which implements and enhances the environmental sustainability topic to optimize employees’ mobility by fostering sustainable behaviour and reinforcing oversight by the HR Function;
- Promotion of sustainable business travels, with the use of car-sharing and low environmental impact public transport, for example the train, continuing to provide the shuttle service between Green Life (the headquarters in Parma) and the railway station;
- The full operation of the “Auto in pool” (car pooling) project at Green Life and the start of the assessments in preparation for its progressive extension to other main premises;
- Responsibility-taking by managers for sustainable mobility objectives, maintaining KPIs in terms of reduction in mission costs in the *Management by Objective (MbO)* performance reward system.

Paper and stationery

Among the actions to reduce environmental impacts there are those on paper consumption, which aim at:

- Reduction in the quantity of reams of paper, with consumption analysis and setting caps by individual structure;
- Progressive digitalization of the main types of communication to customers;
- Optimization of signature processes through advanced mechanisms extending the OneTime Password (OTP) digital signature;
- Recycled paper accounting for 99% of total use, with the remaining 1% that is FSC-certified ensuring that it comes from sustainably and responsibly managed forests;
- Purchase of green office supplies (e.g.: made of recycled or regenerated materials, with FSC, BPA free, Blauer Engel, Pentel Green Label certifications).

E1-3
MDR-A
DP28

Facility management

One of the scopes to which the CAI Group gives the utmost attention to reduce its direct footprint is proper management of buildings from an energy standpoint, with special regard to air conditioning and processing, sanitary water heating, indoor and outdoor lighting, microclimate management and self-areas management, office machinery management.

In 2025 the energy efficiency enhancement activities continued, within the ordinary roll-out of obsolete, inefficient or broken technological systems, including²:

- 17 actions to rationalize both central offices and commercial areas, with a decrease in occupied floorspace of roughly 5,200 m² and consequent savings of over 480,000 kwh of electrical energy and about 29,000 m³ of natural gas, resulting in a reduction of the emission in the environment of about 60 metric tonnes of CO₂;
- 33 initiatives for the upgrading of air conditioning systems, where possible switching from natural gas ones to those fed by heat pumps; when fully operational, these projects will yield annual savings estimated in roughly 50,000 m³ of natural gas and about 10,000 litres of diesel fuel used for heating, resulting in about 124 metric tonnes of CO₂ not emitted;
- 7 projects to upgrade lighting systems, which will generate annual savings of about 47,000 kwh;
- Management and implementation of owned photovoltaic plants having a total capacity of roughly 650 kWp, for electrical energy production and self-consumption amounting to 550,000 kwh;
- Oversight of energy consumption monitoring systems in order to reduce waste (for example at night and on bank holidays) and constant analysis of consumption, duly benchmarked and based also on weather conditions;
- The start of two multi-year extraordinary projects to increase the energy efficiency of two headquarters with total surface of over 18,000m².

The actions were deployed thanks to the engagement of a team of expert engineers from CAGS, and achieved savings of about 5% of electrical energy and of 3% of natural gas vs. 2024, with over 180 metric tonnes of CO₂ not emitted.

Giving evidence of the importance that the Group attaches to efficient facility management, Green Life, GBCAI's headquarters in Parma, is certified in accordance with the highest environmental quality standard, namely LEED Platinum (*Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design*).

E1-3
MDR-A
DP28

Procurement

In 2025 the GBCAI obtained the renewal of the UNI ISO 20400 certification, whereby *Bureau Veritas*, an independent certifier, acknowledges an advanced maturity level as regards responsible procurement. Some of the main initiatives deployed by GBCAI are:

- Mapping of its stakeholders in the procurement scope, including suppliers and providers, in order to get to know them better, identify any needs and opportunities for cooperation;
- Mapping of ESG risks, identifying ESG risks linked to the product/service categories to be purchased, in order to mitigate the sustainability risks associated thereto;
- Mapping of the CO₂ emissions of the suppliers/providers having registered office in Italy, where possible;
- Fine-tuning of the selection criteria, which will progressively lead to choosing firms with the Ecovadis sustainability certification; in 2025 the portion of products and services ordered from suppliers and providers with this certification was 82%. It is specified that this figure has been calculated on the ordered products and services from active suppliers and providers, excluding *Related Parties* from the calculation.

E1-3
MDR-A
DP28

² The data reported below is being validated and certified by the 'energy manager appointed in accordance with Italian Law 10/1991 as amended and supplemented

The “Green IT” project continued, which concerns procurement of technological and IT equipment, tools and services and measures the CO₂ emissions of the main IT suppliers and providers related to software, infrastructures and workstations, as the input to deploy containment actions.

Resources allocated to activities related to indirect carbon footprint and carbon footprint from own operations

E1-3
MDR-A
DP29

The actions deployed to mitigate climate change and to adapt thereto as regards the indirect carbon footprint provided for the allocation of earmarked financial resources, especially relating to the integration of ESG factors in the lending process phases and to the evolution in the offering designed to assist customers in their transition, which, in 2025, amounted to over 3 million Euros in capital expenses (CAPEX) and to about 400 thousand Euros in operating expenses (OPEX).

To complete the aforementioned initiatives on real estate, with the activities related to the carbon footprint from own operations, in 2025 investments were made amounting to about 2.8 million Euros and expenses were incurred amounting to approximately 300 thousand Euros, mainly associated with the management of owned real estate.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Targets linked to the management of material impacts for mitigation of and adaptation to climate change

E1-4
MDR-T
DP81

In contributing to the achievement of the targets set in the CA Group's Climate Transition Plan (please, see E1-1 DP17), the CAI Group sets specific targets in its Remuneration Policies and compensation schemes, with said targets being linked to:

- Measures to assist customers in the Retail individuals segment for sustainable buildings and energy efficiency enhancement;
- Measures to assist corporate customers in their environmental transition, with special regard to renewable energy development;
- Loans aimed at reducing emissions from residential and commercial real estate;
- The integration of ESG factors in lending policies;
- Reduction in the direct CO₂ emissions through a series of actions, such as the improvement of the corporate fleet and to the enhancement of the energy efficiency of owned real estate.

For more exhaustive information, please see ERS2 GOV-3 DP29.

The CAI Group monitors the effectiveness of its policies and actions through regular and periodic updating of progress in the underlying activities and the related commitments, at the meetings of the ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee, of the Sustainable Development Board Committee and of the BoD, also in the light of any developments in the applicable legislation and regulations and in the market, and consistently with Crédit Agricole S.A. guidelines (for more exhaustive information, please see ERS2 GOV-1 DP22 DP26).

In compliance with paragraph 13 of ERS2, which requires that any changes in the sustainability reporting process vs. the previous periods be explained and restated comparative data be presented, the CAI Group has updated consumption and emissions data for 2024, with the revision of the data presented in the tables at datapoints E1-5 and E1-6.

This updating results from the adoption, since FY25, of the operational control approach replacing the financial control one concerning consumption and emissions of non-operating properties (leased assets).

Energy consumption and mix

Total energy consumption related to own operations

E1-5
DP37

The metrics regarding the CAI Group's energy consumption from own operations are given below.

The table below reports the energy consumption in 2025, representing all the energy scopes the processes depend on. This representation gives a view of consumption broken down by fossil sources and renewable sources. The self-generated share of electrical energy from renewable sources is also represented.

The energy consumption associated with the use of the whole set of operating properties has been reported taking into account: diesel fuel for heating, GPL for heating, natural gas, thermal energy from district heating and district cooling from fossil sources, purchased electrical energy, self-generated and self-consumed electrical energy from owned photovoltaic plants. The table also reports the consumption associated with condominium sites (Scope 2), relating to the energy carriers: natural gas, diesel fuel for heating, thermal energy from district heating and district cooling, whose weight in terms of emissions is about 37% of the same Scope 1 emissions.

Lastly, as stated above, it is pointed out that, following the adoption, since 2025, of the operational control approach replacing the financial control approach concerning non-operating properties (leased assets), the 2024 consumption figures were updated and the data reported in the table below was restated.

	2025	2024
Fuel consumption from coal and coal products (MWh)	0.00	0.00
Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products (MWh)	7,201.07	7,770.88
Fuel consumption from natural gas (MWh)	23,504.61	22,176.62
Fuel consumption from other non-renewable sources (MWh)	0.00	0.00
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from non-renewable sources (MWh)	9,905.98	15,371.77
Total fossil energy consumption (MWh)	40,611.66	45,319.27
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	44.51%	45.87%
Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	0.00	0.00
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	0.00%	0.00%
Fuel consumption for renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc.) (MWh)	0.00	0.00
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	50,110.66	52,902.16
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	514.88	580.98
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	50,625.54	53,483.14
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	55.49%	54.13%
Total energy consumption (MWh)	91,237.20	98,802.41

The table below gives evidence of energy from renewable sources generated by the photovoltaic plants owned by the Group. The Group owns 2 photovoltaic plants with capacity of over 6,500 kW, with the main one located at Green Life, the Group's headquarters in Parma, which, in 2025, covered about 18% of the annual electrical energy need of the premises.

E1-5
DP39

	2025	2024
Non-renewable energy production (MWh)	0.00	0.00
Renewable energy production (MWh)	545.96	633.46
Total energy production (MWh)	545.96	633.46

GHG emissions along the value chain

Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions and Scope 3 significant emissions

E1-6
DP47
DP48
DP49
DP51
DP52

This paragraph represents the GHG emissions associated with both own operations and the upstream and downstream value chain, broken down by Scope 1, Scope 2 (location-based e market-based) and Scope 3. These emissions are calculated considering the principles, requirements and guidance provided in the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Moreover, Scope 3 was further updated as regards category 1 (Purchased goods and services – including purchased toners) and category 6 (Business travels – in which the conversion factor regarding travels by train and by air has been modified). Lastly, as stated above, it is pointed out that, following the adoption, since 2025, of the operational control approach replacing the financial control approach concerning non-operating properties (leased assets), the 2024 emission figures were updated and the data reported in the table below was restated.

	31 Dec. 2025 (N)	31 Dec. 2024 (N-1)
Scope 1 GHG emissions:		
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (TeqCO ₂)	7,693.26	7,686.47
Share of boundary Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading systems (%)	0%	0%
Scope 2 GHG emissions:		
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (TeqCO ₂)	15,077.29	19,651.35
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (TeqCO ₂)	2,227.38	3,364.77
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions:		
Total gross indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3) (TeqCO ₂)	20,940,149.71	16,065,584.85
1. Purchased goods and services	667.88	375.56
6. Business travels	337.30	210.35
7. Home-work commute	2,310.21	2,216.12
13. Downstream leased assets	3,799.91	4,782.05
15. Investments	20,933,034.41	16,058,000.77
Total GHG emissions:		
Total GHG emissions (location – based) (teqCO ₂)	20,962,920.26	16,092,922.67
Total GHG emissions (market – based) (teqCO ₂)	20,950,070.35	16,076,636.09

These emissions are calculated based on the Financial Reporting consolidation perimeter.

To report the data for the reference year (N), the approach-related considerations are given below having regard to each emission scope:

Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions

Scope 1 and Scope 2 refer to the CAI Group's emissions from sources it owns or controls and from its own operations, and cover the types of assets listed below:

- Operating properties owned by the CAI Group or of which the CAI Group is the lessee;
- Corporate fleet.

The calculation does not include properties recognized in the financial statements under IFRS 16 and non-operating properties owned by the Group, as they are reported in Scope 3 Category 13. The applied reporting approaches are based on the "ABI Lab guidelines on the application in banking operations of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards on environmental matters – December 2025 version" issued by the Italian Banking Association, with the CAI Group being an active member of its work groups on research and innovation. Specifically:

- Owned operating properties: the related emissions were calculated using the emission factors based on Italy's energy mix (in accordance with the ESRS directions given in the ABI Lab³ Guidelines), in order to produce estimates that are consistent with the Italian context;
- Operating properties of which the CAI Group is the lessee: the emissions are calculated based on consumption, in accordance with the aforementioned approaches regarding owned operating real estate properties, where the datapoint is available; in case of no consumption datapoint, the calculation is made with proxies

3 See the ABI Lab document: "Documento di supporto per la Rendicontazione di Sostenibilità secondo gli European Sustainability Reporting Standard (ESRS) in materia ambientale - Focus su obblighi di informativa E1-5, E1-6 – versione dicembre 2025".

based on the floor area and intended use of the property;

- Corporate fleet for “business” use only and for “miscellaneous” use: also in this case the calculation used emission factors based on the Italian energy mix; moreover, as regards electric vehicles, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/851 of the European Parliament and of the Council “zero-emission vehicles” include battery electric vehicles, fuel-cell and other hydrogen powered vehicles, and, therefore, those vehicles have an emission factor of 0. As regards the approach to allocate the emissions from “mixed-use” cars, the Group reports 70% of those emissions, in accordance with the ABI Lab guidelines, therefore assuming that personal use accounts for 30% of total use; as regards cars to be used for “business only” the Group reports 100% of the related emissions”.

To calculate Scope 1 emissions related to the corporate car fleet, the adopted conversion factors are the following:

- Diesel = 2.6717 kg CO₂e/litre;
- Petrol = 2.3439 kg CO₂e/litre.

Having regard to gross Scope 1 GHG emissions, biogenic CO₂ emissions from biomass combustion or biodegradation are not measured.

To calculate Scope 2 emissions, based on the different energy sources, the emissions factors used are those compliant with the applicable legislation and regulations and with the industry-specific technical instructions, in compliance with the ABI Lab Guidelines. Specifically:

- Scope 2 emissions (market based), from purchased electrical energy: having regard to the perimeter of operating properties owned by the CAI Group, are zero, as the Group purchases certified green electrical energy with Guarantee of Origin; having regard to the perimeter of properties of which the CAI Group is the lessee, for which there are no Guarantee of Origin certificates, the emission factor refers to the residual mix for 2024 and is equal to 0.444 tonnCO₂eq/MWh⁴;
- Scope 2 emissions (location based), from purchased electrical energy: the applied emission factor is 0.258 tonnCO₂eq/MWh⁵.

The location-based and market-based emissions associated with consumption of thermal energy from district heating and district cooling and, similarly to the emissions associated with consumption of all the sites in condominium buildings (from vectors such as natural gas, diesel or others), the Italian emission factors set by ISPRA have been applied on 2023 amounting to 0.225 tonnCO₂eq/MWh, in accordance with the ESRS specifications and with the aforementioned ABI Lab guidelines, because neither the precise procurement sources (location based) nor specific contractual agreements (market based) that third parties (e.g. condominium managers) have opted for nationwide are known.

Having regard to gross Scope 2 GHG emissions, biogenic CO₂ emissions from biomass combustion or biodegradation are not measured.

Scope 3 GHG emissions

Scope 3 emissions are the emissions from activities along the value chain (upstream and downstream).

The emissions calculated from actual data amount to 7% while the other 93% is based on estimated data. The CAI Group has identified the Scope 3 categories listed below as material:

- Category 1 – Purchased goods and services;
- Category 6 – Business Travel;
- Category 7 – Home-work commute;
- Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
- Category 15 – Investments.

4 See pages 62-63 of the document referred to in note 1.

5 See pages 62-62 of the document referred to in note 1.

Scope 3 – Category 1

Having regard to Category 1 – Purchased goods and services, the emissions from the purchase of paper, cardboard and toners for office use (branches and central structures) are calculated as follows: These emissions have been estimated in accordance with the ABI Lab Guidelines (DEFRA coefficients), with the GHG Protocol average – data approach, with different emission factors in accordance with the ordered paper features given by the supplier.

Specifically, all the processes to obtain and prepare crude fibre, from used paper, ancillary materials used, including their transportation, used paper processing and production with renewable energy are considered. Conversely, as regards emission from paper production (not recycled), the conversion factors made available by the UK Government for greenhouse gas communication are used.

Scope 3 – Category 6

Having regard to category 6 – Business travel, for business travels by public transportation (planes and train), the following figures are used:

- The emissions directly reported by the service providers in charge of managing business travels (planes and trains);
- The emission factors used by the service providers are based on distance, therefore the estimate complies with the distance-based approach under the GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 – Category 7

The preparation of the HWCPs (Home-Work Commute Plans) is to be considered a regulatory obligation after the publication in the Official Journal of the Relaunch Decree, converted with Italian Law no. 77 of 17 July 2020 laying down “Measures to incentivize Sustainable mobility”, which has confirmed the lowering of the minimum thresholds for the appointment of the Mobility Manager and the consequent preparation of the Home-Work Commute Plan from 300 to 100 employees of companies located in metropolitan cities, region and province capitals and, in general, in municipalities with over 50,000 inhabitants. The headquarters and premises involved were Parma (Green Life Headquarters), La Spezia, Cesena, Milano (Armorari), Milano (Feltre), Piacenza, Pordenone, Rimini and Sondrio.

Scope 3 – Category 13

Emissions associated with category 13 – Downstream leased assets, are estimated for properties leased to third parties and owned by companies CAI, CALIT, CAREI and Stelline. Each one of the buildings in this group has been given a different emission factor with varying degrees of accuracy depending on the available information. If point-in-time figures are available on electricity and gas consumption, they are multiplied by the emission factors set out in the ABI Lab Guidelines for the two energy sources. conversely, where an emission factor by square metre is assigned, the building emissions are calculated as the product of the emission factor by the building heated surface.

Scope 3 – Category 15

For a bank, Scope 3 – Category 15 indirect emissions include the emissions from the operations and indirect GHG emissions of its end customers proportionally to its financial participation in the value of the business or of the project, in accordance with the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financial (PCAF) approach.

The Scope 3 – Category 15 emissions reported herein refer to the emissions of the CAI Group's entities that operate as lenders (CAI and CALIT). To calculate financed emissions in accordance with asset classes, the “minimum requirements” of the GHG Protocol, to which other asset classes that are material for the CAI Group are to be added. For the calculation, the following data sources have been used:

- Emissions disclosed by the companies in publicly available documents (e.g. Sustainability Reports of customer corporations) collected through infoproviders;
- For the Real Estate sector, emissions obtained from the Energy performance Certificates, where available.

Where there is not accurate emission data, the calculation is based on estimated emissions obtained from infoproviders or estimated based on the sector average emission intensity.

Based on the foregoing, the percentage of emissions calculated from actual data amounts to 7% while the other 93% is based on estimated data. Having regard to the perimeter that the GBICA considered to calculate category 15, based on the approaches developed by the PCAF, non-financial corporations and Individuals have been taken into account.

The reporting perimeter of non-financial corporations consists of on-balance sheet exposures on the banking book (loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments, as per the FINREP).

If the counterparties' financials (enterprise value) are not available to correctly attribute financed emissions to the individual counterparties, they are excluded from the estimate; the counterparties that are not included in the calculation of financed emissions for this reason are mainly small- and medium-sized businesses belonging to the “Retail” segment.

For counterparties belonging to the Real Estate sector, which includes the Commercial Real Estate segment (which considers the Corporate segment) and the Residential Real Estate sector (which considers the Individuals Retail sub-segment only) the related reporting is compliant with the PCAF principles, estimating the emissions related to real estate loans considering the exposure share on the value of the financed real estate properties.

It is also specified that, in accordance with the PCAF standard, off-balance-sheet exposures are excluded.

Based on materiality assessments carried out through internal surveys, market benchmarks and through the assessment of the categories of purchased products and services, GHG emission inventories do not report the categories listed below, as the data required for the estimation was not available:

- Category 2 – Capital goods;
- Category 5 – Waste;
- Category 8 – Upstream leased assets.

Moreover, the categories listed below are also excluded, as, also following internal and external context assessments, they are not material for the banking business:

- Category 3 – Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2;
- Category 4 – Upstream Transportation and Distribution;
- Category 9 – Downstream Transportation and Distribution;
- Category 10 – Processing of sold products;
- Category 11 – Use of sold products;
- Category 12 – End-of-Life Treatment of sold products;
- Category 14 – Franchises.

Having regard to gross Scope 3 GHG emissions, biogenic CO₂ emissions from biomass combustion or biodegradation are not measured.

GHG Intensity based on net revenue

	2025	2024
Total GHG emissions (location based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ e/mln €)	4,570.82	3,001.28
Total GHG emissions (market based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ e/mln €)	4,568.02	2,998.24

E1-6
DP53
DP54

Connectivity of GHG intensity based on revenue with financial reporting information

(Millions of Euros)	2025	2024
Net revenue used to calculate GHG intensity	4,586.25	5,362.02
Net revenue (other)	-	-
Total net revenue (in financial statements)	4,586.25	5,362.02

E1-6
DP55

The CAI Group has set the approach for determining the “Net Revenue” figure pursuant to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, in accordance with Article 27 of Council Directive 86/635/EEC.

DISCLOSURE UNDER ARTICLE 8 OF REGULATION (EU) 2020/852 (EU TAXONOMY REGULATION)

The European Taxonomy, laid down by Regulation (EU) 852/2020⁶ “Taxonomy Regulation”), has introduced a system of classification of the economic activities considered environmentally sustainable, laying down specific technical screening criteria that determine the conditions in which an activity contributes substantially to one or more of the environmental objectives listed below:ⁱ

- Climate change mitigation (CCM);
- Climate change adaptation (CCA);
- The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources (WTR);
- The transition to a circular economy (CE);
- Pollution prevention and control (PPC);
- The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO).

The Regulation has been progressively supplemented by Delegated Acts, which specify, for each one of the six environmental objectives, the taxonomy-eligible economic activities and the necessary screening criteria to verify compliance with the European Taxonomy requirements. Specifically, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485 regard the first two environmental objectives, while Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 applies to the other four environmental objectives. The aforementioned Delegated Regulations identify the economic activities that can contribute to the individual objectives (“Taxonomy-eligible”) in accordance with the technical screening criteria on substantial contributions while doing no significant harm to the other objectives and in compliance with minimum safeguards (“Taxonomy-aligned”).

Furthermore, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178⁷ lays down specific performance indicators to comply with the reporting requirements, which are different for the different types of financial undertakings, namely credit institutions, asset managers, insurance and reinsurance undertakings, and investment firms. The applicable legislation has been amended by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73⁸, amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as regards the simplification of the content and presentation of information to be disclosed concerning environmentally sustainable activities.

With the inclusion, amongst those that can contribute to the energy transition, of specific economic activities in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors, the legislative framework has been extended with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214, which lays down additional disclosure requirements for the undertakings concerned.

The main Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that shall be reported under the applicable legislation are:

- The Green Asset Ratio (GAR), i.e. the ratio of the bank’s assets financing and/or invested in Taxonomy-aligned economic activities to total covered assets;
- The KPIs for off-balance-sheet exposures, as to the share of Taxonomy-aligned economic activities over off-balance-sheet exposures that banks manage and direct or contribute to directing towards sustainable economic activities.

In light of the applicable legislation and regulations, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has prepared the required disclosures and presented them since the FY closed as at 31 December 2024.

6 Regulation (EU) 852/2020: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020R0852>

7 Delegated Regulation (EU): 2021/2178: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32021R2178>.

8 Delegated Regulation (EU): 2026/73: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202600073.

Disclosure requirement

For the 2025 reporting period, the applicable legislation and regulations require credit institutions to present their Key Performance Indicators in tables, adopting the table templates given in Annex VI of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as amended by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73, namely:

- Table 0: Summary of KPIs to be disclosed by credit institutions under Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation
- Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR;
- Table 2: GAR sector information;
- Table 3: GAR KPI (stock);
- Table 4: GAR KPI (flow);
- Table 5: KPI off-balance sheet exposures.

Each disclosure template shall be presented in two versions, one weighting Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings by **CapEx** and the other weighting them by **Turnover**.

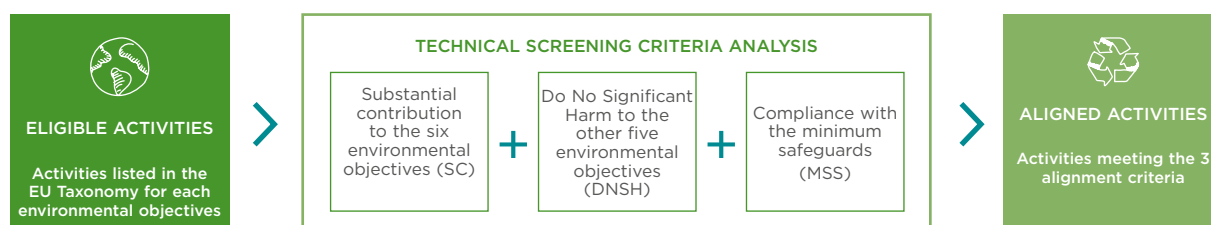
Total Assets = FINREP total	=	Eligible Activities	+	Non-eligible Activities	+	Exclusions
Covered assets = Total Assets - Exclusions	Exclusions (assets excluded from the KPI numerator and denominator): i. Exposures to central governments, central banks and supranational issuers ii. Trading book iii. Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD iv. Derivatives v. On-demand interbank loans vi. Cash and cash-related assets vii. Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.) viii. Non-taxonomy-eligible business relationships with Retail customers					
Eligible assets	i. Financial and non-financial counterparties subject to the CSRD ii. Retail customers iii. Local governments iv. Repossessed real estate collaterals					
Aligned assets	On the set of eligible assets, aligned assets are identified in accordance with two approaches: • For general loans, based on the alignment ratios published by counterparties subject to the CSRD. • For special-purpose loans (whose purpose is known), based on the characteristics of the financed asset, applying the Taxonomy-alignment technical criteria					
				GAR =	$\frac{\text{Aligned assets}}{\text{Covered assets}}$	

In compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations, the KPIs reported above are calculated with the denominator being the carrying amount of the covered assets of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, determined from the total assets on the Balance Sheet, net of Trading Book exposures and of the exposures to Central Governments, Central Banks and supranational issues, undertakings not subject to CSRD and exposures to retail customers not Taxonomy-eligible.

Detailed methodological information

To comply with the disclosure requirement, to calculate the GAR the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group considered the exposures to:

1. **Financial and non-financial undertakings** subject to reporting obligations under CSRD: exclusively undertakings that are required to prepare and present non-financial disclosures have been considered. To assess EU Taxonomy-eligibility and EU Taxonomy-alignment of economic activities, the approach must be chosen based on the type of loan purpose:
 - In case of “general purpose” loans, where the use of the proceeds is not clearly identified, the eligible and aligned amount depends on the shares, based on both turnover and CapEx in relation to the different environmental objectives, as stated by the counterparties in their respective 2024 sustainability statements under the CSRD;
 - If the use of proceeds is known, Taxonomy-eligible economic activities are subdivided based on the type of use, in accordance with the classification given in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 as updated. To assess Taxonomy-alignment, the single technical screening criteria set for the specific activity have been verified.



2. **Individuals**, loans secured by residential real estate and for the purpose of purchasing, renovating and/or building residential properties. The aligned amount includes only loans secured by residential real estate and/or to be used for purchasing residential properties assessed based on the technical screening criteria of activity 7.7 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, and specifically:
 - For the criteria on substantial contribution to the mitigation objective: exclusively real estate properties with accurate information on energy efficiency class or energy performances have been considered, taking into account also, amongst the other drivers, the floor area in square metres and the construction year, in accordance with the applicable legislation;
 - To verify the Do Not Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria on the climate change adaptation objective, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group has decided to consider aligned only the exposures concerning real estate properties with “Very Low”, “Low”, “Modest” or “Medium” physical risk scores. Furthermore, in accordance with Appendix A to Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of the EU Taxonomy on the 28 chronic and acute physical risks, for the DNSH assessment, different scenarios are applied in accordance with the duration of the assessed activity:
 - i. *Up to 10 years*: use of the baseline scenario to calculate the risk;
 - ii. *Between 10 and 30 years*: use of the future scenario (RCP4.5).
3. **Local governments**, the gross carrying amounts of the exposures consisting of special-purpose loans for which the use of the proceeds is known are considered, proportionally to the contribution that the specific project gives to one or more Taxonomy-aligned economic activities.
4. **Reposessed real estate collateral** there is no commercial and residential real estate collateral reposessed and held for sale.

More specifically, the GBCAI holds the substantial contribution to climate change mitigation met by the loans for the construction, renovation or purchase of buildings in accordance with the table below:

Floor area in square metres	Construction year	Substantial contribution threshold
Not over 5000 m ²	Before 2021	Energy efficiency class “B” or higher
Not over 5000 m ²	2021 or after	Primary energy need lower than 24.1 kWh/m ²

The “B” threshold energy efficiency class is the class enabling to identify the top performing 15% of Italy’s real estate assets. The 24.1 kWh/m² primary energy need threshold accounts for 90% the limit for Nearly Zero Energy Buildings. Both thresholds were calibrated on the data in the Energy Performance Certificates Information System (SIAPE) in January 2024. In case of loans for the construction, renovation or purchase of properties with a floor area of 5,000 m² or larger, where the customers did not provide breakdown data to verify the substantial contribution criterion for large-size buildings, the position is conservatively considered not aligned.

Disclosure pursuant to Annex VI of Delegated Regulation (EU) no. 2021/2178

In all the disclosure Tables given, the amounts are stated (in millions of Euros and in percentage) for the reporting year 2025 and include the eligibility and alignment information for all the objectives under the Taxonomy Regulation.

The main results on the share of Crédit Agricole Italia Group’s exposures resulting from Taxonomy-aligned economic activities are stated, in terms of both stock and flow as at 31 December 2025. The details on the templates required by the applicable legislation can be found in section Disclosure pursuant to Annex VI of Delegated Regulation (EU) no. 2026/73 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) no. 2021/2178.

0 - Summary of KPIs to be disclosed by credit institutions under Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation

		Total exposure to Taxonomy-aligned activities (Mln €)		KPI (%)		% coverage (over total assets)	Non-assessed exposures (% of covered assets) (%)	
		Turnover-based	CapEx-based	Turnover-based	CapEx-based		Turnover-based	CapEx-based
Main KPI	Green asset ratio (GAR) stock	2,738.20	2,853.46	7.83%	8.16%	36.79%	-	-
	GAR (flow)	599.57	628.13	12.07%	12.64%	15.24%	-	-
	Trading book	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional KPIs	Financial guarantees	0.65	2.24	2.84%	9.75%	2.02%	-	-
	Financial assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Revenues regarding fees and commissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Green Asset Ratio (GAR) of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group for 2025, in stock terms, is:

- 7.83% (approx. Euro 2,738.20 million) considering the counterparties’ Turnover KPI as the weighting factor for exposures to corporates to assess alignment;
- 8.16% (approx. Euro 2,853.46 million) considering the counterparties’ CapEx KPI as the weighting factor for exposures to corporates to assess alignment.

The Green Asset Ratio (GAR) of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group for 2024, in stock terms, was:

- 2.82% (approx. Euro 2,252 million) considering the counterparties’ Turnover KPI as the weighting factor for exposures to corporates to assess alignment;
- 2.89% (approx. Euro 2,311 million) considering the counterparties’ CapEx KPI as the weighting factor for exposures to corporates to assess alignment.

The 5.01% change resulted from the methodological update referred to in Delegated Regulation (EU): 2026/73 amendments 7, 9 and 10. In accordance with these amendments, the following assets shall be excluded from the denominator of the GAR: derivatives, cash and cash equivalents, on-demand interbank loans, goodwill or goods and exposures to counterparties that are not obliged to publish non-financial information and non Taxonomy-eligible exposures to individuals.

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR - Turnover-based

in millions of EUR		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Total gross carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives			
					Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	34,962.26	32,336.53	2,738.20	2,735.93	-	0.20	1.62
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	34,962.26	32,336.53	2,738.20	2,735.93	-	0.20	1.62
3	Financial undertakings	11.45	11.45	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	11.45	11.45	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities,including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Non-financial undertakings	3,885.26	2,967.19	275.33	273.06	-	0.20	1.62
8	Loans and advances	3,885.26	2,967.19	275.33	273.06	-	0.20	1.62
9	Debt securities,including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Households	31,031.08	29,323.43	2,462.88	2,462.88	-		-
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	31,029.15	29,321.49	2,462.88	2,462.88	-		-
13	of which building renovation loans	1.94	1.94	-	-	-		-
14	Of which loans for motor vehicles	-	-	-	-			
15	Local government financing	34.47	34.47	-	-	-	-	-
16	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-		-
17	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-		-
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis	-	-	-	-	-		-
20	Total GAR assets	34,962.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	60,057.76						
22	Central governments and Supranational issuers	9,352.34						

Environmental Responsibility

continues Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR - Turnover-based

in millions of EUR	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Total gross carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives			
				Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)
23 Central banks exposure	4,108.47						
24 Trading book	77.56						
25 Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD	34,394.28						
26 SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	34,197.92						
27 Loans and advances	33,371.13						
28 of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	2,239.88						
29 of which building renovation loans	-						
30 Debt securities	637.00						
31 Equity instruments	189.79						
32 Third-country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	196.35						
33 Loans and advances	196.33						
34 Debt securities	-						
35 Equity instruments	0.03						
36 Derivatives	891.36						
37 Demand interbank loans	412.64						
38 Cash and cash-related assets	535.44						
39 Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	10,285.67						
40 Total assets	95,020.01						
Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments							
41 Financial guarantees	22.97	1.58	0.65	0.63	-	0.00	0.01
42 Financial assets under management							
43 Of which debt securities							
44 Of which equity instruments							

h	i	j	k	l	m	n		o
Breakdown by environmental objectives		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which exposures financing non-assessed non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures to counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9) of Regulation 2026/73	Of which Non-assessed exposures considered non-material by the reporting entity
Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)							
Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments								
0.01	-	-	0.05	0.08				

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR - CapEx-based

in millions of EUR		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Total gross carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives			
					Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	34,962.26	32,465.07	2,853.46	2,837.91	9.75	3.65	1.91
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	34,962.26	32,465.07	2,853.46	2,837.91	9.75	3.65	1.91
3	Financial undertakings	11.45	11.45	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	11.45	11.45	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities,including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Non-financial undertakings	3,885.26	3,095.73	390.58	375.03	9.75	3.65	1.91
8	Loans and advances	3,885.26	3,095.73	390.58	375.03	9.75	3.65	1.91
9	Debt securities,including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Households	31,031.08	29,323.43	2,462.88	2,462.88	-		-
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	31,029.15	29,321.49	2,462.88	2,462.88	-		-
13	of which building renovation loans	1.94	1.94	-	-	-		-
14	Of which loans for motor vehicles	-	-	-	-			
15	Local government financing	34.47	34.47	-	-	-	-	-
16	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-		-
17	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-		-
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis	-	-	-	-	-		-
20	Total GAR assets	34,962.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	60,057.76						
22	Central governments and Supranational issuers	9,352.34						

[illegible]

continues Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR - CapEx-based

in millions of EUR		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Total gross carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives			
					Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)
23	Central banks exposure	4,108.47						
24	Trading book	77.56						
25	Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD	34,394.28						
26	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	34,197.92						
27	Loans and advances	33,371.13						
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	2,239.88						
29	of which building renovation loans	-						
30	Debt securities	637.00						
31	Equity instruments	189.79						
32	Third-country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	196.35						
33	Loans and advances	196.33						
34	Debt securities	-						
35	Equity instruments	0.03						
36	Derivatives	891.36						
37	Demand interbank loans	412.64						
38	Cash and cash-related assets	535.44						
39	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	10,285.67						
40	Total assets	95,020.01						
Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments								
41	Financial guarantees	22.97	2.94	2.24	2.19	0.01	0.02	0.02
42	Financial assets under management							
43	Of which debt securities							
44	Of which equity instruments							

h	i	j	k	l	m	n		o
					Non-assessed exposures	Of which exposures financing non-assessed non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures to counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9) of Regulation 2026/73	Of which Non-assessed exposures considered non-material by the reporting entity
Breakdown by environmental objectives		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling				
Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)							
Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments								
0.01	-	-	0.02	0.40				

Table 1: Flow - Turnover-based

in millions of EUR		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Total gross carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives			
					Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	4,969.00	4,596.41	599.57	598.76	-	-	0.81
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	4,969.00	4,596.41	599.57	598.76	-	-	0.81
3	Financial undertakings	2.75	2.75	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	2.75	2.75	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities,including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Non-financial undertakings	843.82	647.82	34.28	33.47	-	-	0.81
8	Loans and advances	843.82	647.82	34.28	33.47	-	-	0.81
9	Debt securities,including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Households	4,121.92	3,945.33	565.29	565.29	-		-
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	4,121.52	3,944.93	565.29	565.29	-		-
13	of which building renovation loans	0.40	0.40	-	-	-		-
14	Of which loans for motor vehicles	-	-	-	-			
15	Local government financing	0.52	0.52	-	-	-	-	-
16	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-		-
17	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-		-
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis	-	-	-	-	-		-
20	Total GAR assets	4,969.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	27,632.84						
22	Central governments and Supranational issuers	3,983.67						

Environmental Responsibility

continues Table 1: Flow - Turnover-based

in millions of EUR	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Total gross carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives			
				Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)
23 Central banks exposure	4,108.47						
24 Trading book	77.56						
25 Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD	10,878.56						
26 SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	10,806.47						
27 Loans and advances	10,789.41						
28 of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	186.78						
29 of which building renovation loans	-						
30 Debt securities	14.08						
31 Equity instruments	2.99						
32 Third-country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	72.08						
33 Loans and advances	72.08						
34 Debt securities	-						
35 Equity instruments	-						
36 Derivatives	891.36						
37 Demand interbank loans	412.64						
38 Cash and cash-related assets	535.44						
39 Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	6,745.15						
40 Total assets	32,601.85						
Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments							
41 Financial guarantees	1.96	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.00
42 Financial assets under management							
43 Of which debt securities							
44 Of which equity instruments							

h	i	j	k	l	m	n		o
					Non-assessed exposures	Of which exposures financing non-assessed non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures to counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9) of Regulation 2026/73	Of which Non-assessed exposures considered non-material by the reporting entity
Breakdown by environmental objectives		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling				
Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)							
						</		

Table 1: Flow - CapEx-based

in millions of EUR		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Total gross carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives			
					Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	4,969.00	4,619.75	628.13	627.42	0.14	-	0.57
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	4,969.00	4,619.75	628.13	627.42	0.14	-	0.57
3	Financial undertakings	2.75	2.75	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	2.75	2.75	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities,including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Non-financial undertakings	843.82	671.16	62.84	62.13	0.14	-	0.57
8	Loans and advances	843.82	671.16	62.84	62.13	0.14	-	0.57
9	Debt securities,including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Households	4,121.92	3,945.33	565.29	565.29	-		-
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	4,121.52	3,944.93	565.29	565.29	-		-
13	of which building renovation loans	0.40	0.40	-	-	-		-
14	Of which loans for motor vehicles	-	-	-	-			
15	Local government financing	0.52	0.52	-	-	-	-	-
16	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-		-
17	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-		-
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis	-	-	-	-	-		-
20	Total GAR assets	4,969.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	27,632.84						
22	Central governments and Supranational issuers	3,983.67						

[illegible]

continues Table 1: Flow - CapEx-based

in millions of EUR	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Total gross carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives			
				Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)
23 Central banks exposure	4,108.47						
24 Trading book	77.56						
25 Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD	10,878.56						
26 SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	10,806.47						
27 Loans and advances	10,789.41						
28 of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	186.78						
29 of which building renovation loans	-						
30 Debt securities	14.08						
31 Equity instruments	2.99						
32 Third-country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	72.08						
33 Loans and advances	72.08						
34 Debt securities	-						
35 Equity instruments	-						
36 Derivatives	891.36						
37 Demand interbank loans	412.64						
38 Cash and cash-related assets	535.44						
39 Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	6,745.15						
40 Total assets	32,601.85						
Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments							
41 Financial guarantees	1.96	0.06	0.05	0.05	-	-	0.00
42 Financial assets under management							
43 Of which debt securities							
44 Of which equity instruments							

h	i	j	k	l	m	n		o
					Non-assessed exposures	Of which exposures financing non-assessed non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures to counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9) of Regulation 2026/73	Of which Non-assessed exposures considered non-material by the reporting entity
Breakdown by environmental objectives		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling				
Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)							
Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments								
0.00	-	-	0.00	0.01	-	-	-	-

Table 2: GAR – Sector information – Turnover-based

Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label) (Million EUR)	a	b	c
	Total gross carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned
70.10 ACTIVITIES OF HEAD OFFICES	1,907.71	235.53	188.49
35.12 PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES	73.62	70.83	61.53
30.11 BUILDING OF CIVILIAN SHIPS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES	110.80	61.16	7.39
36.00 WATER COLLECTION, TREATMENT AND SUPPLY	173.49	11.54	6.48
28.15 MANUFACTURE OF BEARINGS, GEARS, GEARING AND DRIVING ELEMENTS	162.13	4.31	4.31
63.11 DATA PROCESSING, HOSTING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES	62.90	9.03	3.42
27.51 MANUFACTURING OF DOMESTIC ELECTRIC APPLIANCES	58.57	31.40	1.35
28.22 MANUFACTURE OF LIFTING AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT	67.06	2.80	1.26
38.11 COLLECTION OF NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	65.40	6.39	1.03
20.11 MANUFACTURE OF INDUSTRIAL GASES	44.12	0.34	0.06
ACTIVITIES IN THE NUCLEAR SECTOR	70.00	0.28	-
ACTIVITIES IN THE FOSSIL GAS SECTOR	254.24	17.66	-
OF WHICH NON-ASSESSED EXPOSURES	-		

Table 2: GAR – Sector information - CapEx-based

Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label) (Million EUR)	a	b	c
	Total gross carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned
70.10 ACTIVITIES OF HEAD OFFICES	1,907.71	336.38	272.69
35.12 PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES	73.62	71.54	70.83
36.00 WATER COLLECTION, TREATMENT AND SUPPLY	173.49	30.25	25.52
63.11 DATA PROCESSING, HOSTING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES	62.90	9.03	6.67
30.11 BUILDING OF CIVILIAN SHIPS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES	110.80	30.44	5.25
27.51 MANUFACTURING OF DOMESTIC ELECTRIC APPLIANCES	58.57	24.16	3.32
52.23 SERVICE ACTIVITIES INCIDENTAL TO AIR TRANSPORTATION	13.23	3.09	2.11
28.22 MANUFACTURE OF LIFTING AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT	67.06	3.55	1.58
28.15 MANUFACTURE OF BEARINGS, GEARS, GEARING AND DRIVING ELEMENTS	162.13	1.69	1.44
38.11 COLLECTION OF NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	65.40	12.62	0.67
ACTIVITIES IN THE NUCLEAR SECTOR	-	-	-
ACTIVITIES IN THE FOSSIL GAS SECTOR	125.09	37.56	-
OF WHICH NON-ASSESSED EXPOSURES	-		

d	e	f	g	h	i
Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
187.75	-	0.20	0.53	0.00	-
61.53	-	-	-	-	-
7.39	-	-	-	-	-
5.95	-	-	0.08	0.44	-
4.31	-	-	-	-	-
3.42	-	-	-	-	-
1.35	-	-	-	-	-
0.82	-	-	0.44	-	-
0.46	-	-	0.57	-	-
0.06	-	-	-	-	-

d	e	f	g	h	i
Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
260.79	9.45	1.30	1.14	-	-
70.83	-	-	-	-	-
22.81	-	2.34	0.12	0.24	-
6.38	0.30	-	-	-	-
5.10	-	-	0.15	-	-
3.32	-	-	-	-	-
2.07	-	-	0.04	-	-
1.37	-	-	0.21	-	-
1.44	-	-	-	-	-
0.43	-	-	0.24	-	-

Table 3: GAR KPI (stock) - Turnover-based

% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives			
				Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	92.49%	7.83%	7.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	92.49%	7.83%	7.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3	Financial undertakings	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4	Loans and advances	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5	Debt securities,including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	Non-financial undertakings	8.49%	0.79%	0.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8	Loans and advances	8.49%	0.79%	0.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Debt securities,including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	Households	83.87%	7.04%	7.04%	0.00%		0.00%
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	83.87%	7.04%	7.04%	0.00%		0.00%
13	of which building renovation loans	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
14	Of which loans for motor vehicles	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
15	Local government financing	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16	Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
17	Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
20	Total GAR assets	92.49%	7.83%	7.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Breakdown by environmental objectives		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Taxonomy- aligned portion of Taxonomy-eligible total	Non-assessed exposures
Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
0.00%	0.00%	7.04%	0.02%	0.28%	8.47%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	7.04%	0.02%	0.28%	8.47%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.28%	9.28%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.28%	9.28%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		7.04%	0.00%	0.00%	8.40%	0.00%
		7.04%	0.00%	0.00%	8.40%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
0.00%	0.00%	7.04%	0.02%	0.28%	8.47%	0.00%

Table 3: GAR KPI (stock) - CapEx-based

	% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)	a	b	Breakdown by environmental objectives			
				Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)
		Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned				
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	92.86%	8.16%	8.12%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	92.86%	8.16%	8.12%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%
3	Financial undertakings	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4	Loans and advances	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	Non-financial undertakings	8.85%	1.12%	1.07%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%
8	Loans and advances	8.85%	1.12%	1.07%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	Households	83.87%	7.04%	7.04%	0.00%		0.00%
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	83.87%	7.04%	7.04%	0.00%		0.00%
13	of which building renovation loans	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
14	Of which loans for motor vehicles	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
15	Local government financing	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16	Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
17	Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
20	Total GAR assets	92.86%	8.16%	8.12%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%

g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Breakdown by environmental objectives		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Taxonomy- aligned portion of Taxonomy-eligible total	Non-assessed exposures
Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
0.00%	0.00%	7.04%	0.02%	0.49%	8.79%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	7.04%	0.02%	0.49%	8.79%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.49%	12.62%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.49%	12.62%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		7.04%	0.00%	0.00%	8.40%	0.00%
		7.04%	0.00%	0.00%	8.40%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
0.00%	0.00%	7.04%	0.02%	0.49%	8.79%	0.00%

Table 4: GAR KPI (flow) - Turnover-based

% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives			
				Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	92.50%	12.07%	12.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	92.50%	12.07%	12.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
3	Financial undertakings	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4	Loans and advances	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5	Debt securities,including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	Non-financial undertakings	13.04%	0.69%	0.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
8	Loans and advances	13.04%	0.69%	0.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
9	Debt securities,including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	Households	79.40%	11.38%	11.38%	0.00%		0.00%
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	79.39%	11.38%	11.38%	0.00%		0.00%
13	of which building renovation loans	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
14	Of which loans for motor vehicles	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
15	Local government financing	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16	Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
17	Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
20	Total GAR assets	92.50%	12.07%	12.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%

g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Breakdown by environmental objectives		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Taxonomy- aligned portion of Taxonomy-eligible total	Non-assessed exposures
Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
0.00%	0.00%	11.38%	0.03%	0.30%	13.04%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	11.38%	0.03%	0.30%	13.04%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.30%	5.29%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.30%	5.29%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		11.38%	0.00%	0.00%	14.33%	0.00%
		11.38%	0.00%	0.00%	14.33%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
0.00%	0.00%	11.38%	0.03%	0.30%	13.04%	0.00%

Table 4: GAR KPI (flow) - CapEx-based

% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives			
				Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	92.97%	12.64%	12.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	92.97%	12.64%	12.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
3	Financial undertakings	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4	Loans and advances	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5	Debt securities,including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	Non-financial undertakings	13.51%	1.26%	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
8	Loans and advances	13.51%	1.26%	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
9	Debt securities,including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	Households	79.40%	11.38%	11.38%	0.00%		0.00%
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	79.39%	11.38%	11.38%	0.00%		0.00%
13	of which building renovation loans	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
14	Of which loans for motor vehicles	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
15	Local government financing	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16	Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
17	Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
20	Total GAR assets	92.97%	12.64%	12.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%

g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Breakdown by environmental objectives		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Taxonomy- aligned portion of Taxonomy-eligible total	Non-assessed exposures
Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
0.00%	0.00%	11.38%	0.07%	0.50%	13.60%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	11.38%	0.07%	0.50%	13.60%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.50%	9.36%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.50%	9.36%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		11.38%	0.00%	0.00%	14.33%	0.00%
		11.38%	0.00%	0.00%	14.33%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
0.00%	0.00%	11.38%	0.07%	0.50%	13.60%	0.00%

Table 5: KPI off-balance sheet exposures- stock - Turnover-based

% (compared to corresponding total off-balance-sheet assets)	a	b	c	d	e
	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives		
			Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)
1 Financial guarantees	6.87%	2.84%	2.73%	0.00%	0.02%
2 Financial assets under management					

Table 5: KPI off-balance sheet exposures- stock - CapEx-based

% (compared to corresponding total off-balance-sheet assets)	a	b	c	d	e
	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives		
			Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)
1 Financial guarantees	12.79%	9.75%	9.52%	0.02%	0.09%
2 Financial assets under management					

Table 5: KPI off-balance sheet exposures- flow - Turnover-based

% (compared to corresponding total off-balance-sheet assets)	a	b	c	d	e
	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives		
			Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)
1 Financial guarantees	0.80%	0.67%	0.61%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Financial assets under management					

Table 5: KPI off-balance sheet exposures- flow - CapEx-based

% (compared to corresponding total off-balance-sheet assets)	a	b	c	d	e
	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown by environmental objectives		
			Climate change mitigation (CCM)	Climate change adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)
1 Financial guarantees	3.00%	2.62%	2.58%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Financial assets under management					

f	g		h	i	j	k	Non-assessed exposures
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
0.05%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.23%	0.33%	0.00%	

f	g		h	i	j	k	Non-assessed exposures
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
0.09%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	1.74%	0.00%	

f	g		h	i	j	k	Non-assessed exposures
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
0.01%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.25%	0.00%	

f	g		h	i	j	k	Non-assessed exposures
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
0.01%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.53%	0.00%	

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

HUMAN RESOURCES

HIGHLIGHTS

Facing the challenges of a constantly evolving world, the **CAI Group** stands out as a **responsible employer** that:

- **engages** and **encourages** all its employees, through an evolution and cultural transformation path;
- holds **trust** as a **key element** that fosters cohesion and facilitates transversality;
- Constantly nurtures **equity** and **inclusion**;
- invests in the development of **targeted skills** to ensure the employability of its people;
- Develops permanent **social dialogue**.



Over 620 thousand

hours of training provided



17th year

in a row certified as a Top Employers in 2025



445 young people

onboarded under the
Plan Jeunesse



Gender equality

The Gender Equality
Certification
(UNI/PdR 125:2022)
was obtained again in 2025

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

HUMAN RESOURCES



ESRS S1. OWN WORKFORCE

STRATEGY

The CA Group's strategy towards its own workforce

S1
ESRS2
SBM-1

In 2025, the Crédit Agricole Group completed its *Projet du Groupe* Medium-Term Plan to fulfil its *Raison d'être* "Working every day in the interest of our customers and society" in each and every market where it operates worldwide.

The *Projet du Groupe* expresses the ambitions of the CA Group, which operates based on a Customer-focused universal banking model, to create social usefulness, assist the Communities in large transformations and to further strengthen its role as a reliable partner of choice for its customers in sustainable and inclusive development. The Plan rests on three pillars: The *Projet Client* to serve its customers aiming at excellence in relationships, the *Projet Humain* to act with individual responsibility being close to its personnel in a relationship of trust, and the *Projet Sociétal* to act in the interest of all being committed to sustainability.

In the *Projet Humain*, Crédit Agricole S.A. has expressed its promise to be at all times a responsible employer for its own workers worldwide, supporting people's development and managerial and cultural transformation.

The *Projet Humain* enhances the identify, commitment and performances of its people, both individual and collective, fostering the development of skills and growth of people, giving them career and international mobility opportunities.; it is coordinated by the *Ligne Métier Ressources Humaines* of Crédit Agricole S.A. which steers its implementation on the various entities of the CA.sa Group, including the Crédit Agricole Italia Group, which deployed its own *Progetto Persone*.

At the end of 2025 the new Medium Term Plan, "ACT 2028", was launched, and it also rests on three pillars: **Acceleration** strengthening and broadening the Group's market reach, **Cohesion** boosting the synergies among all business lines to ensure a more and more effective and integrated service to customers, **Transformation** enhancing technological efficiency and driving innovation in operational processes and models. The "ACT 2028" new Plan reasserts the centrality of the *Projet Humain* and the commitments undertaken to ensure the centrality of the Group's women and men in its business strategy.

Commitment to Human Rights and Social Rights

S1-1
DP20
DP21
DP24

Having signed a *UNI Global Union Worldwide Agreement*, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has substantiated its commitment to respect internationally acknowledged human rights in all the markets where it operates, as well as all legislation on labour, freedom of association, collective bargaining agreements and all rules on workers' health and safety.

In its *Charte Etique* the Crédit Agricole Group has undertaken operate anywhere in the world ensuring full respect for fundamental human rights and social rights.

The Code of Conduct or *Code de conduite* of Crédit Agricole S.A. establishes that, in all relations between and with its own workers or stakeholders, respect for all fundamental human rights and social rights shall be utterly ensured.

For more information on the commitments to human rights at the CA Group level in all the international markets where it operates, including Italy, please see the *Rapport de durabilité* of Crédit Agricole S.A., which makes reference to and requires compliance with:

- The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs);
- The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;
- The OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises;
- The Tripartite declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy (MNE Declaration).

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group fulfils its commitments to Human Rights and Social Rights implementing the CA Group's policies in Italy.

In this context, the Board of Directors has adopted the *Code of Ethics*, which expresses the principles of the *Charte Ethique*, setting out the values and principles informing the relationships with customers and with all stakeholders. Each director, member of the Board of Auditors, employee and contract worker of the CAI Group is called upon to adopt behaviours that are consistent with the ethical values and to comply with the rules set out in the Code of Ethics and with the rules and standards indirectly referred to therein.

The values and principles of the Code of Ethics guide the projects, choices, work processes and people's conduct, with special regard to:

- Enhancing diversities;
- Fostering an open and responsible corporate culture to foster human cohesion and progress;
- Fighting any and all forms of discrimination, abuse and harassment;
- Ensuring that all have equal opportunities in terms of jobs and professional development based on merit;
- Promoting active and mindful participation, to build sense of belonging and team spirit;
- Implementing transparent and fair remuneration policies;
- Supporting constant and constructive dialogue with all own workers.

Adopting the Code of Ethics, along with its *D&I Policy* and *Gender Equality Policy*, the CAI Group fosters the dissemination of an inclusive culture that enhances diversities and specifically prohibits any and all forms of discrimination based on gender, nationality, sexual orientation, age, race, religious beliefs, political affiliation, trade union membership, disabilities, language, philosophical beliefs, as well as any other form of discrimination envisaged by the European Union and the Italian legislation and regulations. Specifically, the GBCAI is committed to reducing inequalities (gender equality, intergenerational inclusion, internationalization, disabilities, closeness to the LGBTQ+ Community), in activities that foster the well-being and quality of life of the people, and in support to parenthood). For more exhaustive information, please see sections S1-1 MDR-P DP19 DP24 on the D&I Policy and sections S1-4 MDR-A DP38 DP40 on diversity and inclusion actions.

Each and every corporate structure is required to ensure that its activities fully abide by the Code of Ethics, and there are arrangements in place for control and reporting of any breaches to the Compliance Function, which has a support and control role.

To ensure compliance with the principles of the Code of Ethics, the CAI as adopted the *Code of Conduct*, which guides people's conduct in the interest of customers and of all stakeholders in order to preserve the undertaking's reputation. The rules of conduct concern, amongst others, the matters listed below:

- Express prohibition of any and all forms of discrimination or attitudes that prejudice individual dignity;
- Fairness in all relationships with customers, suppliers, providers and other external parties;
- Prevention of corruption and bribery;
- Confidentiality and personal data protection obligations;
- Conduct fairness and decency at workplaces and outside;
- Restricted access to premises and health and safety at work;
- Transparency and limits to personal transactions of material risk takers.

The Code is approved by the Board of Directors and applies to the GBCAI's corporate officers, employees and contract workers, irrespective of their function or job.

The Code of Ethics and the Code of Conduct are given to all own workers at the start of the work relationship, as well as to all corporate officers upon their appointment. The Code of Ethics can be accessed by all stakeholders as it is published on Crédit Agricole Italia's website and on its corporate Intranet; the Code of Conduct can be accessed by all employees/workers as it is published on the corporate Intranet. Every update is made known and disseminated throughout the organization. Furthermore, the values, principles and rules are the subject-matter of training, with special focus on new hires.

The strategic axes of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group regarding its own workforce under the Medium Term Plan – from *Projet Humain* to “ACT 2028”

S1-1
MDR-P
DP19

In the *Projet Humain* the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has laid down the policies concerning human resources along five main directions, which respond to the material impacts, risks and opportunities associated with this scope.

In an ever-evolving scenario, with the digital, environmental and social transformation underway, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group implements the directions given by the parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. to prove a “responsible employer” for all its own workers, deploying its policies on the following axes:

1. **Human Capital development:** The GBCAI fosters improvement and development of skills, to ensure its own workers’ employability and mobility across functions, enhancing and asserting leadership;
2. **Social dialogue:** The GBCAI fosters rich and constructive dialogue always respectful of human rights, freedom of association and trade union rights, alongside active listening to all its own workers;
3. **Diversity and inclusion:** The GBCAI adopts an inclusive policy at all levels in its organization, whereby any and all forms of discrimination (for example, based on gender, age, origin, disability) can be firmly prevented and opposed, and equal opportunities can be promoted;
4. **Work environment:** GBCAI’s social policy offers work and occupation conditions ensuring safety and protecting the health, quality of life and work conditions of its own workers;
5. **Performances and remuneration:** GBCAI’s remuneration policy is based on the values of responsibility and transparency and ensures that its own workers’ performances be rewarded fairly, in compliance with the relevant international standards, taking into account the merit and individual contribution of each single worker.

S1-1
DP22

The aforementioned policies do not explicitly address topics such as human trafficking, forced labour or unfree labour and child labour, as these crimes do not occur in the context where the CAI Group operates.

The business model and own workers’ interests

S1
DP12
ESRS2
SBM-2

In the present social and economic scenario, Human Capital is the driver of sustainable development and business growth. The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group takes care of the relationships with its customers and foster growth in the regions where it operates thanks to the abilities, skills, expertise and sensitivity of its own workers, who are engaged every day, individually and collectively, in implementing the Group’s strategy. The GBCAI’s corporate model is strictly linked to its personnel’s motivation and well-being: The opinions and interests expressed by our people are always held in high regard and constantly steer the human resources development policies.

Every year the GBCAI deploys structured processes to listen to its own workers:

- Annual corporate climate survey, called IMR (*Mise en Responsabilité Index*) and, since the end of 2025, renamed IC - *Trust Index (Confiance)*;
- Regular assessments of its own workers comprising interaction and feedback;
- Focus groups and surveys on specific topics;
- Exchanges of views with Trade Unions, both required by the applicable legislation and regulations and the applicable Italian National Collective Bargaining Agreement, and organized on a voluntary basis within constant dialogue with the Workers’ representatives.

The aforementioned listening processes give evidence that is thoroughly analyzed to obtain useful indications and insight that orient the implementation of corporate policies, are embedded into the action plans aimed at improving the human resources management and development, with progressive evolution in the business model and strategy.

FRAMEWORK OF MATERIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The double materiality assessment was carried out on the possible impacts, risks and opportunities concerning own workforce.

Based on the DMA, the positive impacts, risks and opportunities that were found material were those that:

- Are strictly connected to the corporate strategy in the logic expressed by the Group's *Raison d'être* and Medium-Term Plan;
- Orient the strategy and the business model in the above-described logic of the *People Project*, which is implemented over time through the *Policies* on human resources management, which evolve based on the inputs from listening to its own workers and on the outcomes of the Double Materiality Assessment.

The materiality of impacts, risks and opportunities was assessed considering all the Crédit Agricole Italia Group's own workforce, i.e. its employees, including employees with fixed-term and permanent contracts. For a breakdown of employment and work contracts, please see section "Characteristics of the undertaking's employees".

The positive material impacts on the CAI Group's own workforce are generated by or strictly associated with the activities listed below:

- Adoption of policies and actions to provide support to and improve workers' health and wellbeing;
- Implementation of policies and programmes for workers training and the development of their skills and professional paths;
- Promotion of constructive and inclusive social dialogue with Workers' representatives.

Material risks are potentially generated by or associated with the scopes listed below:

- Remuneration scheme;
- Labour legislation and social dialogue;
- Discriminatory practices and own workforce management;
- Workers' health and/or safety or respect for human rights.

Material opportunities are generated by or associated with the scopes listed below:

- Adoption of ESG policies that increase the CAI Group's attractiveness as an employer;
- Adoption of upskilling policies that may contribute to increasing the CAI Group's performances.

The CAI Group has implemented a structured system to manage material impacts concerning its own Human Capital. The CAI Group allocated considerable financial resources to professional development and organizational well-being and diversity and inclusion policies, setting up specialist HR teams with specific skills in talent management and professional growth. In technical terms, advanced tools have been adopted to monitor the corporate climate and to assess performances. At the same time, structured processes have been designed, which include organizational listening procedures and corrective action plans aimed at preventing and proactively managing human resources. Thanks to this integrated approach, not only can prompt action be taken in case of issues concerning employees, but Human Capital can also be enhanced as a strategic asset, thus ensuring a fair, inclusive and stimulating work environment in line with the values and social objectives set by the Medium Term Plan.

Having regard to the categories of workers, it is point out that:

- The identified material risks, opportunities and impacts concern the whole own workforce rather than specific groups of people;
- The specific category of own workers on staff at branches has been identified, as they can be exposed to risks of robbery. In favour of this category, the GBCAI has deployed actions to monitor risk events, to manage the relations with Public Authorities and the Police, to control access to the premises and to adopt appropriate protection devices, along with training and information initiatives through the corporate portal and the internal training: digital platform. On this topic, please see section S1-1 MDR-P DP19 on the *Work Environment Policy*.

S1
DP13
ESRS2
SBM-3

S1
DP14
ESRS2
SBM-3

S1-4
DP37
DP43

S1
DP15
DP16
ESRS2
SBM-3

S1
ESRS2
SBM-3
DP48

The impacts, risks and opportunities that have been found material through the Double Materiality Assessment are outlined below.

IRO	Type	Value Chain	Policy
Financial opportunity generated by the increase in the CAI Group's attractiveness thanks to the adoption of ESG policies and virtuous practices	Opportunities	Own: Own Workforce	• Human Capital Development Policy • Policy on Performances and Remuneration • Work Environment Policy • Social Dialogue Policy • D&I Policy
Financial opportunity of increasing the CAI Group's performance thanks to the implementation of virtuous policies for the development of its own workers' skills and careers	Opportunities	Own: Own Workforce	• Human Capital Development Policy
Financial risks generated by the CAI Group's lower attractiveness and weaker ability to retain own workers due to a non-virtuous remuneration policy	Risk	Own: Own Workforce	• Policy on Performances and Remuneration
Risks of negative effects on the Group's image or decrease in the performances of its own workers due to deteriorated social climate shortcomings in social dialogue	Risk	Own: Own Workforce	• Social Dialogue Policy
Positive impact on own workers directly or indirectly generated by social policies or practices adopted by the CAI Group that are more favourable than as required by the applicable legislation and regulations	Positive impact	Own: Own Workforce	• Work Environment Policy
Positive impact on own workers generated by an improvement in their health, safety and well-being thanks to effective and attentive labour policies	Positive impact	Own: Own Workforce	• Work Environment Policy
Positive impact on own workers associated with the recognition of rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining by implementing virtuous dialogue practices	Positive impact	Own: Own Workforce	• Social Dialogue Policy
Financial risk generated by its image worsening within the CAI Group and outside due to adopted discriminatory practices or inadequate policies to its own workforce	Risk	Own: Own Workforce	• D&I Policy
Financial risk for the CAI Group generated by poor knowledge or lack of knowledge of its own workers' characteristics	Risk	Own: Own Workforce	• Human Capital Development Policy
Positive impact on own workforce generated by the application of policies aimed at developing skills and rewarding merit	Positive impact	Own: Own Workforce	• Human Capital Development Policy

MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES: POLICIES AND ACTIONS RELATED TO OWN WORKFORCE

Human Capital development

Human Capital Development Policy

With its *Human Capital Development Policy*, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group has undertaken to promote a positive impact on its own workers, thanks to appropriate management of talents and development of skills. The policy sets the directions and guidelines to orient specific actions, especially in the scopes listed below:

- Training, a culture of continuous learning, individual responsibility, proactivity and cross-cutting perspective is fostered, to ensure that each own worker can develop both specialist and managerial skills, with the goal of ensuring their long-lasting employability, improvement in their performances and higher attractiveness of the Group;
- Professional development, career paths and professional mobility opportunities are fostered, in order to motivate own workers and meet their expectations, and thus increasing their well-being and retention.

The policy is approved by the Board of Directors and applies to all own workforce of the GBCAI's entities. The Human Resources Function is responsible for the governance of Human Capital development, is the owner of the implementation of the actions under the *Projet Humain* and tasked with making proposals on the policy evolution.

The policy is made available to all the recipients through the corporate Intranet.

S1-1
MDR-P
DP19

Actions for Human Capital development

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group continued also in 2025 to adopt approaches, methods and tools to develop its people which are fit to provide support in an ever-evolving scenario. The training programmes are designed to meet the specific needs, consistently with the relevant priorities and professional development plans. In the reporting year, the CAI Group invested about 4 million Euros in learning, through different approaches chosen in accordance with the contents to be conveyed: classroom training, webinars or E-learning, via internal and external training platform, which provide training to foster continuous development in technical and behavioural skills.

Actions on training

The GBCAI fosters the development of managerial and specialist skills through a culture based on individual responsibility and initiative. To this end, it adopts approaches, methods and tools to develop its people which are fit to provide support in an ever-evolving scenario. The training programmes are designed to meet business and strategic priorities, as well as to implement the professional development plans.

The GBCAI continued to deploy actions aimed at:

- Upskilling and reskilling in order to meet the challenges posed by the present context in an effective way;
- Ensuring the calibration of actions and behaviours in full respect for its ethical values and strategic objectives;
- Disseminating a culture of compliance and strengthening the skills that are useful to pursue it;
- Generating collective engagement on cross-cutting sustainability matters;
- Evolving the managerial model.

Some of the scopes to which the GBCAI gives constant attention are:

- Continuing with the relational excellence practices of the Commercial Network and Central Structures;
- Continuing to disseminate the ESG culture, with bespoke training actions, which involved managers, ESG Owners and, in 2025, also the Corporate Banking Channel with a training programme for specialists and all account managers;
- Technological innovation, with the go-live in 2025 of new work tools to enhance the efficiency of processes (FrEE Power project) along with appropriate training and support provided by Ambassadors;
- Agile working approaches, going on with training actions aimed at improving efficiency in project execution and the time to response to customers;
- Artificial Intelligence, with a structured training programme in 2025 focusing on different use cases;
- Compliance, going on with actions focusing on regulatory matters, including Cybersecurity, Anti-money-laundering, Transparency, Business Continuity, Corporate Liability, Personal Data Protection, DORA, Workers' Health and Safety, International Sanctions and Fraud Prevention;

S1-4
MDR-A
DP38
DP40

- Constant and unfaltering attention to evolving the managerial model, to implement change management and to adopt transformative leadership styles, based on powerful vision and orientation to sustainable results (Top Training HUB).

The GBCAI ensures comprehensiveness and effectiveness of training through various approaches: classroom training, mentoring and *on the job tutoring*, webinars, e-learning, the internal training platform, the international platform that provides multi-language training and self-training (LinkedIn Learning).

Actions on development

Assessment

The assessments of own workers continue to be an important basis of information to direct training and career development plans for our own workers. Within the system adopted by the Group, performance assessment is carried out on all own workers under a permanent contract and are not recipients of the MbO scheme, and concerns the objectives achieved and behaviours linked to corporate values; it comprises self-assessment, assessment by the function head, discussions and calibration of the outcome through a sharing meeting coordinated by the Human Resources Function, at the presence of a person who has the role of overseer of diversity and inclusion principles, and interview to obtain the worker's *feedback*.

Career management

In 2025, the GBCAI continued to adopt a holistic approach to the development of its own workers' skills, with *tailor-made* training and development programmes to assist all its people in evolving their role and to provide instruments and skills in all specific professional paths. Some of the career development instruments, at the various levels, are:

- *Talent Management* activities to identify and develop potential;
- Before- and after-appointment training on technical and / managerial topics and *soft skills*;
- *Coaching* and *mentorship* programmes bespoke for designated targets of people;
- Training programme for managers intended for executive positions.

Onboarding

Some of the many initiatives deployed once again in 2025 to onboard new hires who have recently joined the GBCAI are:

- Onboarding and *engagement* programmes on the CA.sa Group's values and strategies;
- Training to increase soft skills and to exploit the power of generational diversity.

Upskilling and reskilling

To respond to changes in the scenario, *upskilling* and *reskilling* programmes are held, including:

- Preparation for the new intended role through bespoke mentorship and training;
- Targeted training for the development of technical, digital and behavioural skills.

International mobility

For some profiles, the GBCAI encourages professional development in an international context, through participation in training and assessment programmes held in France, including, at the various levels, the *Parcours Directeur*, *Directeur Général Adjoint* et *Directeur Général du Crédit Agricole* selection programmes for future executives and top managers.

Other international programmes are also held, such as:

- Training and experiential activities at large corporates in France;
- Mentoring programmes with General Managers for those preparing for high-complexity managerial roles;
- Training and exchange of views and experience with colleagues from foreign entities of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group;
- International missions at entities of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group.

In 2025 the activity continued in the footsteps of 2024 as regards all the initiatives concerning international mobility.

S1-4
MDR-A
DP38
DP40

Social dialogue

Social Dialogue Policy

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group is committed to fostering transparent and responsible social dialogue, whereby reciprocal trust amongst stakeholders can be strengthened, transformation can be driven and adaptation to the changes in the context can be ensured, with special regard to changes in the applicable legislation and regulations.

The GBCAI adopts a model for relations with the trade unions that features dialogue and trust in the relationship between the Company, the Trade Unions and its Own Workforce, in order to create better and better conditions for active cooperation enabling to achieve the business objectives in a shared and constructive manner, as well as effectively and in diverse macroeconomic scenarios. The interaction with the Trade Unions fall within a system of industry and group social relations which has always been informed by exchange of views and social dialogue and which, over the years, led to the renewal of the Italian national collective bargaining agreement for the banking industry and of Italian legislation on trade unions, as well as to important internal agreements, in a constructive and never conflictual climate.

The social dialogue quality and the ESG practices boost the Group's attractiveness and prevent the risk of negative effects on its image or of lower performance due to deterioration in the internal climate. Some of the cornerstones of the *Social Dialogue Policy* are:

Reorganization management

The effects of reorganizations on own workers are a material challenge in a social dialogue context. The GBCAI reasserts its belief that transparent and responsible social dialogue within the company is the best way to drive and manage change and to strengthen the reciprocal trust between its management and its own workforce. Therefore, under the Italian national collective bargaining agreement for the banking industry, as provided for in the Social Dialogue Policy, Crédit Agricole Italia implements information and consultation phases immediately after the decision-making phase. In case of any repercussions on the workers' conditions, they would be the subject-matter of bargaining between the Workers' Representatives and the Management aimed at finding socially responsible solutions for the workers and that procedure would be completed before starting the reorganization. In 2025 the corporate reorganization processes regarding the service model evolution with the Cashless project and the implementation of artificial intelligence across the structures to support operations on mortgage loans were managed with constant interaction with the Trade Unions, in compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations and leveraging social dialogue with a constructive approach.

Stakeholder consultation

The dialogue with the Trade Unions is managed in accordance with the applicable Italian legislation and company-specific rules and ensures that the Workers' Representatives can hold talks with the Industrial Relations Function at meetings of various types and levels.

The agreements with the Trade Unions resulting from the social dialogue are made available to and accessible by all own workers concerned via the Intranet. The Social Dialogue Policy is approved by the Board of Directors, applies to all GBCAI's own workforce and its implementation and evolution is coordinated by the Industrial Relations Function, which is part of the Human Resources Function, and is made available and accessible to all recipients through the corporate Intranet. In the Social Dialogue scope, after being approved by the BoD, the Sustainability Report is made available to the Trade Unions: they express their opinion, which may include food for thought and evidence and is brought to the attention of the BoD and of the Board of Auditors at their next meetings. Any inputs given in the opinion are taken into account within the stakeholder engagement process and in the following Sustainability Report.

In this regard, in compliance with Article 4 of Italian legislative Decree 125/24, which requires that information be shared and discussions be held with the workers' representatives on Sustainability Reporting, the CAI Group had a structured meeting with the Trade Unions and with workers' representatives, at which the Sustainability Reporting drivers were presented. The Trade Unions were engaged as stakeholders asking the workers' representatives to fill in the online questionnaire in their capacity as representatives of the Trade Unions or as individuals.

The outcomes of the stakeholder engagement process were considered in the double materiality assessment as more exhaustively described in section ESRS2.

S1-1
MDR-P
DP19

Social Dialogue actions

S1-4
MDR-A
DP38
DP40

Over the years, constant and unfaltering dialogue has been developed with the Workers' Representatives, which has led to the signing of important agreements aimed at promoting policies and tangible actions to enhance and fine-tuning the corporate welfare.

In 2025, about 60 meetings were held with the Trade Unions, which led to the signing of agreements; some of the most significant ones were:

- Agreement on the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme and on generational turnover;
- The agreement on the 2025 bonus, with the enhancement of welfare solutions;
- The agreement on Smart Working and Easy Learning;
- The agreement on Training;
- The agreement on part-time jobs;
- The agreement on healthcare in favour of own workers with expenses paid by the Company.

Within the cooperation with the Trade Unions, every six months meetings are held at the Bank's Regional Departments in order to address region-specific matters: 20 meetings were held in 2025. Furthermore, the GBCAI has set up specific Joint Commissions, consisting of representatives of the Company and representatives of the Trade Unions, to address matters about training, commercial policies, the healthcare insurance policy, corporate social responsibility and work organization, with 13 meetings held in 2025.

Some other scopes of dialogue with the Trade Unions are:

- Smart working;
- Social offering aimed at fostering work-life balance;
- Corporate welfare and forms of conversion of performance bonuses;
- Family assistance (payment of an annual contribution to daycare fees, scholarships);
- Parental leave for fathers, payment of family allowances;
- Supplementary healthcare scheme;
- Contributions paid by the Company to the Pension Fund.

Diversity and inclusion

D&I Policy

S1-1
MDR-P
DP19
DP24
S1-2
DP28

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group, with its *D&I Policy*, has undertaken to enhance everyone's uniqueness, as one of the enabling factors to be excellent in the relationship with customers and achieve sustainable growth. The strategy on Diversity e Inclusion (D&I) comprises five commitments:

- *Equal opportunities*: ensuring that all own workers have the same opportunities to take on roles based on the skills and merit;
- *Openness and curiosity*: Encouraging openness to differences, making the diversity policy known and understood and conveying its benefits to accelerate and strengthen an inclusive corporate culture;
- *Representativeness*: promoting evolution in roles to reflect society and customers, overcoming any biases in selection criteria (e.g. age, disability, gender equality) in all the business lines and at all levels in the organization;
- *Solidarity*: orienting people's behaviour to ensure mutual help and cooperation;
- *Responsibility*: making diversity promotion everyone's commitment.

The CAI Group's commitments aim at ensuring full compliance with the principles of non-discrimination and equity, fostering the development of every person, promoting gender equality, the suitability of paths for the different profiles, managerial and specialistic, support to people with disabilities, social dialogue, well-being and the quality of work-life, making sure that the work environment is safe and informed with respect for and the dignity of all own workers.

Specifically, the GBCAI is committed both to reducing inequalities (gender equality, intergenerational inclusion, internationalization, disabilities, closeness to the LGBTQ+ Community) and to investing in activities that foster the well-being and quality of life of the people (physical, psychological, relational and financial well-being, work-life balance and support to parenthood). Enhancing diversities is a constant priority and objective also towards society; this is why, consistently with its corporate values, the GBCAI also promotes initiatives in the regions where it operates, in cooperation with external stakeholders, institutions and local governments. The D&I Policy also lays down the rules to prevent any form of harassment, as well as sexually-connoted unwanted behaviours expressed physically, verbally and non-verbally, which violate the dignity of the person concerned and create an intimidatory, hostile and humiliating climate.

The policy is made available to all the recipients through the corporate Intranet.

Gender Equality Policy

The D&I framework includes the Gender Equality policy, which the GBCAI has set as a priority because of the wide span of the own workforce concerned. For years now *Mixité* has been part of the culture of the Group, which implements plans aimed at full integration of women in the company management and at the enhancement of female talent as a factor of success and progress.

The policy represents the GBCAI's actions for gender equality at the corporate governance level (corporate governance bodies) and corporate organization (human resources on staff). Indeed, having women sitting on the Board of Directors fulfils social equity reasons, overcomes discrimination and, especially, meets the need to improve decision-making mechanisms through the acquisition of new technical skills and managerial capabilities, which generate benefits for Board discussion and prevent any "groupthink".

The policy is made available to all the recipients through the corporate Intranet.

Considering the importance of the D&I matters and of Gender Equality, a specific governance system has been adopted:

- The Board of Directors approves the policies and oversees their implementation, with support given by the Sustainable Development Board Committee;
- The ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee gives its opinion on the policy proposals submitted over time to the Board of Directors and directs the implementation actions;
- The Top Management oversees the implementation of the actions ensuring the allocation of the necessary resources, promoting an organizational culture fostering active participation of people and actual enhancement of everyone's identity;
- The Human Resources Function sees to the implementation of the actions and to the monitoring on diversity, equity and inclusion matters.

Furthermore, the Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Function makes proposals on D&I evolution in terms of governance and qualitative-quantitative composition of the corporate governance bodies.

Actions on Diversity & Inclusion

GBCAI continues to strengthen its commitment to Diversity & Inclusion towards its own workforce, corporate officers and also external stakeholders through initiatives aimed at enhancing diversities and inclusion.

Gender Equality in corporate governance

Crédit Agricole Italia implemented structural actions aimed at redesigning the structure of its Governance Bodies increasing the number of members of the less represented gender, in the spirit of the European legislation and regulations (CRR) and of the Italian ones, albeit applying to listed companies (Golfo-Mosca Act), and implementing the Supervisory Provisions issued by the Bank of Italy.

The deployed actions concerned:

- Amendments to its Articles of Association adding provisions on gender representation;
- Adoption by the Board of Directors of the *Document on the optimal qualitative-quantitative composition of the Board of Directors* which contain a part on diversity and on the presence of members of the less represented gender; the same action was taken by the Board of Auditors;
- Albeit suggested as a voluntary option by the Bank of Italy, inclusion of a member of the less represented gender in all Board Committees;
- Setting up, on a voluntary basis, of the Board Committee competent on ESG matters, albeit not required under the Supervisory Provisions, with equal gender representation and specific tasks on sustainability, including social responsibility.

For more exhaustive information on the composition of the Board of Directors, please see ESRS2 GOV-1 DP21.

Actions in favour of inequality reduction and gender equality

The Group is committed to ensuring professional equality between men and women in each and every scope of the work life and work-life balance.

The D&I strategy scope includes a set of structural actions aimed at gender equality:

- Ensuring that all have the same opportunities in each and every aspect of the work life, implementing processes aimed at ensuring non-discrimination and equal opportunities in professional development and promotions, which are exclusively based on skills, performance and professional levels;
- Driving managerial development and gender balance in corporate leadership positions, providing career and training opportunities and designing bespoke programmes for the professional development of all own workers;
- Promoting women's empowerment and acceleration in development and career paths, in order to boost and improve professional and leadership skills and to address any possible obstacles in career progress;

S1-1
MDR-P
DP19
DP24

S1-4
MDR-A
DP38
DP40

- Ensuring equal pay between men and women.

Some of the other actions that were deployed are:

- The adoption of the Charter of Respect, which lays down the principles and rules to build an inclusive corporate environment;
- Initiatives for training and raising awareness about gender stereotypes, prevention of violence against women, financial inclusion and, more in general, opportunities to reflect on D&I matters, such as the Week and Month of Diversities held in synergy with CA.sa and the other entities of the Group;
- Dissemination in 2025 of the Circular on the prevention and countering of harassment at work;
- Initiatives to stimulate exchange of views among male and female colleagues - such as the MixHer Network on diversity and inclusion, which went live in 2025 to foster the sharing of experience, the establishment of relationships and the development of a corporate culture that is more and more inclusive and respectful of uniqueness;
- Sponsorship of nationwide events, such as “Il Tempo delle Donne”, which was promoted in 2025 by Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera to reflect on the more topical matters regarding gender equality;
- Activities promoted in 2025 to review HR processes for debiasing purposes, in order to identify and eliminate any risk of biases in assessments.

In 2025 the *Policy on Artificial Intelligence* was issued, involving also the D&I structure in order to verify compliance with the “Diversity & Inclusion” requirement in each and every new solution using artificial intelligence. In line with the European legislation and regulations, the goal is to ensure that IA tools are used in full compliance with the principles of inclusion, moral values, human rights and social norms, to prevent biases and unfair distortions.

The GBCAI has joined several arrangements and initiatives aimed at fostering equality between men and women and at preventing gender-based violence:

- The Memorandum of Understanding between the Equal Opportunity Department of the Italian Government and the Italian Banking Association;
- The “Women in Banking” Chart promoted by the Italian Banking Association to enhance gender diversity;
- The Agreement against gender-based violence signed with the Trade Unions;
- The ABI Protocol providing for easy loan repayment terms to women that are victims of gender-based violence.

In 2025 the CAI joined the ABI - Federcasse “Banche per l'autonomia finanziaria ed economica delle donne” (Banks for economic empowerment and financial independence of women) initiative supporting the “Una donna, un lavoro, un conto” (A woman, a job, a bank account) project promoted by Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera. The project aims at promoting economic empowerment and financial independence of women, the precondition for actual independence and freedom and for effectively countering economic abuse.

Thanks to the attention given and to the various initiatives deployed, once again in 2025 the Group obtained the **Gender Equality Certification**, an important nationwide award that gives evidence of its commitment to diversity and inclusion matters and values. The certification was issued in 2023 by Bureau Veritas, an independent accredited certifier, after assessing and rating the gender equality management system implemented by the CAI Group, which has been found compliant with the relevant Italian standard (UNI/PdR 125:2022).

Evidence of the quality of the initiatives deployed was given in 2025 also by the obtainment of the Top Employers certification, which testifies to the CAI Group's commitment to promoting every day a work environment that is positive, inclusive, well-being oriented and fosters development and professional growth of its men and women.

Intergenerational inclusion actions

True to the value of Crédit Agricole S.A., taking inspiration from the *Plan Jeunesse*, the GBCAI deployed a plan of recruitment of young people aimed at the recomposition of its own workforce.

The following initiatives were also started:

- The *Génération Action* project, an initiative involving lower and upper secondary school students with the goal of orienting them towards the opportunities offered by the labour market and making the Group better known to them; the project will continue in 2026 and will be extended also to lower secondary schools;
- The *100 Youths* project, which gave 100 new secondary school graduates, in the 2024-2025 two-year period, the opportunity to enter the world of work with a 3-month internship aimed at developing their knowledge and potential;
- Initiatives to raise awareness, including, in 2025, dissemination pills on the various generations within the Company, in order to provide own workers with inputs to foster cooperation and exchange of skills.

Actions fostering the enhancement of own workers with disabilities

Some of the several initiatives that were started to foster the enhancement of own workers with disabilities are:

- *Accessibility Project*, undertaking to provide own workers with disabilities with full accessibility to the tools for internal communication, training and other features;
- *Disability Manager Project*, aimed at building an increasingly inclusive and accessible work environment and at providing support to own workers with disabilities, the person in charge role has been established: this role is held by own workers belonging to various corporate functions and have been specifically trained to be able to support colleagues with disabilities;
- Initiatives to raise awareness about the inclusion of people with disabilities, through webinars, deep dives into this matter and sponsorships;
- Extension of the smart working hours for colleagues with disabilities, in accordance with the agreement signed with the Trade Unions in 2025;
- Promotion of initiatives aimed at raising awareness in the scope of the relevant Employee Resource Group (ERG), such as “L’UNICITÀ ...È DIVERSA” (Uniqueness... is diverse), on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities 2025.

**S1-2
DP28**

Actions for the promotion of LGBTQ+ identities

The GBCAI deploys initiatives to enhance identities and equal opportunities at the workplace, two of which are:

- Enhancement of occasions for reflection on overcoming stereotypes, in cooperation with the “Parks-Liberi & Uguali” Association and with the relevant Employee Resource Group;
- Extension of the smart working for persons who started a gender transition or affirmation, in accordance with the agreement signed with the Trade Unions in 2025.

Actions on welfare and organizational well-being

GBCAI strongly invests in offering services aimed at its own workers’ well-being, some of which are:

- Raising awareness about the importance of sports and healthy lifestyle (Good Life and Corporate Wellness games);
- New service for subsidized subscription to 4,000 gyms and sports facilities throughout Italy (in partnership with Wellhub) - which went live in 2025;
- Raising awareness about psychophysical well-being (in partnership with Stimulus, Fondazione Onda and Lifeed);
- Psychological well-being and social-assistance support services (Stimulus);
- Promotion of the Employee Resource Groups (ERG) on these matters;
- Arrangements in favour of shared parenthood, some of which are:
 - Extension of parental leave for fathers to 28 days;
 - Opportunity to use the “Caribimbi” company daycare at Green Life (the headquarters in Parma);
 - Contribution to daycare fees with a welfare scheme and project on a dispersed network of daycare facilities in partnership with Jointly, whereby the Bank’s own workers are entitled to pre-emption for child enrolment and to a discount on fees at all the facilities in the network throughout Italy;
 - Self-coaching digital platform to provide support to parents and care-givers (Lifeed development paths);
 - Extension of smart working hours for some categories of employees (including parents of children under 14 years of age and care-givers);
 - Easy Learning and Digital Academy to manage one’s training path independently and with flexible time schedule.

**S1-4
MDR-A
DP38
DP40**

Actions for social and work inclusion

The GBCAI is committed to promoting social and work inclusion initiatives, such as Lavanderie Solidali in Parma, Piacenza and Milan, and, since 2025, the new service of sale of bread and bakery products at Green Life, thanks to which our men and women can buy bakery products at a good prices and saving time. These projects and initiatives pursue the goal of providing support to vulnerable people, promoting their employment in the regions, while also giving a contribution to the local and circular economy.

In 2025 CAI joined the *Includere per crescere* (Including to grow) project, which, in cooperation with Elis, supports social and work inclusion by directly hiring socially vulnerable people; specifically, the Group has focused on the hiring of mothers experiencing difficulties.

Work environment

Work Environment Policy

S1-1
MDR-P
DP19
DP24

The GBCAI has adopted its *Work Environment Policy* within a strategy for constant attention to the positive impacts generated by optimal conditions in terms of its own workers' health, safety and well-being.

The policy is intended to ensure:

- Good working and employment conditions and protection of its own workers against any and all forms of work-associated violence, abuse, harassment or discrimination, as well as the implementation of procedures to prevent, detect and solve any such behaviours, in full respect for people's rights and in compliance with risk prevention, especially through training its own workforce;
- Its own workers' well-being and work-life balance through strategies aimed at supporting parenthood and giving flexibility thanks to remote working; these initiatives go along with the actions aimed at constant development in the support provided to the Group's own workforce, including corporate welfare schemes.

Having regard to occupational health and safety, in compliance with the Italian legislation, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group has set up a governance structure which ensures that the risks at work are eliminated or, where not possible, at least mitigated, protecting its own workers' health, contributing to the prevention of occupational risks and to the improvement in working conditions. The corporate structure overseeing those activities is the Occupational Safety Function, in synergy with the Prevention and Protection Unit and the other relevant corporate Functions.

The Work Environment Policy is approved by the Board of Directors and applies to all the GBCAI's own workforce and can be consulted by all the recipients on the corporate Intranet.

Actions concerning the work environment

Occupational health and safety

S1-4
MDR-A
DP38
DP40

Having regard to occupational health and safety, to protect its own workers' physical and mental health, the GBCAI:

- Deploys procedures, tools, training programmes on occupational health and safety regarding the specific risks the workers are exposed to, as well as on emerging topics, such as violence and harassment;
- Implements initiatives to raise awareness, such as information on risks, protection and prevention activities, also concerning harassment, ethics and inclusivity.

In the Risk Assessment Document, which is regularly updated by the Employer in cooperation with the Prevention and Protection Unit and the Competent Physician after consulting the Workers' Representatives in charge of Safety, the principles and the Maintenance and Improvement Plan are set out, as necessary to manage the measures aimed at eliminating and, where they cannot be eliminated, at mitigating the risks the workers are exposed to.

Occupational safety

S1-1
DP23
S1-4
MDR-A
DP38
DP40

Occupational safety comprises the set of devices and tools designed to manage technical, physical, chemical and environmental risks having accidental origin to people and assets (accidental fires, climate-related risks, accidents at work).

The strategy on safety is based on risk prevention, especially through training provided to its own workers, in order for them to adopt the right behaviours and acquire the appropriate reflexes about safety.

Ensuring that its own workforce is well informed is also a priority goal. In 2025 the main scopes of activity were:

- HR: monitoring of the training process, oversight of psycho-social risks, with special regard to the process to manage violence and harassment, management of the work-related stress risk and monitoring of the process to manage medical surveillance for own workers exposed to display screen risk;
- Buildings: strengthening of the process to manage risk factors, improving the activities to survey and control the aspects associated with work premises;
- Emergency management: strengthening of the processes to manage risks associated with extraordinary exogenous event (floods, landslides, earthquakes), as well as the related effects; monitoring the presence of the persons in charge of emergency management; psychological support given to own workers involved in robbery events; strengthening the process to manage accidents and injuries;
- Occupational Health and Safety Management System: assessment of the proper implementation of the system through audits performed by a third party on the processes that may have impacts on occupational health and safety.

Physical security

Asset protection concerns all the measures intended to prevent and manage risks of intentional origin, associated with actions aimed at harming or damaging people and tangible and intangible assets (intrusions, thefts, deterioration).

The GBCAI's physical security strategy is based on three principles:

- Forestalling risk events thanks to monitoring;
- Prevention through systems to control access to the sites and appropriate technical protection devices;
- Training and informing its own workforce also through the corporate Intranet.

With a risk-based approach, in 2024 the Group set up the role of Regional Physical Security Owners, in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness in meeting the different needs of the single Regional Departments. As regards risk governance, the GBCAI posted a number of Robberies, ATM thefts and thefts at branches essentially in line with the industry benchmark.

Occupational Health and Safety Management System

The GBCAI holds the protection of workers' health and safety as a priority; this is why it has implemented an Occupational Health and Safety Management System, in accordance with the UNI INAIL Guidelines, which operates based on the "Deming cycle" (Plan - Do - Check - Act or PDCA) and applies to all business and corporate processes, with a specific system of controls also in place.

All own workers, irrespective of the different roles and responsibilities, participate first-hand in pursuing the shared goal of increasing safety levels in the work environment. The System consists in a set of documents:

- The *Occupational Health and Safety Policy*, which sets out the principles, the mission and the objectives comprised in the occupational health and safety action plan and is an integral part of the Organization and Management Model under Italian Legislative Decree. 231/2001 (Special Part Section D);
- The *Manual*, which describes the methods and criteria with which the Occupational Health and Safety Management System is implemented, managed and reviewed; it also describes the organization, responsibilities and decision-making methods and it can be used to identify, implement and control all the activities that are relevant for Occupation Health and Safety in compliance with the UNI-INAIL guidelines;
- The *Procedures*, which, for each relevant activity and process, define the consistent assignment of responsibility and the related implementation methods.

Performances and Remuneration

Policy on Performances and Remuneration

The GBCAI has adopted its *Policy on Performances and Remuneration* within a compensation strategy that, in compliance with the applicable Italian legislation and Supervisory provisions, meets the need to ensure internal equity and the ability to attract and retain people with skills, expertise and talent.

The GBCAI's compensation strategy balances the requirements of a more and more competitive market with the goal of keeping its leading position in the international arena and of integrating the ESG values of fairness, transparency and merit, based on five objectives:

- To attract, motivate, engage and retain talents;
- To acknowledge and reward individual and collective performances over time;
- To align the interests of its own workers with those of the other stakeholders and to the long-term business strategies and objectives, through criteria based on performances in terms of profitability, share price, the environment and corporate governance;
- To apply a compensation policy that is gender-neutral;
- To implement a compensation policy that is responsible and fosters healthy and effective management of risks, also in accordance with CA.sa "risk appetite" in terms of ESG risks.

More exhaustive information is given in the "*Remuneration Policies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group*", which are compliant with Crédit Agricole S.A.'s guidelines. The GBCAI is particularly focused on:

- Gender-neutrality: The GBCAI conducted its gender pay gap assessment to measure compensation equity and to plan the related corrective actions, which are being progressively implemented;
- ESG matters: in 2025 the GBCAI once again assigned ESG-related KPIs to all the managers under its Management by Objective (MbO) scheme, as described in section ESRS2 GOV-3.

The Remuneration Policies are approved by the Board of Directors and afterwards submitted to the General Meeting of Crédit Agricole Italia's Shareholders. The Policy on Performances and Remuneration is approved by the Board of Directors. These policies apply to all the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's own workforce.

The Policy on Performances and Remuneration is made available to all the recipients through the corporate Intranet. The Remuneration Policies are published on the GBCAI's website.

Actions on performances and remuneration

Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value

S1-4
MDR-A
DP38
DP40

The GBCAI keeps true to its commitment to ensuring gender equality going on with the implementation of its multi-year Action Plan addressing the gender pay gap, covering compensation and management policies. Specifically, in 2025 the GBCAI:

- Implemented the actions for progressive mitigation of the gender pay gap, subject to the appropriate merit and performance assessments;
- Included the information on the gender pay gap (to be regularly updated and monitored) among the decision-making drivers;
- Ensured the implementation of the internal regulation of the action policies in force for regular measurement of the gender gap, which was formalized in 2024, while also ensuring consistency among: scopes of analysis, assessment drivers, usable levers, action plans, responsibilities and monitoring phases;
- Managed its assessment, development and career processes ensuring equal opportunities;
- Established the assignment of a specific KPI on female leadership enhancement to all managers at the highest level in the MbO system, in line with the corporate objectives.

The actions described above are some of the activities thanks to which Crédit Agricole Italia obtained once again the Gender Equality Certification from Bureau Veritas (UNI/PdR 125:2022).

Lastly, in view of the transposition in 2026 of Directive 2023/970/EU ("Pay Transparency" Directive), which requires employers to measure and report pay data from an equity perspective, the CAI Group started - with a proactive and early compliance approach - a specific project, in order to ensure that all the necessary activities to meet the set deadlines be addressed, consistently with the guidelines issued by the parent Company on this matter.

Adequate wages

The GBCAI applies the compensation system established by the Italian national collective bargaining agreement for the Banking industry. That choice, which is compliant with the principles laid down by Directive (EU) 2022/2041, ensures wages that not only comply with the minimum requirements, but provide for the satisfaction of the needs of the workers and their families in the light of national economic and social conditions, while also ensuring equitable compensation for all workers. Not only is compliance with the Italian national collective bargaining agreement an obligation established by law, but it also reflects the Group's belief that fair and adequate pay is essential to enhance the engagement of human resources.

ENGAGEMENT OF WORKERS AND WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES

The engagement processes

S1-2
DP27

The GBCAI promotes the engagement of its own workforce and of the Trade Unions with structured processes to share strategies and objectives, being always focused on the principles of inclusion and enhancement of the contributions to the business model evolution. The engagement of these stakeholders is fundamental in order to understand their points of view and catch inputs substantiating the adopted policies and plans, as well as inputs for improvement or evolution.

To this end, the CAI Group organizes several occasions for structured listening and dialogue, some of which are:

- Annual corporate climate survey, to measure the *Trust Index (IC)*;
- Collection of feedback within the annual assessment system;
- Social dialogue with the Trade Unions.

Specifically, in compliance with Article 4 of Italian legislative Decree 125/24 the CAI Group had a structured meeting with the Trade Unions and with workers' representatives, at which the Sustainability Reporting drivers were presented. The Trade Unions were engaged as stakeholders asking the workers' representatives to fill in the online questionnaire in their capacity as representatives of the Trade Unions or as individuals. The report was then shared once more before submitting it to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

In compliance with workers' rights to be informed and consulted, the CAI Group has established a dialogue and exchange system whereby its workers and workers' representatives can express their opinion through various channels. The care taken by the CAI Group of workers' representation structures is based on the consideration that Italian Legislative Decree 125/24 is part of a legislation and regulatory framework that is still evolving (CSDDD, "Sbarra" Law 75/2025) and that attaches increasing importance to workers' participation, to which the Group pays close attention.

The Mise en Responsabilité index and the Trust index

The GBCAI implements the structured listening process through the *IMR – de Mise en Responsabilité index* survey, an annual corporate climate survey covering all its own workforce. Since 2017 the CA.sa Group has periodically revised its Climate survey in order to keep it always consistent with the Group's Strategy. The 2025 survey - *Confiance/Trust index (IC)* - rests on the concept of trust has an essential driver in order to build a shared trust setting, in line with the objectives set by the "ACT 2028" MTP. In 2025 the main survey areas were: self-confidence and confidence in one's professional future, trust in the Firm, trust in others and trust in the social dialogue.

As regards dialogue forms, please see sections Social Dialogue and Human Capital Development: S1-1 MDR-P DP19, S1-4 MDR-A DP38 DP40. For more information on the stakeholder engagement process, please see the *Stakeholder Engagement Policy*, which can be found on the CAI Group's website, and in ESRS2 SBM-2 DP45.

Channels for own workers and workers' representatives to raise concerns

Besides the stakeholder engagement structured processes, about which reference is made to S1-2 DP27, the CAI Group's own workers can use the following channels to raise concerns:

- Expressing their concerns to the manager they directly report to or their HR manager;
- Expressing their concerns to the owners of specific matters, including the Disability Manager;
- Reporting their concerns directly to the Compliance Function;
- The whistleblowing system in place.

S1-3
DP32
DP33

The whistleblowing system can be accessed through a specific link that can be found on the corporate Intranet and on the GBCAI's website. The concerns expressed through the whistleblowing system are reported to the Compliance Function, which manages them as required by the applicable legislation.

The concerns reported by the GBCAI's own workers are processed in accordance with the internal normative instruments and with the Code of Ethics, which specifies the various methods whereby also violation of workers' rights can be reported, including concerns about diversity and inclusion. The Crédit Agricole Italia Group makes sure that all own workers are aware of the channels made available to them, both by monitoring the percentage of participation in the IC survey, and, as regards whistleblowing, by administering the Ethics Quiz and also thanks to participation in the "The Code of Ethics and the Code of Conduct" training programme.

In order to ensure compliance with the values and principles laid down in the Code of Ethics, if, based on reported concerns, violations or breaches are ascertained, they shall be reported to the relevant functions that shall adopt the appropriate measures.

The Compliance Function reports on a regular basis to the Board of Directors on the proper operation of the whistleblowing system providing aggregate information. A summary of that report is made available to all own workforce on the corporate Intranet.

Each and every reported concern is processed with the utmost confidentiality, both as regards the whistleblower and as regards any reported persons, without prejudice to full compliance with the obligations laid down by law; it is ensured that all whistleblowers who report concerns in good faith are protected against any form of retaliation, discrimination or penalization. For more exhaustive information, please see section G1-1 DP10.

At present, no material negative impacts on the GBCAI's own workforce have been found. In any case, within the processes to listen to and engage its own workers and the Trade Unions, in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Policy, the GBCAI assesses the outcomes and undertakes, where necessary, to design action plans addressing the outputs found.

S1-4
DP41

METRICS AND TARGETS

The CAI Group sets its ambitions concerning its own workforce in the above-described policies, of which it monitors the effectiveness and progressive implementation. The Group's Human Resources Function monitors the effectiveness of its policies and actions concerning the identified material impacts, risks and opportunities associated with sustainability through regular exchanges with the Top Management and at specific meetings (e.g. internal Committees, the Board of Directors) as well as through a process based on proactively listening to own workforce carried out with the *Trust Index (IC)*, which is the tool to measure the CA Group's cultural and managerial transformation, with the related results, both qualitative and quantitative, being disseminated via internal communication mechanisms. Furthermore, together with the other relevant corporate Functions, the HR Function sets specific sustainability-related targets at all corporate levels, within the Group's incentive schemes.

S1-5
MDR-T
DP81

Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

S1-6
DP50

The tables below state the information on the CAI Group's employees. They represent the number of employees on the CAI Group's employment ledger as at 31 December 2025, excluding one employee who is deployed abroad and with the addition of the CEO (who has been included in order to give the actual composition of the staff with strategic responsibilities, although he is not an employee but a contract worker) and the employees of *Le Village*. The figures are consistent with those in the financial statements, albeit calculated with a different approach that includes all the employees on the employment ledger and the employees of *Le Village* but not the CEO.

Therefore, the figure represents the total number of employees and is stated both as the headcount and in Full Time Equivalents (FTE), calculated considering 7.5 hours a day).

The 2024 comparison figures is also stated, specifying that the approaches adopted for the previous reporting period are not perfectly aligned to the ones for the reporting period as, in the previous period, the employees of *Le Village* were not included in the calculation.

Number of the CAI Group's employees broken down by gender (headcount and FTE)

Gender	2025				2024			
	Number of employees in headcount	% of employees	FTE	FTE %	Number of employees in headcount	% of employees	FTE	FTE %
Female	6,080	49.58%	5,736.12	48.20%	6,130	49.38%	5,783.89	48.01%
Male	6,184	50.42%	6,163.72	51.80%	6,283	50.62%	6,263.28	51.99%
Other*								
Not disclosed								
Total Employees	12,264	100%	11,899.84	100%	12,413	100%	12,047.17	100%

*Gender as specified by the employees themselves

Number of employees and FTEs by Country for countries in which the CAI Group has 50 or more employees representing at least 10% of its total number of employees

S1-6
DP51

Country	2025				2024			
	Number of employees (in headcount)	% of employees	FTE	FTE %	Number of employees (in headcount)	% of employees	FTE	FTE %
Italy	12,264	100%	11,899.84	100%	12,413	100%	12,047.17	100%
Total Employees	12,264	100%	11,899.84	100%	12,413	100%	12,047.17	100%

Information on employees by contract type, broken down by gender (in headcount and FTE)

	Reporting period 31 December 2025					Reporting period 31 December 2024				
	Female	Male	Other	Not disclosed	Total	Female	Male	Other	Not disclosed	Total
Number of employees										
In FTEs	5,736.12	6,163.72			11,899.84	5,783.89	6,263.28			12,047.17
In %	48.20%	51.80%			100.00%	48.01%	51.99%			100.00%
In headcount	6,080	6,184			12,264	6,130	6,283			12,413
In %	49.58%	50.42%			100%	49.38%	50.62%			100%
Number of permanent employees										
In FTEs	5,702.12	6,131.72			11,833.84	5,673.89	6,188.28			11,862.17
In %	48.18%	51.82%			100.00%	47.83%	52.17%			100.00%
In headcount	6,046	6,152			12,198	6,020	6,208			12,228
In %	49.57%	50.43%			100%	49.23%	50.77%			100%
Number of temporary employees										
In FTEs	34	32			66	110	75			185
In %	51.52%	48.48%			100.00%	59.46%	40.54%			100.00%
In headcount	34	32			66	110	75			185
In %	51.52%	48.48%			100%	59.46%	40.54%			100%
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees										
In FTEs										
In %										
In headcount										
In %										
Number of full-time employees										
In FTEs	4,596.00	6,103.00			10,699.00	4,635.00	6,203.00			10,838.00
In %	42.96%	57.04%			100.00%	42.77%	57.23%			100.00%
In headcount	4,596	6,103			10,699	4,635	6,203			10,838
In %	42.96%	57.04%			100%	42.77%	57.23%			100%
Number of part-time employees										
In FTEs	1,140.12	60.72			1,200.84	1,148.89	60.28			1,209.17
In %	94.94%	5.06%			100.00%	95.01%	4.99%			100.00%
In headcount	1,484	81			1,565	1,495	80			1,575
In %	94.82%	5.18%			100%	94.92%	5.08%			100%

S1-6
DP50
DP52

Information on employees by contract type, broken down by geographical region (in headcount and FTEs)

	Reporting period 31 December 2025				Reporting period 31 December 2024			
	Northern Italy	Central Italy	Southern Italy and Islands	Total	Northern Italy	Central Italy	Southern Italy and Islands	Total
Number of employees								
In headcount	9,283	1,839	1,142	12,264	9,430	1,826	1,157	12,413
In FTEs	8,984.57	1,788.24	1,127.03	11,899.84	9,131.02	1,774.55	1,141.60	12,047.17
Number of employees Permanent contract								
In headcount	9,226	1,833	1,139	12,198	9,260	1,819	1,149	12,228
In FTEs	8,927.57	1,782.24	1,124.03	11,833.84	8,961.02	1,767.55	1,133.60	11,862.17
Number of temporary employees								
In headcount	57	6	3	66	170	7	8	185
In FTEs	57	6	3	66	170	7	8	185
Number of employees Variable working hours								
In headcount								
In FTEs								
Number of employees full-time								
In headcount	7,999	1,619	1,081	10,699	8,141	1,603	1,094	10,838
In FTEs	7,999.00	1,619.00	1,081.00	10,699.00	8,141.00	1,603.00	1,094.00	10,838.00
Number of employees part-time								
In headcount	1,284	220	61	1,565	1,289	223	63	1,575
In FTEs	985.57	169.24	46.03	1,200.84	990.02	171.55	47.6	1,209.17

The total number of employees who left the CAI Group in the reporting period is 451 and includes those who left voluntarily or due to dismissal, retirement, or death in service and those who reached the end of a temporary contract that was not confirmed.

The employee turnover rate in the same period was 3.7% and was calculated considering the number of employees who left the CAI Group at the numerator and, at the denominator, the number of employees in service on the ledger of employees as at 31 December 2025.

Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

All the employees of the CAI Group are covered by the Italian national collective bargaining. As at 31 December 2025, 86% of the employees belong to a Trade Union.

S1-8
DP60
DP63

Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

Coverage rate	Collective bargaining coverage		Social dialogue
	Employees – EEA (for countries with >50 empl. representing >10% total empl.)	Employees – non-EEA (for countries with >50 empl. representing >10% total empl.)	Workplace representation (EEA only) (for countries with >50 empl. representing >10% total empl.)
0 – 19%			
20 – 39%			
40 – 59%			
60 – 79%			
80 – 100%	Italy		Italy

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group and the Crédit Agricole entities in Italy express their participation in the *Comité d'Entreprise Européen* of Crédit Agricole S.A. through the representatives identified jointly by the Trade Unions in Italy. In 2025 the Italian members of the *Comité d'Entreprise Européen* of Crédit Agricole S.A., were renewed following the agreements reached in 2024, which increased the standing members representing the Group's entities in Italy from two to four, and accordingly the alternate members from two to four. In appointing the representative, gender balance was focused on, as was the widest possible representation of the Crédit Agricole Group's entities operating in Italy.

Diversity metrics

S1-9
DP66

The Crédit Agricole defines the Top Management as its own workers belonging to “Cercle 1”; that “Management Circle” is set by the Parent Company for its top managers and, for the CAI Group, consists of: Chief Executive Officer, Co-General Manager, Deputy General Manager in charge of Retail Banking and Digital of Crédit Agricole Italia, General Manager of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions, Chief Governance Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Lending Officer, Group Human Resources Executive of Crédit Agricole Italia and Deputy General Manager in charge of Digital Transformation of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions. The Chief Executive Officer (and Senior Country Officer of Crédit Agricole in Italy) is also a standing member of the Executive Committee (Comex) of CA.sa.

Breakdown of employees by gender at the various hierarchical levels

	2025		2024	
	In headcount	%	In headcount	%
Breakdown by gender of CA Sa EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (COMEX)	1	100%	1	100%
Female	0	0%	0	0%
Male	1	100%	1	100%
Other	0	0%	0	0%
Not disclosed	0	0%	0	0%
Breakdown by gender of CERCLE 1 (Circle C1 excluding the COMEX)	8	100%	8	100%
Female	4	50%	3	37.50%
Male	4	50%	5	62.50%
Other	0	0%	0	0%
Not disclosed	0	0%	0	0%
Breakdown by gender of the other senior managers (excluding COMEX and C1)	138	100%	141	100%
Female	39	28.26%	39	27.70%
Male	99	71.74%	102	72.30%
Other	0	0%	0	0%
Not disclosed	0	0%	0	0%

In accordance with the applicable Italian legislation, in its Remuneration Policies, the GBCAI defines its “Top Officers”, namely: Chief Executive Officer and/or General Manager, Co-General Manager, Deputy General Manager/Managers of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia, General Manager of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions (as well as Chief Operating Officer of Crédit Agricole Italia), Chief Governance Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia. For the GBCAI, the “Top Management” includes, besides the Top Officers, the General Manager of CA Leasing Italia.

The table below reports the breakdown of the CAI Group's employees on the employee ledger broken down by age group, plus the total average age figure.

Breakdown of the CAI Group's employees by age bracket;

	Reporting period 31 December 2025		Reporting period 31 December 2024	
	FTE	Number of employees	FTE	Number of employees
Under 30 years of age, o/w:	771.38	772	964.34	965
<25 years of age	29.00	29.00	74.00	74
25-30 years	742.38	743.00	890.34	891
Between 30 and 50 years of age, o/w:	5,359.70	5,575	5,523.87	5,745
30 - 35 years	830.18	839.00	832.27	840
35 - 40 years	971.35	1,007.00	1,059.05	1,107
40 - 45 years	1,746.03	1,840.00	1,944.86	2,046
45 - 50 years	1,812.14	1,889.00	1,687.69	1,752
Over 50 years of age, o/w	5,768.76	5,917	5,558.96	5,703
50 - 55 years	1,978.48	2,036.00	2,059.64	2,122
55 - 60 years	2,252.53	2,312.00	2,302.29	2,364
60 - 65 years	1,397.39	1,426.00	1,102.03	1,122
> 65 years	140.36	143.00	95.00	95
Not disclosed				
Total	11,899.84	12,264	12,047.17	12,413
Average age	48 years and 4 months		47 years and 6 months	

Plan Jeunesse

Consistently with what done by CA.sa, the CAI Group contributes to the *Plan Jeunesse* as defined in section S1-4 MDR-A DP38 DP40, a project aimed at recruiting and onboarding 50,000 youths in France and internationally from 2022 to 2025.

	1 January 2025- 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024
Total number of youths onboarded under the Plan Jeunesse	445	686

Adequate wages

The CA Italia Banking Group ensures that all its workers receive adequate wages compliant with the benchmarks, including the Italian national collective bargaining agreement and with Directive (EU) 2022/2041, as well as in accordance with the its Remuneration Policies. The CA Group ensures wages that not only comply with the minimum requirements, but provide for the satisfaction of the needs of its workers and their families in the light of national economic and social conditions, while also ensuring equitable compensation for all workers.

S1-10
DP69

Employees with disabilities

S1-12
DP79

The table below reports the percentage of employees with disabilities over the total employees of the CAI Group in service as at 31 December 2025.

	Reporting period 31 December 2025	Reporting period 31 December 2024
Workers with disabilities (*)	6.72%	6.43%

* As per the annual statement (Prospetto Informativo) to the National Social Security Institute (INPS) detailing their workforce composition and compliance with disability employment quotas. This statement highlights the number of disabled employees and is required under Law 68/99 to track mandated hiring quotas and tax incentives.

Training and Skills Development metrics

S1-13
DP83

The table below reports the percentage of the CAI Group's employees that participated in regular performance and career development reviews.

	2025	2024
Percentage of employees that participate in regular performance and career development reviews (in %)	In %	In %
Female	97.75%	94.65%
Male	97.30%	94.65%
Other		
Not disclosed		

S1-13
DP83

The table below reports the average number of training hours per employee on the CAI Group's employee ledger broken down by gender. The total number of training hours provided by the CAI Group is also set out. It is specified that, in addition to the training hours reported in the table, over 4,500 hours of training were received through LinkedIn Learning.

	2025	2024
Average number of training hours per employee, o/w:	50.83	50.79
Female	50.95	52.35
Male	50.71	49.27
Other		
Not disclosed		
Total number of training hours	623,330	630,473

The table below reports the number of resources hired by the CAI Group under a permanent contract.

	Reporting period 1 January 2025- 31 December 2025							Reporting period 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024						
	Female	Male	Other	Not disclosed	Total headcount	%		Female	Male	Other	Not disclosed	Total headcount	%	
Hires under permanent contracts in head-count	148	165	0	0	313	100%		273	227	0	0	500	100%	
o/w external hires*	62	114	0	0	176	56.20%		45	98	0	0	143	28.60%	
o/w conversion of temporary contracts to permanent contracts	86	51	0	0	137	43.80%		228	129	0	0	357	71.40%	
o/w under 30 years of age	79	60	0	0	139	44.40%		208	125	0	0	333	66.60%	
o/w between 30 and 50 years of age	61	92	0	0	153	48.90%		59	90	0	0	149	29.80%	
o/w over 50 years of age	8	13	0	0	21	6.70%		6	12	0	0	18	3.60%	

* Resources hired on the market directly under a permanent contract.

Health and safety metrics

The CAI Group has adopted its occupational health and safety management system. In accordance with the applicable Italian legislation, the CAI Group defines work-related accidents both those resulting from exposure to risks at work and those occurring while commuting.

To calculate the rate of work-related injuries, the CAI Group divides the number of cases, 112 in 2025, by the total number of hours worked by its own workforce (equal to 1,734* theoretical hours per resource considered on the employee ledger) and multiplied by 1,000,000.

S1-14
DP88

	2025	2024
Percentage of employees covered by the GBCAI's health and safety management system	100%	100%
Number of fatalities due to work-related injuries	0	0
Number of work-related injuries	112	132
Rate of work-related injuries	5.34%	6.13%

* 1,734 theoretical hours – 2023 figure as per the OECD for Italy.

Remuneration metrics

S1-16
DP97

The table below, regarding all the CAI Group’s employees, represents the gender pay gap as the difference between the average pay to female workers and male workers, expressed as a percentage of the average pay of male workers. As specified above, although he is not an employee on CAI’s employment ledger but a contract worker, the CEO is included in the metrics.

Pay gap

	2025	2024
Pay gap	16.4%	17.3%

In addition to the regulatory surveys, the CAI Group supplements its gender pay gap assessments applying its own approach based on the “Equal Pay for Equal Work” principle. This view, which is deeper and more specific than the ratio calculated in accordance with the ESRS, shows the gender pay gap by homogeneous job positions and the results report a less significant gap.
The difference vs. the previous year resulted from the appointment of a new CEO by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 23 April 2025 and the consequent different composition of total remuneration.

Total pay

The table reports the ratio of the total annual pay of the person that receives the highest wage to the total annual median pay of all employees, excluding the person receiving the highest wage.
The difference vs. the previous year resulted essentially from the appointment of a new CEO by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 23 April 2025 and the consequent different composition of total remuneration.

	2025	2024
Ratio of the total annual pay of the person that receives the highest wage to the total annual median pay of all employees.	12.49	37.41

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

S1-17
DP103
DP104

In 2025, at the CAI Group no severe human rights incidents occurred.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS

HIGHLIGHTS

The **CAI Group** has set strategies to generate **positive impacts** on affected **Communities** and **regions** in order to assist its stakeholders as a reliable partner in the ecological and social transition, promoting **development, inclusion** and **cohesion** projects and actions.



Over 200

accelerated startups by the 5 members of the Le Village by CA innovation ecosystem operating in Italy (Milan, Parma, Padua (Triveneto), Sondrio (delle Alpi) and Catania (Sicily))



7 Regional Committees

(RC) connection points to the regions (Alta Lombardia RC, Nord Est RC, Liguria RC, Romagna-Marche RC, Toscana RC, Campania RC and Sicilia RC)



Over 3.6 Mln €

raised since 2019, to support 106 projects through the *CrowdForLife* crowdfunding portal



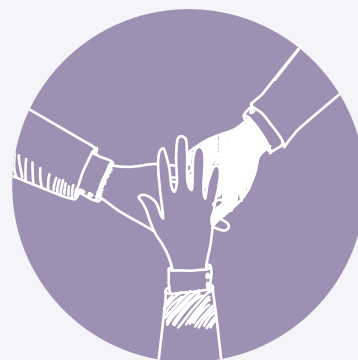
28% of Crédit Agricole Italia branches

are located in municipalities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS

ESRS S3. AFFECTED COMMUNITIES



STRATEGY

The Crédit Agricole's strategy to assist regions and Communities

S3
ESRS2
SBM-1

The Crédit Agricole Group has adopted its *Projet du Groupe* Medium-Term Plan to fulfil its *Raison d'être* "Working every day in the interest of our customers and society" in each and every market where it operates worldwide.

The *Projet du Groupe* expresses the ambitions of the CA Group, which operates based on a Customer-focused universal banking model, to create social usefulness, assist the Communities in large transformations and to further strengthen its role as a reliable partner of choice for its customers in sustainable and inclusive development.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has a cooperative and mutualistic identity, whose core values are precisely *social usefulness*, i.e. working in the interest of the Communities to make progress accessible for all, and *universality*, i.e. working to be benefit of all customers responding to the needs of each one of them.

The *Projet du Groupe* rests on three pillars: the Customer Project or *Projet Client* to serve customers aiming at relational excellence, the Social Project or *Projet Sociétal* to work in the interest of the collectivity being committed to sustainability, and the People Project or *Projet Humain* to act with individual responsibility being close to its own workforce in a relationship of trust.

The *Projet Sociétal* pursues the goal of generating positive impacts thanks to the Ca Group's strong bond with the regions where it operates, assisting households and businesses in environmental and social transformations, promoting the sustainable development of local economies.

Furthermore, at the end of 2025, starting from its previous MTP, *Projet du Groupe*, the Crédit Agricole Group launched its new Medium Term Plan, "ACT 2028", which is based on the Acceleration, Cohesion and Transformation strategic pillars ACT 2028 aims at ensuring that the Group' is widely recognized in the market as a player able to provide all customer segments with an innovative multichannel model that is highly specialized and based on responsibility to people and on sustainability.

Therefore, the "ACT 2028" Medium Term Plan is going to boost the Group's commitments even further, pursuing the goal of amplifying its positive impact on the regions' vitality and achieving just transition.

For information on the CA Group's plans, please see ESRS2 SBM-1 DP40.

Crédit Agricole Italia's commitment to the Communities and regions in its Medium Term Plan – from *Projet Sociétal* to "ACT 2028"

S3
ESRS2
SBM-1

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group has set strategies to generate positive impacts on affected Communities and regions also leveraging any opportunities that may emerge in order to assist its customers as a reliable partner in the ecological and social transition, promoting inclusion and cohesion projects.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group incorporated the *Projet Sociétal* and the 2028 new Medium Term Plan in its strategy, designing proximity policies that take into account the specific features of the Italian regions and of the Italian legislation and economic system.

The commitment to the Communities and the regions is substantiated in the projects and actions fostering development, inclusion and cohesion and implemented through:

- The **shareholder Foundations**;
- The **Regional Committees**;
- The network of **Le Village by CA**;

- The **CrowdForLife** crowdfunding portal;
- The **Solidarity Committee**;
- The **Municipality of Parma**;
- Other channels or initiatives to the benefits of stakeholders in the regions.

Therefore, the CAI Group's strategy aims at generating positive impacts on the Communities, with different scopes based on the system used:

- With cross-cutting scope in all the regions where it operates in case of general projects or systems (for example crowdfunding, charity, inclusion and cohesion initiatives);
- With targeted scope on specific perimeters in case of bespoke projects (for example Parma Climate Neutral 2030, Parma European Youth Capital 2027, Regional Committees, *Le Village by CA*).

THE BUSINESS MODEL AND COMMUNITIES' INTERESTS

The objectives of breathing new life into and develop the Communities and local economies are consistent with the GBCAI's business model, which has been built thanks to the integration of regional banks with strong bonds with the regions and local communities, such as Cassa di Risparmio della Spezia, Banca Popolare FriulAdria, Cassa di Risparmio di Cesena, Cassa di Risparmio di Rimini, Cassa di Risparmio di San Miniato and Credito Valtellinese.

Therefore, the GBCAI's growth story is strongly linked to the development of the regions where it operates assisting them in the evolution of social and production systems.

The business model is strictly linked to the regional dynamic and to the social and economic systems of the Provinces where the Group operates. This is why the Communities' interests, expectations and views are taken into high consideration and orient the planned policies and actions to generate positive impacts on the regions. The CAI Group implements structured processes to listen to the Communities through:

- The **stakeholder engagement** process;
- The meetings of the **Regional Committees**;
- The action of **Le Village by CA**;
- The assessments by the **Solidarity Committee**;
- The assessments, in the respective regions, by the **Regional Committees**, concerning donations, and by the **Regional Departments**, on micro-charity;
- The **CrowdForLife** crowdfunding portal;
- The interactions with the **Municipality of Parma**.

The aforementioned listening processes give cross-cutting evidence or evidence regarding specific regions, which is thoroughly analyzed to extract useful inputs that orient the implementation of the corporate policies to pursue the development, inclusion and cohesion objectives, with progressive evolution in the strategy and business model.

S3
DP7
ESRS2
SBM-2

FRAMEWORK OF MATERIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The double materiality assessment

The double materiality assessment was carried out on the possible impacts, risks and opportunities concerning the affected Communities.

Based on the process of selection of the IROs and of assessment, the material positive impacts found were those that:

- Are strictly connected with the business strategy in the logic described in its bond with the regions, resulting also from the path of growth achieved integrating the regional banks;
- Orient the strategy and business model in the logic described by the *Projet Sociétal*, and the new "ACT 2028" Medium Term Plan, which is implemented over time through policies and actions aimed at driving the development of the regions, social inclusion and cohesion based on listening to the stakeholders and on the outcomes of the Double Materiality Assessment.

The positive impacts on the affected Communities are achieved thanks also to solutions and instruments that the CAI Group has implemented to the benefit of the regions, as well as initiatives implemented in synergy with its stakeholders, which substantiate its position in terms of sustainability and social cohesion, true to its *Raison d'être*, its *Projet Sociétal* and to "ACT 2028".

S3
DP8
ESRS2
SBM-3

These positive impacts also generate opportunities for the CAI Group, which have been found material based on the IRO assessment and strictly connected with the solutions and tools made available to the affected Communities.

The material impacts and opportunities found with the Double Materiality Assessment are outlined below.

S3
ESRS2
SBM-3
DP48

IRO	Type	Value Chain	Policy
Positive impact on the social condition of the affected Communities and regions generated by the CAI Group's activities and support initiatives (e.g. donations)	Positive Impact	Downstream: Regions and Communities	• Regional Committees Operation Regulation • Corporate Rules on Charity • Corporate rules on CrowdFor-Life • Resolution adopted by the BoD on Parma Climate Neutral 2030 • Resolution adopted by the BoD on <i>Le Village by CA</i> • Stakeholder Engagement Policy • ESG Governance Policy
Financial opportunities for the CAI group generated by its contribution to projects aimed at boosting the development of regions and Communities	Opportunities	Downstream: Regions and Communities	• Regional Committees Operation Regulation • Corporate Rules on Charity • Corporate rules on CrowdFor-Life • Stakeholder Engagement Policy • ESG Governance Policy

Communities affected by the positive impacts generated

S3
DP9
DP11
ESRS2
SBM-3

The material positive impacts, identified through the Double Materiality Assessment, affect the Communities with which the CAI Group interacts at a regional level or through action channels or tools.

The types of Communities that benefit from the assessed positive impacts are different based on the mapped actions and on the structures that cooperate or are activated, as outlined in the next paragraphs.

Positive impacts on the affected Communities generate opportunities for the CAI Group in terms of distinctive positioning, relational and reputational improvement and/or boosting, higher customer retention and larger pools of prospects, establishment of new partnerships, networking and improved interaction with the local fabric, increased sense of belonging of its own workforce to the Group and tax advantages (donations to charities, as identified by the applicable legislation, may generate tax advantages in terms of lower taxable base, lower taxes or tax credits, and may improve the Firm's financial resource management).

It was assessed that the actions, projects and initiatives - including donations. That the CAI Group deploys in favour of the regions (also through CAI's Regional Committees) can target specific communities and groups (for example, women who are victims of violence or in need, teenagers raise in difficult families, children suffering from diseases that impact on their quality of life, elderly people and other vulnerable groups) or businesses/sectors that are considered strategic for that geographical area (wine, wood, tourism supply chains, etc.). The Double Materiality Assessment did not identify any material negative impacts on the affected Communities.

Foundations

In the shareholding structure of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. there are some banking Foundations including Fondazione Cariparma, Fondazione di Piacenza e Vigevano and Fondazione Carispezia, which signed a Shareholder Agreement with the controlling shareholder. Others are Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di San Miniato, Fondazione Manodori, Fondazione del Monte di Bologna e Ravenna, following the acquisition of Fondazione Lugo, and Fondazione Carifano.

The shareholder Foundations receive the dividends paid out by CAI and use them to serve the Communities and local economies. The presence of the Foundations as shareholders implies institutional anchoring with the regions and tangible development on a continuous basis of projects in the interest of the stakeholders.

In this logic, the affected Communities are, respectively:

- **Fondazione Cariparma:** The Community of the city of Parma and its province;
- **Fondazione di Piacenza e Vigevano:** The Community of the city of Piacenza, its province and Vigevano;
- **Fondazione Carispezia:** The Community of the city of La Spezia, its province and the Lunigiana area;
- **Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di San Miniato:** The Community of the San Miniato area;
- **Fondazione Manodori:** The Community of the city of Reggio Emilia and its province;
- **Fondazione del Monte di Bologna e Ravenna:** The Community of the cities of Bologna and Ravenna and of the respective provinces;
- **Fondazione Carifano:** A Community that includes nine municipalities in the Pesaro e Urbino province and Senigallia, in the province of Ancona.

Regional Committees

CAI's Regional Committees, which consist of entrepreneurs and representatives of associations, academia and social and economic organizations based in the regions, as well as of CAI managers, are a connection point between the Bank and the regions, pursuing the objective to develop and strengthen the relationship with the local stakeholders, enter into strong and long-standing partnerships and promote initiatives and projects aimed at generating economic and social value in the Communities. To date, Crédit Agricole Italia's Regional Committees are 7 and are the CAI Group's response to the need to establish, in the regions of the banks it has merged over the years, bodies to listen to the various souls of the regions. The geographical areas covered by the Regional Committees are: Alta Lombardia (the northern and mountain areas of Lombardy), North-east, Liguria, Romagna-Marche, Tuscany-Umbria, Campania, Sicily.

The network of Le Village by CA

Le Village by CA are the components of the Crédit Agricole Group's open innovation ecosystem, which started operations in Italy to pursue the objective of spreading innovation in strategic geographical areas, assisting startups in their growth and accelerating innovation of their partner firms, thanks to the connections between regional players and the Crédit Agricole Group. The *Le Village* national network is a concrete driver in providing support to the individual regions and a key pillar in the Group's innovation strategy, which fosters synergies among youths, entrepreneurs, the corporate sector, associations, foundations, institutions and investors.

At present, the Italian network which was created based on the French model, is acknowledged as one of the main startup accelerators in Italy and has 5 *Le Village* in operations, over 200 accelerated startups more than 90 partner firms and over 200 enablers (institutions, research centres, universities, etc.), based throughout Italy. *Le Village by CA* are based in Milan, Parma, Padua (Triveneto), Sondrio (Alps) and Catania (Sicily).

The CrowdForLife crowdfunding portal

In order to assist inclusion and cohesion projects in their implementation, the GBCAI has created the *donation crowdfunding* platform called *CrowdForLife*. It is used, launching fundraising campaigns, to support projects with social and environmental purposes to the benefit of the Communities throughout Italy. CAI or other partners can step in to supplement the donations with their contributions.

Municipality of Parma

Within the *100 Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities* European Mission, CAI has established a partnership with the Municipality of Parma for the *Parma Climate Neutral 2030* project which aims at reaching the city's carbon neutrality ahead of schedule vs. the Green Deal deadlines. Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. signed the City Climate Contract and, in its capacity as partner Bank and Sole Financial Advisor of the Municipality, implements projects to drive the climate transition. The affected Community consists of the resident citizens and the enterprises based in Parma.

Supplementing this commitment, for the same perimeter, in 2025 Crédit Agricole Italia nominated some projects supporting Parma as *European youth Capital 2027*. These projects, aimed at supporting young people up to 35 years old, will focus on topics such as youth entrepreneurship, the placement in employment of persons from disadvantaged backgrounds, innovation, raising awareness on sustainability topics, training internships and scholarships, etc..

Solidarity Committee

CAI responds to the needs of the Communities also through targeted donations. The strategy to manage donations, overseen by the Solidarity Committee, responds to the need to implement inclusive actions creating value for the regions. The scope of the actions on cultural works or projects covers the Communities throughout Italy.

Universities

Over the years, CAI has established partnerships with Universities with progressive extension throughout the regions where it operates. Some of the main partner Universities, to which it also provides treasury services, are: University of Parma, University of Bologna, University of Florence, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, IUAV University of Venice, University of Verona, University of Brescia, University of Trieste, Federico II University of Naples, University of Catania and University of Palermo. The partnership between academia and the financial world facilitates the promotion of research and innovation and talent enhancement. In this setting, the GBCAI operates to the benefit of the affected Communities, consisting of students, teachers, technical and administration personnel, a connected ecosystem of the respective regions.

Branches and geographical coverage

The positive impact generated on the regions and Communities can be associated with the operations of CAI branches having regard to the role that the Bank can play in Italy and, especially, in the areas that are at risk of banking desertification: in a market scenario that, in the last few years, has featured progressive and steady optimization by Italian banks on their physical network and geographical coverage (a -42% decrease in the number of branches from 2011 to 2025), CAI has made a smaller reduction than the market (a -33% reduction in the number of its branches since 2011).

Indeed, CAI has implemented a structured optimization plan, aimed at harmonizing the service model throughout its Network and at rationalizing its geographical coverage. The plan goes along with the Group's growth and is consistent with the evolution in customers' behaviour featuring continuous increase in the use of digital tools and channels.

One of the main objectives of this plan is to improve the service to customers, providing broader advisory services at all branches, to continue with the service model evolution investing in their innovation, rationalize the geographical coverage - also consistently with the evolutions in the areas where the branches are based - eliminating redundancies and strengthening the coverage in high-potential areas.

Specifically, the closure of branches mainly concerned big cities or provinces, due to overlapping subsequent to the acquisitions made in the past (for example, Casse di Risparmio di Cesena, Rimini, San Miniato and Crevin) in order to achieve coverage that is differentiated based on the attractiveness of the individual areas and more structured operations in terms of skills and commercial development: potential, also through the setting up of HUBS where all Commercial Channels operate, this improving the level of the service provided to customers. At the same time, branches were kept in small towns and rural areas in order to maintain a direct relationship with local households and businesses and to support the production fabric also in geographical areas that are less served by leading international banking players.

Substantiating that consideration, it is pointed out that 28% of Crédit Agricole Italia branches is located in municipalities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants, vs. the Banking System figure of 17%. Specifically, in roughly 80 municipalities, CAI is the only banking player.

Furthermore, a priority of CAI's rationalization plans is the design and implementation of a targeted "customer strategy" (which must consider the specific context and composition of the population) focusing more on the omnichannel mode and the objective of limiting any inconvenience to customers (for example, branches transformed into points of contact; keeping advanced ATMs in agreement with the municipalities; subsidized offering of credit cards; transactions on other banks free of charge), making several digital solutions available (also free of charge or with subsidized fees), to make banking services accessible and to ensure continuity also as an alternative to physical branches, and the support given by a structured Customer Service. An essential priority is for the Bank to maintain its role as facilitator of digital skills acquisition by the population and by its customers (for example, through financial education programmes targeting very young people or assistance in starting to use new solutions made available to them) also in order to contribute to the function of digitalization as a driver of financial and social inclusion.

This strategy is regularly discussed with and presented to the Trade Unions, which have always proved very aware of the importance of this topic.

Other inclusion and cohesion initiatives

The other projects to the benefits of the Communities that fall within the *Projet Sociétal* and the "ACT 2028" Medium Term Plan affect, each time, the various Italian regions where the CAI Group operates. Amongst there, worth mentioning are: cooperation schemes with the third sector by financing or providing support to nonprofit associations, financial education projects, corporate volunteer work and skills-based volunteering, -circular economy initiatives and other social actions mentioned also hereinafter.

MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES: POLICIES AND ACTIONS RELATED TO AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

The policies and actions implemented to the benefit of the Communities in the various regions are outlined below, with special regard to economic, social and cultural rights, housing, food availability, political and civil rights, freedom of expression and association.

Policy on Human Rights

Having adopted the *UNI Global Union World Agreement*, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has asserted its commitment to respect internationally acknowledged human rights in all the markets where it operates, including Italy.

In its *Charte Etique* the CA Group has undertaken operate anywhere in the world ensuring full respect for fundamental human rights and social rights.

The Code of Conduct or *Code de conduite* of Crédit Agricole S.A. establishes that, in all relations between and with its own workers or stakeholders, respect for all fundamental human rights and social rights shall be utterly ensured.

For more information on the commitments to human rights at the CA Group level in all the international markets where it operates, including Italy, please see the *Rapport de durabilité* of Crédit Agricole S.A.

S3-1
DP16
DP17

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group fulfils its commitments to Human Rights and Social Rights. In this context, the Board of Directors has adopted the Code of Ethics, which sets out the values and principles informing the relationships with customers and with all stakeholders.

To ensure compliance with the principles of the Code of Ethics, the CAI Group has adopted the Code of Conduct, which guides people's conduct in the interest of customers and of stakeholders in order to preserve the undertaking's reputation.

Each director, member of the Board of Auditors, employee and contract worker of the CAI Group is called upon to adopt behaviours that are consistent with the ethical values and to comply with the rules set out in the Code of Ethics and with the rules and standards indirectly referred to therein.

For more information, please see S1-1 DP20 DP21 DP24.

No violations of human rights involving the affected Communities were identified.

No severe human rights incidents or issues regarding the affected Communities were identified.

S3-4
DP36

Policies and actions of the Foundations

Italian Law 218/1990, known as the "Amato Law" reformed the Italian banking system restructuring the capital of state banks, whereby the "Casse di risparmio" savings banks were, on the one hand, converted into joint-stock companies, and, on the other hand, set up Foundations to which all their non-core social activities were transferred. Since then, in Italy, banking Foundations have been operating at an intermediate level between governmental bodies and the Communities, taking up the role as catalysts of social actions in favour of the regions, vulnerable persons and disadvantaged area.

With the separation between business activities (lying with the Bank) and social ones (lying with the Foundations) the reform has created a system in which the Bank has a positive impact on the Communities "by operation of law" through the work of its shareholder Foundations, which receive dividends and use them to fund projects with high social value.

The Foundations operate to the benefit of the Communities in accordance with their Articles of Association, carrying out assessments and listening projects to gain insight for the design of their action plans, which are set out in multi-year policy papers.

Fondazione Cariparma works to the benefit of the Communities of the city of Parma and its Province, in accordance with its 2026 Policy Paper. Strategic priorities are subdivided into three closely intertwined macro-areas: reduction of inequalities, empowerment of people and institutions, assistance in the local area transformation.

The action plans enhance Human and Social Capital with new skills and capacity building actions, generate awareness and engagement through local governance models fostering debate and drive innovation through new ideas and services. The Foundation uses various channels to listen to the Communities, including consultations with local stakeholders, forms and workshops, sector studies, the analysis of demographic and social-economic data and the cooperation with CAI.

S3-1
MDR-P
DP14

S3-4
MDR-A
DP31

The Foundation performs its mission through various approaches and tools, including: calls for proposals, direct awards, contributions to third parties, system actions for the implementation of joint projects, assistance and training to recipients. At present, the Foundation monitors all the projects to survey progress and output indicators and started a specific impact assessment path regarding the projects it finances through calls for tenders and on its most significant projects.

Fondazione Carispezia has set its strategic priorities in its 2026-2028 Policy Paper. Its actions focused on welfare, volunteering, culture, training, public health and sports.

Having regard to donations and grants, the Foundation deploys a structured set of tools, such as the implementation of and support to own and third parties' projects, as well as synergies with key actors in the Community, including CAI. Its action approaches are many and diverse and calibrated on the various initiatives, such as calls for proposals, both topical or pooled, besides support to the local government bodies and nonprofit non-governmental organizations. Among the initiatives generating impacts on the local Community is the Foundation's attention to the energy transition, with Fondazione Eliodora - Solidarity Renewable Energy Community, whereby energy savings, renewable energy production in the area and energy self-reliance will also be facilitated.

As a private and independent entity performing a social value aggregation role in the Community, in 2025 **Fondazione di Piacenza e Vigevano** focused on some topics set as priorities by its 2024-2026 Direction Lines: social inclusion, to mitigate the marginalization of vulnerable groups, the design of a participatory engagement model and the ability to create networks and achieve shared goals, investment in innovation and development, circulation of ideas through exchange, sharing and cross-fertilization. Some of the highest impact approaches are: the regeneration of architectures, such as a student accommodation facility and a social -rehabilitation residential facility, actions in the social and social-healthcare scopes (e.g. food banks, support to vulnerable persons to make them self-reliant), support to widespread cultural growth as a well-being factor for the Community, through initiatives such as the Contemporary Thought Festival and the XNL contemporary art centre, support to the right to practise sports as a contribution to growth and integration, with the Social Fund for Sports and initiatives aimed at engaging youths in the caring for the Community (YouthBank). In 2025 the Foundation continued to be unfaltering committed to fight energy poverty, with the CerS call for tenders for the promotion of Solidarity Renewable Energy Communities.

Policies and actions deployed through the Regional Committees

S3-1
MDR-P
DP14

After the integration of the regional banks into the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, in their respective regions the Regional Committees have been set up to strengthen and develop the relationships with the local stakeholders and Communities. the Regional Committees work within a framework of governance and policies adopted by the Board of Directors, listen to the Communities and promote projects aimed at generating economic and social value for the regions. The Committees include external members chosen from amongst persons who represent the region, entrepreneurs, representatives of associations and of academia, besides Crédit Agricole Italia's managers.

The rules governing the operation of the Committees are laid down in specific policies, which also establish a specific endowment for donations to be made after completing an assessment process. The rules and policies are available on the corporate Intranet.

At present, the Regional Committees cover the following regions: Alta Lombardia (the northern and mountain areas of Lombardy), North-east, Liguria, Romagna-Marche, Tuscany-Umbria, Campania, Sicily. They develop projects for the regions in various scopes of action: innovation, talent, internationalization, supply chains and ecosystems, sustainability and ESG.

Through the Committees, sustainable development and innovation projects were started in several regions, thanks also to the synergies with the network of *Le Village by CA*, in close cooperation with institutions, trade associations, universities and research centres, startups and local businesses.

The main initiatives carried out in 2025 are listed below.

S3-4
MDR-A
DP31

The **Alta Lombardia Regional Committee** focused on the forest-wood supply chain. Specifically, in October 2025 *Le Village by CA* delle Alpi organized an open meeting for discussion with startups, associations and applied-research entities in order to build a future where wood is a driver of innovation, growth and value for the region and the community. The forest-wood supply chain is actually at the centre of a circular and digital transition thanks to active management of the forest resources, new materials, reuse of waste, and to the combination with new technologies for the construction and design sector.

The **North-east Regional Committee**, in cooperation with *Le Village by CA* Triveneto, started *iANG - Intelligenza Artificiale New Generation*, an initiative aimed at introducing IA into businesses. The project involved 12 partner firms and 19 startups foresting 72 matches, whereby discussions, experimentation, trials and the first implementations could be started, creating a dynamic ecosystem of technological innovation and production needs. On the Young Talent Career Day, 80 youths were trained on open innovation, entrepreneurship and the Innovation manager role, creating 120 matches between students and partner firms and 7 recruitment proposals made by the firms. In agreement with the North-east Regional Committee, the project will be run a second time, with its launch in 2026.

The **Liguria Regional Committee**, in synergy with Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (the Italian National Promotional Institution) and Duferco, deployed the *FAROS* project, in three runs and throughout 2025, pursuing the objective of promoting a sea economy to support resilient, innovative and sustainable development, with the following results: 515 applications received, 25 startups accelerated, 20 partners involved, 60 sector stakeholders, 15 pilot projects.

From 2024 to the spring of 2025 the Committee focused its work on *Energy and Innovation – From knowledge to business*, a programme promoted with local partners and universities, to support innovative startups in the energy, sustainability and ecological transition sectors. 24 applications were received, 5 projects were selected and the selected applicants were given 15 hours of business training, 20 hours of mentorship and 1 day of internship at the Italian Institute of Technology (IIT).

The **Tuscany Regional Committee** focused its activities on the region's excellences, achieving the outcomes expected from the previously developed projects: *Innesti and Styleit*. *Innesti*, an open innovation programme designed for the Tuscan agri-food supply chain, which was developed in synergy with the Navacchio Technology Pole and *Le Village by CA* of Parma; *Styleit*, an initiative to assist players in the fashion, luxury and design sectors in integrating new technologies and creative models.

The **Romagna-Marche Regional Committee** implemented the *Empiria Romagna Marche Crea Impresa* project, an open innovation initiative promoted in cooperation with *Wylab*, through a call for ideas and targeted incubation paths to support innovative startups and projects in the agritech, digital, manufacturing and tourism sectors. With the first call for ideas, 84 applications were received, 30 startups were selected and 15 were supported in the implementation stage, providing 24 training sessions, 4 master-classes and 90 hours of mentorship, involving 14 partner firms. The second run of this project is being defined.

The **Sicily Regional Committee** worked on the *Innovation Challenge* project, which aimed at stimulating creative thinking and entrepreneurial spirit in young Sicilian talents in order to propose open innovation solutions and to provide first-hand help in the region's innovation challenges. The first set of meetings on this topic was held in cooperation with the University of Catania and some partner firms that met the students in the classroom. This initiatives fostered synergies between *Le Village by CA* Sicilia and young students.

The **Campania Regional Committee** promoted *The Big Hack*, a hackathon organized by the "Federico II" University of Naples and by Apple Developer Academy and implemented by Campania NewSteel in cooperation with Codemotion. The project involved roughly 200 young talents, developers and startups in creating innovative digital and technological solutions for businesses and institutions. The objective was to foster the dissemination of digital skills and encourage young people to study scientific subjects (STEM) through a creative sharing process. From the hackathon 4 teams were selected, whose projects will be enhanced thanks to a programme to provide assistance in increasing skills and in matching with the corporate members of the Committee.

Policies and actions deployed through Le Village by CA

Le Village by CA are the members of an open ecosystem that drives the growth of startups and accelerates innovation of enterprises, thanks to the synergies and connections amongst actors of the regions, such as universities, associations, foundations, institutions, youths, investors, corporates and the Crédit Agricole Group.

Active listening to local stakeholders is key in the design of the strategy of *Le Village by CA* and its first expression is the strategic choice of their shareholding structure. *Le Village by CA* are indeed companies whose share capital is held by CAI, which owns the majority stake, the product companies of Crédit Agricole in Italy and the institutions and enterprises of the regions, which have important responsibilities and powers for representing the Communities and the local economic fabric. As they represent the regions, the shareholders of *Le Village by CA* play a fundamental role to interpret the regions' needs and to seize the opportunities for innovation, communication and development. In its turn, as the Parent Company, CAI is responsible for enhancing the Italian network of *Le Village by CA* in order to ensure that connections and opportunities are given to the startups and partner firms nationwide, exercising management and coordination activities.

Le Village by CA support their startups and partner firms driving their "acceleration" stage, with the following services:

- **Fundraising** - thanks to a network of over 150 investors, the startups are supported in their fundraising rounds, through bespoke meetings with investors;
- **Corporate innovation**, consisting in the organization of vertical workshops and work groups in order for the startups and corporates in the ecosystem to meet, scouting of innovative startups and active assistance in the implementation of the projects resulting from the cooperation between the startups and partner corporates;
- **Training** on specific topics that are interesting for the ecosystem actors;
- **Networking & visibility**.

S3-1
MDR-P
DP14

Le Village by CA in Italy operate under a framework of governance and policies set by resolutions adopted by CAI Board of Directors, with formalized internal regulations and control processes.

These policies have implemented stronger management coordination of *Le Village by CA* through the activation of specific drivers, including: shared management rules, service agreements with CAI and CAGS to the benefit of *Le Village* and adoption of shared policies ensuring harmonized management of operations. As done in the *Le Village by CA* system in France, the policies guiding project development put sustainability, innovation, cross-cutting cooperation, proximity to the regions, and access to progress for all at the centre. This is the reason why, with the “cooperating to innovate” signature phrase, the intention is to enhance the centrality of the initiatives fostering exchange, cross-fertilization and cooperation between startups, partner firms, enablers, academia and research centres, as an essential driver of creation of added value for the regions. The related documentation is available on the corporate Intranet.

S3-4
MDR-A
DP31

Thanks to closer cooperation with the central coordination, also in 2025 an *Annual National Programme* was designed - as a framework of ecosystem activities for the startups and partners of all the Italian *Le Village*. This initiative is the natural strategic evolution of the 2024 programme, reasserting the CAI Group's commitment to value creation in key scopes for the regions' development - such as the generation of business opportunities, support in fundraising, professional training and networking.

With the 2025 projects, on the one hand, continuity was ensured of the activities that achieved the best results in the previous year, and, on the other hand, some services were evolved on the basis of a thorough analysis of the outcomes of the satisfaction surveys conducted on the stakeholders at the end of 2024.

In 2025, some of the most important activities were:

VLAB PoC Edition

The Thematic Workshops (VLAB), which started in 2024 as a support service to the Partners network, underwent, in 2025, an important strategic evolution. The offering was broadened supplementing teaching with a structured assistance model, aimed at supporting firms in developing pilot projects and experimenting with innovative and high technological potential solutions.

As in the previous year, the initiative started with a nationwide *Call4Startups*, which posted significant growth in interest. Specifically, the application rate increased markedly from 80 application in 2024 to 220 in 2025. The specialist scouting and subsequent matching between the proposed solutions and the Partner Firms' needs for innovation generated over 340 meetings. This intermediation process facilitated the contractualisation of 23 Proofs of Concept (PoC) with a strong increase vs. the 2024 performance and giving evidence of the higher appreciation for the initiative. The pilot projects that were started regard frontier technology scopes focusing on Artificial Intelligence, Fintech, Greentech, HR transformation, Blockchain, energy efficiency enhancement and Diversity & Inclusion policies.

Some new developments in the VLAB 2025 are the Open Innovation Vision Summit - an inspirational meeting with executives at Green Life, the CAI Group headquarters - and the Factory Tour - a guided tour to discover the technological excellence of the Dallara partner firm. In 2025 the *Le Village Awards* also went live for the first time, an event to award a prize to the most significant success cases between startups and partner firms.

Le Village Startup Academy

As done before, the *Academy* training programme for startups involved roughly 190 entities in 15 online training sessions. The topics of the training, which were divided into three thematic modules - Fundraising, Sales and Marketing Strategy, Internationalisation - were chosen based on the evidence found with the satisfaction surveys conducted in the previous year.

The training was provided by a high-profile teaching panel, consisting of academics and professionals with vast experience in the innovation ecosystem, thus ensuring the transfer of top level skills perfectly meeting the needs expressed by the target.

National and international Demo Days

Testifying to the Group's active commitment to creating synergies and fundraising opportunities, including international ones, worth mentioning is the road show held in Paris in June, which involved a selection of Italian startups in structured meetings with several investors in the French network. At a national level, Milan was the venue of the *Demo Days* second event- an initiative for the 10 best startups in their fundraising stage. The event was attended by over 150 investors, testifying to the growing interest in the *Le Village* Italian ecosystem.

Career Days

This initiative on the recruiting of young talents proved an important opportunity for the startups of the whole ecosystem as it created direct connection between the over 200 students present and the startups - thus fostering the meeting between demand for and supply of innovative skills.

In order to extend the offering to startups, to the above-reported initiatives - already deployed in 2024 - new experiential formats and targeted mentorship programmes were added, designed to foster open innovation and internationalization. Some new developments were mentoring sessions with sector experts and the preferential channel for selection in the Global Startup Program of the Italian Trade & Investment Agency ICE, the international acceleration path of which *Le Village by CA* network is a strategic partner.

Alongside the national initiative promoted by the central coordination, which ensure a full-range and strategic view of social impacts, each Village pursues these objectives through targeted local activities, designed to meet the specific needs and features of the region and communities in which it operates, and then reports on them to its Board of Directors and, in the case of the two Benefit corporations *Le Village* Parma and delle Alpi, in their Benefit Report.

As at December 2025 the startups members of the innovation ecosystem by CA in Italy were 209 - specifically 51 at *Le Village* Milano, 53 at *Le Village* Parma, 50 at *Le Village* Triveneto, 15 at *Le Village* delle Alpi and 40 at *Le Village* Sicilia.

Most of the startups belonging to the *Le Village* ecosystem in Italy are strongly committed to pursuing the Sustainable Development Goals of the Agenda 2030 of the United Nations, testifying to a shared and structured vision on sustainability topics and on the integration of ESG criteria in growth strategies. In this context, several ambitious innovative solutions are found in sectors that are strategically material for sustainability, including software solutions for CSRD measuring the reporting and for the management of ESG factors in the value chain, blockchain systems for ESG transparency in the supply chain, circular economy solutions to re-use and recover production waste, reduction in environmental impacts, enhancement of sustainable mobility, efficient processing of by-products, but also overcoming digital and accessibility barriers.

Furthermore, within the strategy for the Group positioning on innovation and sustainability, which are key pillars of its new MTP, Crédit Agricole Italia finalized direct investments in 5 startups specializing in environmental sustainability and social impact (Krill Design, BonusX, Finapp, Ogyre, Autoconnexa), which were selected from the ecosystem of 209 entities and an investment in the agri-food supply chain venture builder (Novagria Ventures) for a total investment of Euro 2.85 million. These equity investments testify to the Group's will to act a catalyst of a technological change that is at the same time ethical and sustainable, generating value in the long term for the shareholders and the region.

Policies and actions implemented through the CrowdForLife crowdfunding portal

CrowdForLife is the donation crowdfunding portal of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, which supports and promotes fundraising for the implementation of inclusion and cohesion projects. True to the Group's proximity vocation, the platform gives a tangible response to the needs expressed by, for example, Third Sector entities and Government Bodies operating within the Communities on matters such as social inclusion, education, research and healthcare and the environment.

S3-1
MDR-P
DP14

The proposal and selection of projects and the fundraising management are carried out within a formalized institutional framework with internal rules and under the coordination of the ESG and Sustainability Function, with the ownership being transferred in December 2025 to the SCO and Le Village Function, in order to include it in a structured ecosystem tasked with providing support to local communities (through donations and the Regional Committees). The selection of the most significant projects also comprises the assessment by a special Commission to ensure consistency with the inclusion and cohesion objectives. The rules can be found on the corporate Intranet and on the CrowdForLife website.

CrowdForLife is an effective channel to listen to the needs of the regions and can create a long-lasting relationship of trust that goes on also after the end of the fundraising event.

The portal enables direct engagement of stakeholders as private or corporate donors, employees, foundations, universities, customers. In 2025 CrowdForLife hosted fundraising campaigns for projects having the following main goals: inclusion by 50%, education by 30% and healthcare by 20%. Among these, there are also the 5 fundraising campaigns selected in the scope of *Crédit Agricole For Tomorrow*, a crowdfunding initiative of Crédit Agricole Italia, which was originated in synergy with Fondazione Cariparma, Fondazione Carispezia, Fondazione di Piacenza e Vigevano, Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di San Miniato and Fondazione del Monte di Bologna e Ravenna to reassert proximity to the regions by supporting innovative projects that generate positive impacts reducing inequalities, fostering gender equality and fighting climate change. Since its go-live, on CrowdForLife funds have been raised for over 3.6 million Euros to the benefit of 106 projects (data as at 31 December 2025).

S3-4
MDR-A
DP31

Policies and actions implemented with the Municipality of Parma

S3-1
MDR-P
DP14

Parma is one of the 9 Italian cities that were selected by the European Commission for *The 100 Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities* Mission, a project involving important cities throughout Europe. The mission aims at having these cities achieve carbon neutrality by 2030, deploying a plan that comprises structured actions on urban planning, buildings, infrastructures and mobility. The scopes with the largest carbon footprint in the Municipality of Parma are buildings (59% of total CO₂ emissions), mobility services (21% of total emissions), agriculture (14% of total emissions including the Parmigiano Reggiano supply chain).

The project policies are contained in the *Climate City Contract (CCC)*, signed by Crédit Agricole Italia together with the main stakeholders in Parma, including universities, associations, cooperative and large corporates. The Climate Contract is the governance basis for the implementation of the path to carbon neutrality, to which the GBCAI contributes with a project plan coordinated by the ESG and Sustainability Function, providing resources and expertise in order to:

- Enhance the energy efficiency of buildings, through methods and tools to measure energy performances, consulting services for the design of improvement solutions, mortgage loans to buy or build “green” properties, loans for building renovation;
- Decarbonize the city mobility system, making available bespoke financial solutions for the improvement of infrastructures and electric transport;
- Assist enterprises in their energy transition, offering loans designed for transition and climate change adaptation projects;
- Support the evolution in farming models and the transition of the agri-food supply chains to reduce their carbon footprint.

The *Parma Climate Neutral 2030* project is the substantiation at a local level of a European ambition, a lab where new solutions to drive and support the building of low-carbon economies can be tested in order to be industrialized and replicated progressively on a large scale after this testing stage.

S3-4
MDR-A
DP31

Among the actions carried out within the *Parma Climate Neutral 2030* project, CAI continued to support the related projects in the Commercial, Communication and Events and Innovation scopes.

Indeed, in 2025 several meetings were held with some startups belonging to the *Le Village by CA* ecosystem, to assess possible public/private synergies with the local stakeholders and some topics were exhaustively discussed, such as Solidarity Renewable Energy Communities, biogas and biomethane. In 2025 many meetings and events were held in the scope of the *Parma Climate Neutral 2030* project, at which the ambitious goals of the CCC, proposals and solutions for their achievement and future scenarios could be discussed.

Policies and actions implemented with Universities

S3-1
MDR-P
DP14

The cooperation between academia and the financial system drives research and innovation, enhancing talents and generating benefits for the regions. From this perspective, the GBCAI has always been committed to establishing and developing partnerships with the Italian Universities based in the regions where it operates. Its business policies materialize in the agreements signed with Universities for treasury services and payment services intended for the Universities' students and personnel. Based on those policies and on institutionalized relationships, the GBCAI promotes several actions with social purposes and to drive sustainable development.

S3-4
MDR-A
DP31

The GBCAI has established strong relationships with 30 Italian Universities, creating a stable and recognizable network that facilitates cooperation with academia for the following actions:

- Development of projects with *Le Village by CA* and with the Regional Committees;
- Crowdfunding initiatives to support innovative projects;
- Financial education to the benefit of students;
- Employer branding events, also in synergy with the entities of the Crédit Agricole Group in Italy;
- The GBCAI's participation in University job fairs to find targeted candidates;
- Project work and challenge experiences to introduce students to the world of work;
- Professional orientation events;
- Testimonies given by people from the Bank on sustainability matters to raise the students' awareness.

In this scope, CAI awarded scholarships to two female students in the Economics of markets and financial intermediaries undergraduate programme at Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. This initiative, which is an integral part of the *Women in Finance* project, is intended to support female talent and to promote a higher number of women undertaking university programmes and jobs in the financial sector, while also strengthening the cooperation between the bank and academia.

Furthermore, in 2025 the GBCAI cooperated with 4 business schools, at which some of its managers were guest speakers on the MTP scopes at master courses, both in Italian and in English, attended by international students.

Polices and actions deployed through donations

CAI generates positive impacts on the Communities through donations or so-called charity actions. These actions comply with policies laid down in the Bank's Articles of Association, under which the Bank shall and may support social, solidarity and cultural initiatives, allocating part of its retained net profit to a specific provision set aside for this purpose.

S3-1
MDR-P
DP14

The management of donations is governed by the Group's internal regulations approved by the Board of Directors, which require assessment and direction by a specific body, namely the Solidarity Committee. Every year the Committee issues the guidelines for donations and performs the related monitoring in order to ensure that tangible benefits be given to organizations based in the regions, with regular reporting to the Board of Directors. The related documentation is available on the corporate Intranet.

The core policy aims at implementing a structured action plan to establish deep and long-lasting relationships with the stakeholders in all the regions, identifying qualified and recognized partnerships, with capillary distribution of charity money and the systematic action by the Regional Committees and the Regional Departments.

In 2025 donations went, by 67%, to *social* scopes to the benefit of local Communities, vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, elderly people, minorities, victims of violence, training programmes for teenagers and young people, and fight against educational poverty. By 17% to the cultural scope, supporting events to enhance the art heritage of the regions. By 16% to scientific research in the healthcare field. In this scope, the GBCAI's *payroll giving* initiative continues, which is a fundraising mechanism to provide support to children's hospital facilities.

S3-4
MDR-A
DP31

Commitment to NGOs

The Stakeholder Engagement Policy, approved by the BoD, fosters open and constructive dialogue with Non-governmental Organizations, which operate responsibly to the benefit of the Community with an approach focused on ESG material topics. Listening to the NGOs, coordinated by the ESG and Sustainability Function, the Group can understand the expectations and sensitive matters expressed each time by the stakeholders, especially customers and direct counterparties.

S3-1
MDR-P
DP14

An increasingly important matter is the link between the financial system and the corporations involved in the sector of defence, security and sale of weapons. In this scope, in 2025 for the second year in a row, Crédit Agricole Italia held a dialogue with the NGO Fondazione Finanza Etica (FFE), a Cultural Foundation of the Banca Etica Group promoting the "Zero Weapons" survey aimed at measuring the involvement of the leading Italian banks with the military sector.

S3-4
MDR-A
DP31

After the engagement and the assessment process, in the classification system adopted by FFE, CAI achieved an even stronger position, ranking again in the most virtuous score range.

In 2025 Crédit Agricole Italia implemented the "Defence and Security" Policy - already adopted by the Crédit Agricole Group and in force for all its entities, including CAI, considering the specificities and developments in the Italian applicable legislation. The Policy directs the CAI Group's activities with this sector adopting a balanced approach able to combine, on the one hand, support to national defence and customer corporates operating in that supply chain, and, on the other hand, the need to manage the reputational risks associated to this sector, with a mindful stance, informed by social and ethical principles.

Based on this logics, a specific framework of rules was adopted, which implements the principles laid down by the Policy formalizing in detail, among other things, the counterparty and transaction assessment process, the arrangements and controls to ensure full compliance with the applicable legislation (Italian Law 185/90 and Italian Law.220/21) and the controls and reporting system ensuring comprehensive oversight. This approach implements the Code of Ethics, in compliance with the social and environmental responsibility principles, through enhanced assessment of loan applications having material aspects in terms of sustainability, with special regard to environmental, social and ethical aspects, including the arms industry.

For more exhaustive information, please see E1-2 MDR-P DP25.

Products and services designed to deliver a specific social benefit

The GBCAI has a positive impact on the Communities thanks an offering designed to deliver social benefits, aimed at giving vulnerable groups access to banking and financial services, providing support to businesses engaged in social matters and to individuals and businesses facing emergency situations. Among the actions, tools and solutions deployed, worth mentioning are those targeting: youths and vulnerable groups (for example, the Home Loan for people Under 36 and Conto Accanto a Te); Third Sector Organizations, Associations in general and Association members/Volunteers (for example, accounts reserved to the Yapla platform); Universities (for example, offering under partnership agreements); vulnerable businesses and groups (for ex-

S3-4
MDR-A
DP31

ample, support to women entrepreneurship and startups); business transition with financial products linked also to social targets with specific KPIs; emergency situations (with solutions such as specifically allocated amounts, moratoria on repayment of principal and interest, subsidized conditions in case of natural disasters or emergencies).

For more exhaustive information, please see section S4.

Other inclusion and cohesion actions

S3-4
MDR-A
DP31

In the reporting period, many inclusion and cohesion projects were implemented to the benefit of the regions and Communities, through various channels, also donations, within the Regional Committees' activities, through crowdfunding and volunteer work.

Some initiatives are listed below.

Education and training projects *Connessioni Digitali* (digital connections) to fight digital educational poverty of students from disadvantaged areas in cooperation with Save the Children pursuing the goal - in the 2024-2027 three-year period - to foster the development of skills of 4,600 students between 12 and 18 years old, reaching out to 90 lower and upper secondary schools: under this project, members of the personnel of the GBCAI and of entities of the CA Group in Italy participated as volunteers making available their skills and expertise to the students involved; *Junior Enterprise Italy* to support university students: the association pursues the goal of giving students the opportunity to approach and get a first experience of the world of work and facilitating contact with businesses; the *CambiaMenti Sostenibili* (sustainable changes) project in cooperation with FEduF (Foundation for Financial Education) intended for primary and secondary schools on topics concerning mindful use of money, savings, responsible consumption, sustainability and fight against stereotypes, prejudices and biases, with special focus on gender equality; the work-related learning (WRL) *Che Impresa, Ragazzi!* project, again in cooperation with FEduF, for upper secondary school students to promote the acquisition by young people of entrepreneurial skills; with *Civicamente* the *Verso un Futuro Sostenibile* (towards a sustainable future) project, which was disseminated nationwide on the *Educazione Digitale* platform in order to introduce environmental, sustainability and ESG values and topics to upper secondary school students; *Boost Projects for Schools and Boost Projects in Academia*, carried out in cooperation with Fondazione Carispezia, for upper secondary school and university students from the Liguria region, to promote hands-on programmes for the acquisition of basic financial skills, to be applied mindfully in everyday life; the *Génération - young generations towards 2030* project, a two-year initiative in cooperation with Elis (Consortium of Corporates taking action for social, work and educational inclusion) which involved a total of over 2,400 upper and lower secondary school students in school and vocational orientation paths, through deep dives into financial topics, tours of and discussions with resident startups at *Le Village by CA* and experiential internships at Regional Departments; the *100 Youths* projects in the 2024-2025 two-year period, also in cooperation with Elis, to provide opportunities to students - from upper secondary schools based in socially complex neighbourhoods of five Italian cities (Catania, Naples, Rome, Milan, Turin) - to approach the world of work through 100 post-graduation training internships in order to support them in developing new knowledge and potential for their future; the *Children & Robots - Digital skills for builders of future* project, in cooperation with the Department of Economics, Management and Institutions of the "Federico II" University of Naples, promoting the development in children (5-16 years old) of digital skills, emotional intelligence and relational skills through experiential workshops with social robots Nao and Temi; support to the Costume Tailoring Vocational Qualification programmes promoted by the Academy of Teatro del Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, in in cooperation with Teatro della Pergola, and by Fondazione Teatro Regio di Parma: these initiatives aim at training highly specialised professionals in tailoring costumes for the performing arts enhancing high end craftsmanship and fostering concrete job opportunities in the show business.

Support to the "Un Ponte di Storie" Children Literature Festival, which involves not only students but also their families, teachers, cultural workers and all the people from the province of Sondrio and, for the Bologna area, the go-live on CrowdForLife of the fundraising campaign of L'Arengo APS ETS, pursuing the goal of creating a valuable future by giving room and opportunities to female students who will build a mindful and responsible future getting ready to generate a positive impact in their life and job.

Food availability: the *New Life* circular economy project to recover surplus food, such as meals not eaten at the GBCAI's corporate restaurants (Parma and Milan), in cooperation with Caritas Diocesana of Parma and Rete Milano; corporate volunteer work at: Opera San Francesco per i Poveri and Caritas Diocesana of Parma, due soup kitchens where our people did volunteer work serving meals; the "Danilo Fossati" Lombardy food bank Volunteer Organization, where our people did volunteer work preparing food and which was also given financial support; the Emporio Solidale Piacenza Onlus food bank, to get to know first-hand this organization, which supports families experiencing difficulties providing them with food and basic necessities.

Housing security: in 2025 the activities within the *New Life* project went on, specifically, some non-operating properties owned by the GBCAI were given under gratuitous loan for use to local non-profit organizations; support to Cooperativa Arcadia Onlus, an organization that has been operating for over twenty years in Palermo to protect and give shelter to women who are victims of violence and single mothers with their children, in order to improve the residential facility: the suitability of the facility is indeed important as it gives a sense of stability, care and protection, which are key drivers in moving on and recovering from violence.

Social inclusion: several initiatives were supported in this scope by the Regional Committees: *Shine*, a social robotics project promoted by the Campania Regional Committee in cooperation with the “Federico II” University of Naples, aimed at fostering psychological, physical and social well-being of elderly people suffering from dementia, Alzheimer disease or cognitive disorders; the Alta Lombardia Regional Committee financed the *Dream, new generation intercultural assistance* project, an initiative of Fondazione Cometa di Como to promote the well-being and improvement in the quality of life of children from migrant backgrounds; the Tuscany Regional Committee supported the *Atelier 2.0 Spazio Amico* project, which was started by the Shalom Movement, to foster the well-being and inclusion of children and teenagers with cognitive disabilities and their families by setting up an inclusive recreational centre in San Miniato (PI) for teenagers (14–18 years old) with special educational needs (SEN).

In 2025 CAI contributed to work inclusion of vulnerable categories providing support to the Giò Social Cooperative based in the Fano (PU) area, which, with a social food truck, gives opportunities for training and employment to 20 young people with intellectual disabilities, to the Quid Social Cooperative of Verona – with which CAI has been cooperating for some years and which, in 2025, organized tailoring training programmes for women and migrants –, to the Utopia Volunteer Association of Pesaro, which promotes work inclusion of people with disabilities through a social diner, a hostel, a diner and a plant nursery.

In terms of combating gender-based violence, the *DonnexStrada* project was supported for the creation of 50 Purple Points throughout Italy, which are public establishments, such as shops, cafés, bars, pharmacies and others with staff members who are trained to provide support and useful information to women who are victims of gender-based violence and need help; the Leucosia Anti-violence Centre in Salerno, in cooperation with the Differenza Donna Association, to provide women who go to centre for help with occupational orientation and training.

The project with Caritas Diocesana Piacenza-Bobbio to fight energy poverty continued to be supported with a contribution to a fund set up by the main local entities, whereby – since its go-live in 2023 – 3,300 utility bills could be paid for 1,500 households experiencing financial insecurity.

A new partnership was established to support *Il Tempo delle Donne*, a big cultural event organized by the Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera and by RCS MediaGroup on women’s empowerment, jobs, equality and inclusion, held at the Triennale di Milano premises. The *Sunrise for the Banco Alimentare - Positive impact: new energy for growing Communities* event was launched in Catania, in cooperation with the Banco Alimentare food bank of Sicily and with Erg, for the official opening of the photovoltaic cover at the Banco Alimentare premises as the completion of the project approved by the Sicily Regional Committee in 2023.

On CrowdForLife a crowdfunding campaign was launched for the I Ragazzi della Luna Social Cooperative of La Spezia to support self-reliance and employment of youths and adults with autism and intellectual disabilities, giving them concrete opportunities to become self-reliant and to be socially included.

The *New Life* circular economy permanent project went on, which was organized by the GBCAI for recycling and reuse, urban regeneration and waste reduction (the “three Rs”, i.e. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), engaging local governments, institutions, citizens, customers and own workforce; in 2025 the implemented initiatives were: *Giocattolo Sospeso*, for the Christmas holidays and in cooperation with the Italian Red Cross Regional Committees, is a project involving all the Group’s personnel to collect used toys and books to be donated to children in need; donation to social purpose organizations of assets owned by the GBCAI and in good conditions, such as furniture and fittings; gratuitous loan for use of some properties owned by the GBCAI and selected as non-core to organizations pursuing assistance and educational purposes.

Health and healthcare: in 2025 the *Payroll giving* project went on, which is a fundraising method involving 94% of the GBCAI’s employees consisting in the donation by the employees of the cents in their monthly pay which the GBCAI supplements to reach one Euro for each employee, to paediatric hospital facilities: specifically, in 2025 actions were deployed in favour of the Il Pellicano Piacenza Onlus association for the furniture at the new neonatology unit of the local hospital, in favour of Fondazione Salesi of Ancona, for a playful learning project designed for children hospitalized at the Salesi pediatric hospital, and of Fondazione Santobono Pausilipon, to paint the walls in some departments of the Santobono Children Hospital of Naples within the project to achieve person-centred care and healthcare facilities. To support health, the cooperation with Fondazione IEO-Monzino of Milan was renewed, contributing to the start of a research project on ovarian cancer.

Through the action of the Romagna-Marche Regional Committee, the Istituto Oncologico Romagnolo cancer centre of Forlì was supported with the donation of wigs to the women being treated for cancer; the Liguria Regional Committee supported Fondazione Gaslininsieme purchasing a video electroencephalogram de-

vice for the Hospital of Genoa and the Campania Regional Committee supported the *Colori in Connessione* project promoted by the Vip Clown Aversa Volunteer Association, which, with its volunteers specialising in clown therapy, brought some diversion and laughs to the Psychiatric Department of the San Giuseppe Moscati Hospital of Aversa.

On CrowdForLife, fundraising campaign was launched for Fondazione GRADE Onlus of Reggio Emilia with the purpose of fitting a new hospital room to be used for CAR-T cell therapy, an innovative treatment for blood cancer giving an important contribution in the fight against cancer.

Cultural rights: the partnership with Fondazione Magnani-Rocca went on, which, in 2025, proposed the “Flora” and “Fashion and Advertising in Italy 1950-2000” exhibitions; the cooperation with con Fondazione Nuovi Mecenati also continued with support given to new initiatives for young French artists in Italy; the Group participated in the *Pordenonelegge* book fair, which, in 2025, was attended by 160,000 people.

The CAI Group continued to provide unfaltering support to other important cultural initiatives, such as *Festival della Mente* in Sarzana and Teatro Regio di Parma, of which CAI has long been a cultural partner, the *Link Media Festival* in Trieste - with the awarding of “Premio Crédit Agricole Italia Testimoni della Storia” - the *Lecco Film Fest* - organized by Fondazione Ente dello Spettacolo and promoted by the Employers Association of Lecco and Sondrio -, the *SalinaDocFest* on the Aeolian Islands - narrative documentary international festival the *Est Film Festival* in Montefiascone, the *Associazione Osservatorio Permanente Giovani Editori* (Young Publishers Permanent Observatory). New partnerships were established: the *Agorà Festival* in Cesena, conceived, designed and organized by the Editori Laterza publishing house and promoted by the Municipality of Cesena in the scope of Forlì-Cesena per la Cultura 2028; the *Radicepura Garden Festival*, with the opening of the Francesco Laurretta “Rituals” exhibition in Giarre (CT).

As to the sharing of Crédit Agricole Italia’s art heritage:

- On its website, there is a section on Crédit Agricole Italia’s corporate art heritage comprising Digital Gallery, Foundations and Partners, Collections, News and Events, with an overview of the cooperation arrangements in force with local governments in the regions;
- A pair of paintings by Giovanni Segantini in Crédit Agricole Italia’s collection – *Rose e Ortensie* was lent and was on display for the first time in the “Giovanni Segantini” exhibition at Musei Civici di Bassano del Grappa (25 October 2025 - 22 February 2026), part of the cultural events for the Milano-Cortina Olympic Winter Games, testifying to the Bank’s unfaltering cultural and social commitment to the regions where it operates.

Support to sports: the partnership continued for the *Great Cycling Classics* in which CAI is the Title Sponsor of *Strade Bianche*, *Strade Bianche Women Elite* and *Tirreno Adriatico*; Presenting Sponsor of *Milano Torino*, *Milano Sanremo*, *Sanremo Women*, *Gran Piemonte* and *Il Lombardia*; Official Sponsor of *Gran Fondo Strade Bianche* e *Gran Fondo Il Lombardia*; Platinum Partner of the *Ride The Dreamland* cycling event.

In 2025 CAI confirmed its support to Parma Calcio as the Sleeve Sponsor of the men’s first team; Sleeve Sponsor of *Parma Special*; Sleeve Sponsor of *Parma Academy*; Official Bank of *Parma Calcio*. Lastly, cooperation started with *Derthona Basket*, of which CAI is the Official Sponsor.

With donations, support was provided to the *Primi Calci* project, which was started by Savignanesi Amateur Sports Association- to give scholarships to children from financially disadvantaged backgrounds, in order to foster their social inclusion and preventing them from quitting sports practice - as well as to some Amateur Sports Associations based in Lerici, Genoa and Savona, which organize training and teams for children with disabilities.

Corporate volunteering: with the involvement of many employees of the GBCAI, who participated in volunteer work initiatives to the benefit of the various Communities in the social and environmental scopes. Some of the main ones were: with WeWorld Onlus, to get to know first-hand the “Spazi Donna”, facilities, which promote women’s empowerment and fight against gender-based violence, and to understand the challenges that the guests of these facilities face; with the Centro Gulliver Social Cooperative to give a direct contribution to the cooperative’s daily work through activities such as harvesting chestnuts and preparation of jam; in cooperation with Fondazione Angeli del Bello Onlus within the *Santa Croce Refit* project, for the regeneration of the Santa Croce districts, removing graffiti vandalism from walls, street signs, etc..

For information on other volunteer activities carried out in 2025, please see the previous paragraphs of this section.

Actions in environmental and economic scopes: sponsorships associated with the *Green Week*; continuing with the cooperation with Fiere di Parma; partnership with Fiere di Cesena; initiatives and projects in the Agri-Food scope confirming the agreements with the national headquarters and local headquarters in the regions where Crédit Agricole Italia operates of Confagricoltura and Coldiretti, the main agriculture trade associations; participation in initiatives such as the Organic Festival of FederBio, Next Generation – Food Talent Camp, First conference on Buffalo Mozzarella, Wine and Independent Winemakers Market, Italian Biogas Consortium, Asnacodi International Forum on Risk Management in Agriculture and initiatives in the livestock supply chain.

The Green Life for the Community

The GBCAI's headquarters in Parma is the place of work of roughly 1,400 people and the centre for environmental and cultural projects for the employees' well-being and to the benefit of the local Community. Open in 2018, Green Life has a large park of 70 thousand square metres and has been designed in accordance with the best bioclimatic architecture principles to reduce heat dissipation and achieve the highest possible energy saving. The building puts people at the centre, thanks to the excellent acoustic, hygrothermal and lighting engineering comfort, with technologies designed to reduce waste of resources and materials to a minimum. Green Life obtained the *LEED Platinum* international certification, giving authoritative evidence of its architectural sustainability.

Its large outdoor green area features high biodiversity content, is irrigated with groundwater from a well and can reduce urban heat in summer. Under the *Biodiversity Oasis* programme, in order to enhance the outdoor areas, projects were implemented, such as *Biodiversity Tech Oasis*, which included the installation of beehives with honeybees, houses for butterflies, mason bees, ladybugs and with nectar-rich plants. The permanent exhibition of 12 sculptures by three contemporary artists - Guido Lodigiani, Sergio Fistolera and Takis - positioned outdoors in the park is still in place, giving an accessible and emotional artistic and narrative experience.

The Environmental Management System

The GBCAI has adopted an "Environmental Management System" (EMS), compliant with the UNI EN ISO 14001:2015 standard for proper facility management in order to reduce waste and environmental impacts. The implementation of the actions provided for by the EMS, which applies to all the facilities of GBCAI in all the regions, is beneficial to the local Communities especially in terms of reduction in GHG emissions, reduction in consumption, management of municipal waste and special waste (hazardous and non hazardous), management of water resources.

The actions reported in the previous paragraphs were carried out by the CAI Group on a continuous basis and generating material opportunities for the CAI Group itself, as exhaustively described in this section.

S3-4
DP34

Resources to manage material impacts

Having regard to the aforementioned actions, it is pointed out that, in order to ensure that material impacts be properly managed, the CAI Group assigns the responsibility for the management of the projects being implemented to various teams. It should be noted that, in most cases, the teams interact in coordination and synergy with one another to achieve the set objective. Specifically, the CAI Group attaches strategic priority to projects generating positive impacts on the regions and to the benefit of the Communities. This is why financial resources are allocated, within the annual budgets, to donations, also as endowments to the Regional Committees, capital of *Le Village by CA*, schemes for cooperation with local governments, institutions, associations and universities.

Furthermore, the CAI Group has assigned human resources and corporate functions to the implementation and coordination of social, cultural and environmental projects as described above, including: the ESG and Sustainability Function, the D&I and Change Management Function, SCO and Le Village Coordination Function, the Relations with Regions and Art Heritage Function and the Events and Institutional Relations Function.

S3-4
DP38

PROCESSES FOR ENGAGING WITH AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

The engagement processes

S3-2
DP21
DP22

The CAI Group fosters the engagement of the Communities with structured processes to share strategies and objectives, focusing on inclusion and cohesion principles to evolve the regions' economic and social model. The engagement of stakeholders in the regions is fundamental in order to understand their points of view and catch inputs substantiating the adopted policies and plans, as well as inputs for improvement or evolution.

To achieve Crédit Agricole's mission as a customer-focused universal bank, it is essential that permanent engagement and cooperation processes be in place, precisely because the positive impacts generated for the Community are the starting point to build a sustainable social and economic system.

The CAI Group implements structured listening to and dialogue with the Communities through the systems or channels listed below and exhaustively described in S3-1 MDR-P DP14 and S3-4 MDR-A DP31:

- Synergy with the Foundations, which implement their own processes to engage and listen to the Communities;
- Action of the Regional Committees;
- Action by the network of *Le Village by CA*;
- Action of the Solidarity Committee;
- Dialogue with NGOs;
- Interactions within the *Parma Climate Neutral 2030* and *Parma European Youth Capital 2027* projects;
- System to collect applications on the CrowdForLife crowdfunding portal.

In addition to the foregoing engagement systems, the CAI Group ensures constant listening to and interaction with customers, members of the public, corporates, associations, local governments, institutions and, in general, counterparties from the regions through the commercial network structures (branches, regional departments, corporate banking markets) and functions in charge of the dialogue with the regions.

Giving further evidence of the importance attached to the listening process, the Stakeholder Engagement Policy has been adopted, which extensively addresses the categories representing the Communities and the regions.

For more exhaustive information on the process to listen to stakeholders, please see section ESR2 SBM-2 DP45.

In 2025, within the stakeholder engagement process coordinated by the ESG and Sustainability Function, interviews and exchanges of views were held with representatives of foundations, universities and of *Le Village by CA* (partners, mayors and startups). Furthermore, during the year, through an integrated communication plan designed for the purpose (for example on LinkedIn, the APP, the institutional website, digital workplace), a specific online questionnaire was sent in order to collect the opinions of internal and external stakeholders. The outcomes of these activities are described in the Stakeholder Engagement Report and summarized below:

- Full acknowledgement by the stakeholders of the GBCAI's commitment to sustainability;
- Confirmation of the importance of the sustainable development topic and of the support given in the social scope (for example to elderly people and caregivers);
- Confirmation of the materiality of the actions to the benefit of youths in terms of education (also financial and entrepreneurial), awareness raising, assistance, cross-fertilization and acquisition of skills;
- Focus on topics such as innovation, climate change, energy consumption and fairness in access to renewable energy;
- The importance of sound and structured governance was emphasized;
- Invitation to continue with the projects with an ESG-integrated approach.

Channels for affected Communities to raise concerns and needs

The Communities can raise concerns and needs within the structured processes to listen to the regions described in S3-2 DP21. In addition to the foregoing, complaints or grievances can be formally lodged, as described in section S4-3.

Based on the Double Materiality Assessment, no negative impacts were found and, therefore, there was no need to design remediation processes.

The Communities' awareness of the channels and systems to raise concerns is ensured through the section of the GBCAI's website where complaints and grievances can be lodged, as well as the contact methods set out in S4-3.

To apply for support and to post fundraising campaigns for projects, including social ones, on the CrowdForLife website there are forms to be used for those purposes.

S3-3
DP27
DP28

METRICS AND TARGETS

Objectives in the management of material impacts

The extent of the impacts on the Communities is not yet measured, as there is not yet any acknowledged market standard approach, therefore, the CAI Group has chosen, for the time being, not to report quantitative objectives. Nevertheless, to date the CAI Group monitors the positive impacts generated to the benefit of the affected Communities, which are exhaustively reported in sections S3-1 MDR-P DP14 e S3-4 MDR-A DP31: that activity is also necessary to understand the results achieved and supports the design of the future strategy and planning.

Amongst the monitoring systems worth mentioning are the stakeholder engagement process, reported in sections S3-2 and ERS2 SBM-2 DP45, and other examples such as: constant exchange of views with the assisted stakeholders, communities and regions; surveys on the liking of partner corporates and startups, by the network of *Le Village by CA*, listening in classrooms within the activities with universities; statistics on logins to the section of the GBCAI's website on the Art Heritage; reporting on fundraising campaigns launched on the CrowdForLife portal.

S3-5
MDR-T
DP81

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

CUSTOMER CARE

HIGHLIGHTS

The **GBCAI's** strategy rests on the idea of providing all customers with **high-quality banking** and **financial services** through innovative technologies and always with **relational closeness** that ensures transparency, reliability and accessibility. This strategy puts **customers at the centre**, steering it with a set of bespoke projects and actions.



Proximity bank

To strengthen even further - within the MTP - the Proximity bank distinctive model, focusing on digital acquisition and on the evolution of the service model, accelerating specialist businesses and maximizing synergies with the business lines



Digitalization

The use of digital channels continue to spread: 88% of customers are digitalized and 92% of transactions are carried out digitally



Once again ranking No.1

Among universal banks in Italy by **Customer Recommendation Index (CRI)**, with the excellence trend oriented towards the improvement in customer experience through targeted initiatives



Third Sector

Yapla payment and management platform, bespoke current accounts and financial services and partnerships with Third Sector Organizations

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

CUSTOMER CARE



ESRS S4. CONSUMERS AND END-USERS

STRATEGY

Customers in the Crédit Agricole Group's strategy

S4
ESRS2
SBM-1

The Crédit Agricole Group has adopted its *Projet du Groupe* 2023-2025 Medium-Term Plan to fulfil its *Raison d'être* "Working every day in the interest of our customers and society" in each and every market where it operates worldwide.

The *Projet du Groupe* expresses the ambitions of the CA Group, which operates based on a Customer-focused universal banking model, to create social usefulness, assist the Communities in large transformations and to further strengthen its role as a reliable partner of choice for its customers in sustainable and inclusive development.

The *Projet du Groupe* rests on three pillars: the Customer Project or *Projet Client* to serve customers aiming at relational excellence, the Social Project or *Projet Sociétal* to work in the interest of the collectivity being committed to sustainability, and the People Project or *Projet Humain* to act with individual responsibility being close to its own workforce in a relationship of trust.

The *Projet Client* sets the priorities of the CA Group to take care of the interest of all customers, individuals and corporations, as a reliable partner assisting them in every project and every phase in their life. The CA Group's strength, its diverse expertise and wide-ranging métiers and long experience are the basis on which customers can be provided with all solutions to their daily needs, so that they can achieve their long-term plans and guard off uncertainties.

The Group is fully committed to pursue and protect its customers' interests in everything it does. It advises its customers with transparency and loyalty, expresses human responsibility at the core of its model, is committed to making the best technological solutions available to its customers, while ensuring that they have constant access to teams always ready to assist them.

In 2025 the new Medium Term Plan, "ACT 2028", was designed and presented, which, in the footsteps of and evolving the previous plan, puts strategic attention to customers within the development of three key elements: acceleration and growth, transformation and efficiency, and cohesion.

Through acceleration and growth, the Group aims at expanding its operations, its range of products and services and their impacts on the counterparties they are intended to, at being a leader in transition and a strategic partner that supports - through innovative solutions - its customers in their path to environmental transformation and demographic challenges.

Through transformation and efficiency the Group intends to provide its customers with a new experience by investing in technologies, information systems and AI, simplifying the *user experience* and enhancing its efficiency in order to make it more effective and responsive.

Lastly, with cohesion, the CA Group has set the objective of amplifying and enhancing the synergies that result from renewed interaction among all the business lines in order to create higher added value for all its customers.

Customers in the Crédit Agricole Italia Group's strategy in the Medium Term Plan – from the *Projet Client* to "ACT 2028"

S4
ESRS2
SBM-1
S4
DP9
ESRS2
SBM-3

In its 2023-2025 Medium Term Plan, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group based its *Projet Client* on digital transformation in order to improve customer experience through the use of data and artificial intelligence and an omnichannel service thanks to which account managers can focus more on relationships with customers. Moreover, the Plan included innovative operating models in lending to ensure fast response and integrated ESG factors in its commercial offerings. Always focused on customer care and protection, the GBCEI reserved specific solutions to certain categories of customers - including vulnerable and financially disad-

vantaged persons - with a range of products and services that is accessible pursuing inclusion and cohesion, ensuring respect for human and social rights, with “zero tolerance” policies on any and all conducts contrary to ethics and responsible commercial practices, thanks to transparency and product governance policies, with an incentive system that takes customer satisfaction into account.

With its new MTP, “ACT 2028”, the CAI Group has kept customers at the centre - as the pivot of the three elements of the Plan - specifically through the three strategic axes set out below:

- Boosting the Group’s proximity bank distinctive model; with its service model evolution, accelerating specialist businesses (Small Businesses, WM, non-life insurance and e-money);
- Strengthening the Group’s positioning in high added-value segments, thanks to a distinctive offering for Private Banking and Mid-Large Corporate clients and to full development of intra-group synergies;
- Reasserting its commitment to and leadership in ESG and sustainability, which will be enhanced as drivers of business and service to customers.

The GBCAI’s strategy rests on the idea of providing all customers with high-quality banking and financial services, through innovative technologies and always with relational closeness that ensures transparency, reliability and accessibility. The impacts, risks and opportunities are strictly connected with this strategy that puts customers at the centre.

THE BUSINESS MODEL AND CUSTOMERS’ INTERESTS

To obtain evidence of the good implementation of the strategy and to monitor the effectiveness of the actions deployed, the GBCAI carries out structured activities to listen to customers and to survey their satisfaction so that it can respond to any and all needs of the Communities. Thanks to these dialogue and monitoring actions, the GBCAI can survey for confirmation on the adopted business model and obtain important inputs for future evolutions.

In cooperation with CA.sa, CA Italia has been implementing a Relational Model project, which has its roots in Crédit Agricole’s *Raison d’être* and is strategically important as a driver of improvement in customer satisfaction.

The GBCAI considers its customers as a fundamental category of stakeholders and attaches very high importance to the dialogue aimed at getting their views, expectations and needs. The statements contained in the Code of Ethics give evidence that, for the GBCAI, the view and opinions of its customers are core: “We want to be a partner of preference for our Customers, to serve and assist them at any time, making their life easier, implement their projects, providing them with advice in making the most important decisions and to propose solutions that are fit to meet their requirements. Special attention is put on customer satisfactions, with the deployment of monitoring schemes, surveys and measurement indices. We are committed to ensuring the appropriate follow-up and prompt response to any grievances reported and complaints lodged by Customers, pursuing continuous improvement in the services we provide and in our internal organization.”

GBCAI organizes and manages the listening to and exchange of views with its customers through dialogue processes and tools, including:

- **Customer Recommendation Index - CRI:** the objective of the survey was to assess the Bank’s attractiveness potential, measuring the recommendation level of Crédit Agricole Italia benchmarked against that of its direct competitors;
- **Complaints and Grievances:** they give the opportunity to review and fine-tune operational processes, procedures and systems, thus contributing to maintaining and improving the relationship of trust with customers;
- **Reviews on Google and social networks:** to assess what customers perceive through digital channels;
- **Targeted interviews:** interaction approach used for corporate customers, associations and institutions, consisting in targeted interviews conducted as dialogue and with the purpose of exchanging views on sustainability matters.

The aforementioned listening processes give evidence that is thoroughly analyzed to obtain useful indications and insight that orient the implementation of corporate policies that aim at being excellent in the relationships with customers and at progressive evolution of the business model and strategy.

FRAMEWORK OF MATERIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The double materiality assessment was carried out on the possible impacts, risks and opportunities concerning the relationship with customers. Based on the DMA, the positive impacts, risks and opportunities that were found material were those that:

- Are strictly connected to the corporate strategy in the logic expressed by the Group’s *Raison d’être* and Medium-Term Plan (both the previous one and the “ACT 2028” new MTP);

S4
DP8
ESRS2
SBM-2

S4
DP9
ESRS2
SBM-3

- Orient the business model and strategy in the logic of the above-described axes, implemented through policies and actions which evolve based on the inputs from listening to its own workers and on the outcomes of the Double Materiality Assessment.

The impacts, risks and opportunities that have been found material through the Double Materiality Assessment are outlined below.

S4
ESRS2
SBM-3
DP48

IRO	Type	Value Chain	Policy
Positive impact on society resulting from the suitability of products and services to the needs and situations of customers (banking inclusion, product governance) who participate in social inclusion	Positive impact	Downstream: Customers (Natural Persons)	• Policy on the approval of New Activities and New Products (New Activities and New Products - NAP - Committee) • Product Oversight and Governance (POG) Policy
Negative impact on some categories of customers due to lack of transparency or legibility of the offers	Negative impact	Downstream: Customers (Natural Persons)	• Transparency Policy • Accessibility of the products and services of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group
Financial opportunity resulting from the strengthening of the Group's image and reputation thanks to its strong commitment in its position on ESG matters	Opportunities	Downstream: Customers (The whole portfolio)	• Policy on the integration of ESG factors in the lending process • ESG Governance Policy
Regulatory risk associated with insufficient suitability of the products and services to the customer's needs and situation (banking inclusion, product governance)	Risk	Downstream: Customers (Natural Persons)	• Policy on the approval of New Activities and New Products (New Activities and New Products - NAP - Committee) • Product Oversight and Governance (POG) Policy
Reputational risk in case of misleading communication related to environmental and social matters	Risk	Downstream: Customers	• Guidelines on marketing communication and design of communications and loans with ESG features

The materiality of impacts risks and opportunities was assessed considering all the customers of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group. The potential positive and negative impacts considered regard all the customers. The GBCAI aims at generating positive impacts for all its customers; therefore, the assessment considered all the counterparties. Likewise, there are risks and potential negative impacts, such as those associated with cyber-attacks (a topic that is expanded on in the section on ESRS G1 below, to which reference is made), which, by their very nature, affect all customers without distinction.

Furthermore, based on the CAI Group's business model, some categories of impacted customers have been identified and specific initiatives and actions were started on them:

- Disadvantaged social groups;
- Customers belonging to categories with special needs identified at the relevant time;
- Customers with disabilities;
- Customers belonging to lower development regions;
- Customers hit by natural catastrophes.

Among the assessed IROs, only one potential negative impact on customers or on some customer categories was identified, arising from possible lack of transparency or legibility of the information provided by the Bank and by the Group, which entails the risk of exclusion as an obstacle to access to products and services. To mitigate this impact, the CAI Group deployed actions and implementations that reinforced the existing controls. Furthermore, subsequent to the entry into force of the applicable legislation on accessibility, the Bank is going on with its activities to ensure full compliance with it, in order to make the information it provides more legible.

A potential positive impact was also assessed ("positive impact on society resulting from the suitability of products and services to the needs and situations of customers (banking inclusion, product governance)

who participate in social inclusion”), considered in case of creation of value for customers through advisory services provided by the Group’s employees within the commercialization of suitable products and services. Customers’ requirements and needs are the basis on which the Bank designs its offering and some practices and provisions have been identified - which are expanded on in the paragraphs below - which are fit to generate a socially positive impact.

Nonetheless, the GBCAI has identified the risk of financial exclusion of vulnerable customers and considered the extent of the potentially affected group, deploying a strategy that provides for proposing basic offerings and cross-cutting assistance and protection services.

S4
DP11
DP12
ESRS2
SBM-3

CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT PROCESSES

The GBCAI fosters customer engagement with structured processes to verify that the actions laid down in the strategic plans are effectively implemented and that the relationship level is consistent with the Group’s ambitions. The engagement of stakeholders or of those who can represent the needs of some categories of customers is essential to understand the points of view and catch any indications or inputs confirming the adopted policies and plans, as well as inputs for their improvement.

The GBCAI implements structured listening and dialogue with its customers through the stakeholder engagement process, which is governed by the Stakeholder Engagement Policy and exhaustively described in section ESRS2 SBM-2.

S4-2
DP20

Some of the main listening forms and channels adopted within the engagement of and dialogue with customers are:

- Customer Recommendation Index - CRI;
- Constant listening to and interaction through the people working at the GBCAI’s commercial network structures, including own workers at branches, regional departments, corporate bankers, private bankers and financial advisors;
- Structured management of complaints and grievances;
- Processing and analysis of reviews and views on social networks and Internet channels;
- Instant feedback and scoring expressed on the Internet Banking App channel;
- Questionnaire on sustainability matters accessible on the CAI Group’s website;
- Interaction with institutions or organizations that can represent the needs of customers belonging to vulnerable or disadvantaged groups.

The aforementioned questionnaire is one of the main tools that banks propose to customers in order to engage their counterparties not merely from a stakeholder engagement process perspective, but also in terms of their ESG position, the support they require to adapt to climate change and their needs for protection from climate-related and environmental risks in view of their environmental and social transition. Within the assistance provided to customers in their environmental and social transition, to support corporates’ needs in terms of governance e to reduce their ESG risks - in accordance with the EBA Guidelines on the management of ESG risks - the CAI Group assesses the following:

- Its counterparty engagement policies;
- The processes, methods and metrics to assess the information on exposure to ESG risks and on its counterparties’ alignment with the institution’s risk appetite;
- The results of the engagement practices, including the counterparties’ adaptability and resilience to the transition to a more sustainable economy.

As regards the Customer Recommendation Index, in 2025 GBCAI ranked once again no. 1 amongst banks in the survey by BVA DOXA, a leading market survey firm, based on the Strategic CRI survey, as represented in the “Certification of the investigation process used in and the results from the ‘Strategic CRI’ 2025” survey.

Having regard to the stakeholder engagement process, in 2025 interviews and exchanges of views were held with representatives of corporates, with institutions or organizations representing the interests of groups of customers (Foundations, associations based in the regions). In the stakeholder engagement scope, it was found that the GBCAI shows wide-ranging sensitivity on the environment topic, thus with strong perception of the Group being true to its mission. The communication campaigns and advertisement initiatives on the environmental topic, which increase visibility, are also appreciated.

Having regard to special categories of customers, the GBCAI makes sure to catch their expectations and needs thanks to forms of dialogue that also include interaction with associations, nonprofit organizations or intermediate bodies that can represent the interests of vulnerable groups or special categories of customers. To guide better reading of the social matters, in the stakeholder engagement process the GBCAI has also included representatives of the Universities and of the Foundations.

In this regard, please see also section S3.

S4
DP11
DP12
ESRS2
SBM-3

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

S4-1
MDR-P
DP15

The CAI Group has adopted policies that define the scopes, objectives and directions on material sustainability matters, to implement its strategy and especially the *Projet Client*. The policies on accessibility and ESG scopes are validated by the ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee and are approved by the Board of Directors of CAI. These policies go alongside the policies on transparency, fairness of conduct and commercial practices, personal data protection, cybersecurity controls and safeguards, which are also adopted by the Board of Directors within the compliance and ICT governance regulatory framework.

S4-1
DP16

Having adopted the *UNI Global Union World Agreement*, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has asserted its commitment to respect internationally acknowledged human rights in all the markers where it operates, including Italy. In its *Charte Etique* the Crédit Agricole Group has undertaken operate anywhere in the world ensuring full respect for fundamental human rights and social rights. The Code of Conduct or *Code de conduite* of Crédit Agricole S.A. establishes that, in all relations between and with its own workers or stakeholders, respect for all fundamental human rights and social rights shall be utterly ensured.

For more information on the commitments to human rights at the CA Group level in all the international markets where it operates, please see the *Rapport de durabilité* of Crédit Agricole S.A., which makes reference to and requires compliance with:

- The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs);
- The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;
- The OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises;
- The Tripartite declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy (MNE Declaration).

The GBCAI fulfils its commitments to Human Rights and Social Rights implementing the CA Group's policies in Italy. In this context, the Board of Directors has adopted the *Code of Ethics*, which expresses the principles of the *Charte Etique*, setting out the values and principles informing the relationships with customers and with all stakeholders.

The principles and values expressed by the *Code of Ethics* inspire the internal ethical rules that set the conduct guidelines and the confidentiality and professional standards which the corporate officers and employees of the entities of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group shall comply with.

The set of these principles and provisions is fundamental to preserve the GBCAI's reputation that rests on trust and reliability, promote its good corporate image and ensure the creation of sustainable value in the long term.

Each and every corporate officer and own worker of the CAI Group is called upon and required to adopt behaviours and conducts that are consistent and compliant with the ethical values, which are made known to all own workers at the beginning of the work relationship, as well as to the corporate officers upon their appointment. The Code of Ethics can be accessed by all stakeholders as it is published on Crédit Agricole Italia's website and on its corporate Intranet. Every update is made known and disseminated throughout the organization. Furthermore, the values, principles and rules are the subject-matter of training, with special focus on new hires.

The GBCAI has specific channels in place in order for its employees and third parties to be able to raise concerns or report any violations of their rights and fundamental freedoms, as more exhaustively described in section G1, and the outcomes are used to monitor and, where necessary, to deploy remediation actions on any violations.

S4-1
DP17

Therefore, the GBCAI adopts and complies with the overall framework of policies of the Crédit Agricole Group on respect for the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), the International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the OECD Guidelines. At the GBCAI there have never been any incidents regarding violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

Having specific regard to the accessibility of products and services, as an important aspect of human rights, the GBCAI has adopted policies that implement and are compliant with the EU and Italian legislation and regulatory framework, which includes Italian Law no. 4/2004 "Provisions to facilitate access by disabled persons to IT tools", the Guidelines on accessibility of IT tools adopted by AgID (Agency for Digital Italy), Italian Legislative Decree 82/2022 "Implementation of Directive (EU) 2019/882 on the accessibility requirements for products and services" which will be applicable as of 28 June 2025. Again with regard to accessibility, it is pointed out that there is a specific category of complaints referred to as "accessibility-related complaints" to ensure even further attention to this topic; these complaints concern the presence of digital barriers and any issues reported by the complainants can serve the purpose of enabling people with disabilities to access information and functions on IT tools (for example, websites, mobile apps, home banking).

Having regard to customers protection, the obligations laid down by the applicable legislation and regulations are subdivided into four pillars (Quality Offering, Transparency, Loyalty and Listening to Customers) and come from international EU directives and regulations (for example: MiFID 2, IDD, PSD2, CCD2), national laws and regulations (for example: Supervisory Provisions for Banks issued by the Bank of Italy, the Italian Consolidated Law on Banking, the Italian Consolidated Finance Law, Transparency Provisions, IVASS Regulations and Orders).

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group has not found any severe problems or incidents on human rights concerning its customers.

S4-4
DP35

MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES: POLICIES AND ACTIONS RELATED TO CUSTOMERS

Customer protection policies in the provision of banking and financial services

Within the *Customer Project*, the GBCAI has adopted policies to protect its customers and take care of their interests through a transparent and loyal relationship, providing services and advice centred on the counterparty's needs and satisfaction. The customer protection system rests on four pillars:

S4-1
MDR-P
DP15

- Quality offering and product governance;
- Loyalty in the relationship and advice diversification based on the customer's needs;
- Transparency of information in order to ensure accessibility of the services and enable the customer to make always informed decisions;
- Constant listening to customers pursuing continuous improvement in processes.

The GBCAI has adopted an internal normative framework comprising policies and operational regulations on *Product Oversight and Governance* transparency in banking, provision of investment services and insurance distribution. The rules, actions and systems for customer protection apply downstream the value chain, in particular to "Lending", "Investment" and "Insurance" products.

Given the importance of customer protection, the GBCAI has set a governance system, approved by the Board of Directors, to ensure the effectiveness of the customer protection framework. Specifically, the system comprises:

- A clear product approval process, known as NAP – New Activities and New Products, governed by the *NAP Policy*;
- A framework on product governance systems and procedures;
- A system of internal controls to verify proper operation of the tools and proper conducts and behaviours, comprising first-line controls by front-line own workers, and the higher ranking and specialist controls and oversight by the Compliance and Internal Audit Functions;
- Initiatives for awareness enhancement and internal training;
- A system of reporting to the corporate governance bodies on the activities of the NAP Committee and on the outcomes of the internal controls, with the approval of the annual reports required by the supervisory regulations on transparency in banking and complaints, investment services and insurance distribution.

Main actions

Product governance

S4-4
MDR-A
DP30
DP31
DP32
DP33
DP34

The *product governance* framework comprises a set of procedures and internal controls aimed at ensuring the offering quality, the appropriateness of products and services for the customers' needs, the exchange of information between the manufacturers and distributors in compliance with their respective contractual obligations and the features of the services in order to manage the risks associated with distribution.

Product governance also provides for a *product approval* stage for the offering validation. No new products, activities or services may be launched without the NAP Committee's authorization, at the end of an assessment and validation process that requires the correct identification of the target customers (positive target market) excluding all customers whose needs, characteristics and goals are not compatible with the offering (negative target market).

Approval is given solely if all the necessary conditions for distribution are met, in terms both of compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations, and of operational requirements, with opinions given by the relevant specialist functions. Therefore, the NAP Committee's decision is based on inputs from the assessments of potential risks and impacts (for example: customer protection, corruption, conflict of interests, international sanctions, anti-money-laundering, fraud, ESG, personal data protection).

A review is regularly carried out on the distribution of products and services, on complaints, on any developments in the applicable legislation and regulations and on the recommendations given by the Supervisory Authorities and, where necessary, changes in the offering or in the distribution strategies are assessed.

Greenwashing

Having specific regard to greenwashing, the GBCAI has adopted a system of safeguards and internal controls. According to the EBA (Final Report, Greenwashing monitoring and supervision), greenwashing is a practice whereby sustainability-related statements, declarations, actions, or communications do not clearly and fairly reflect the underlying sustainability profile of an entity, a financial product, or financial services. The GBCAI has adopted the Guidelines in order to identify the main reference standards and the latest stances regarding green claims, advertising, financial and non-financial communications and loans that have ESG features. The Guidelines implement the instructions given by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. on the use of ESG-related terminology, setting out the basic principles and giving the necessary information to identify banking services and products that have ESG features or have possible ESG impacts. Special care is taken also in preparing the Group's financial and non-financial communication to both its stakeholders and the members of the Group.

Transparency in banking

The Italian national legislation and the provisions issued by the Bank of Italy are quite detailed as regards transparency in banking and payment services. The GBCAI has adopted a framework, tools and internal procedures to ensure compliance with the rules on advertisement, pre-contractual information, off-premises distribution, contractual phase, periodic communications to customers, distance communication techniques and use of the digital channel. In 2025, specific actions were carried out on home loans, personal loans, instant payments and unauthorised payment transactions.

Savings protection

The Italian applicable legislation and the provisions issued by CONSOB are very detailed as regards the provision of financial services and the protection of savers. The GBCAI has adopted a framework, tools and internal procedures to ensure compliance with the rules on product governance, the provision of investment services and financial advisory services, customer profiling, investment portfolio analysis, appropriateness of the recommendations given and reporting.

The protection of savings is a core commitment for the GBCAI, linked to its ethical principles and to the objective of maintaining relationships of trust and transparency with its customers. Having specific regard to sustainability matters, in 2025 the GBCAI went on with the following activities:

- Collecting customers' preferences on sustainability in the MiFID Questionnaire broken down by the relevant scopes (ESG), preferences on the sustainability of their portfolio and/or products that take into consideration the main negative effects on sustainability factors;
- Verifying the level of concentration of sustainable products in the customers' portfolios based on the minimum portion of ESG instruments that the customers want, in accordance with the applicable legislation and regulations;
- Setting commercial directions that are consistent and compliant with the values and principles laid down by the Code of Ethics, verifying the suitability of the advisors who interact with the customers, and permanent training programmes.

Policies for customer protection against frauds

In a scenario featuring strong technological innovation, the risk of fraudulent activities to the detriment of GBCAI's customers or entities may generate material financial and reputational impacts. Therefore, the GBCAI has adopted its *Policy on the Fight against Fraud*, which lays down the principles for the prevention and control of fraud phenomena. The action to implement fraud prevention systems goes alongside the progressive strengthening of the control and prevention arrangements.

S4-1
MDR-P
DP15

Actions

In 2025 the overall framework for the fight against frauds was strengthened by extending the Fraud Oversight Interfunctional Panel - a collective body which meets on a quarterly basis, is chaired by the Fraud Prevention structure of the Compliance Function and consists of the other functions having responsibility on this matter and other functions involved. Its task is to map the cases and priorities, monitor the progress in the control actions, strengthen the sharing of information in order to ensure full-view governance of these phenomena. In 2025 the actions to fight frauds especially focused on the prevention of attacks against customers through the use of social engineering techniques. In order to enhance the prevention and identification of internal fraud events, an intelligence system on transactions working with a risk-based approach started to be designed, and, at the same time, CAI employees were continuously provided with specific and up-to-date training on fraud patterns; customers' awareness initiatives are active on the various contact channels and CAI participates in the ABI-CERTFin "I Navigati" campaign under the patronage of the Bank of Italy, IVASS and the Italian Police.

S4-4
MDR-A
DP30
DP31
DP32
DP33
DP34

Policies for customers' safety at branches

The safety of the premises where its people work and its customers go is a priority for the GBCAI. To this end, policies have been approved by the BoD and adopted covering the scopes of physical security and health and safety at work, which generate positive impacts also on the customers entering the Group's premises

S4-1
MDR-P
DP15

The policies adopted by the GBCAI on safety include measures on risk prevention, maintenance, training of own workers and incident management. Specifically:

- Devices and tools designed to manage technical, physical, chemical and environmental risks having accidental origin to people and assets (accidental fires, operational risks);
- Measures to prevent acts aimed at harming or damaging people and assets (intrusions, thefts, robberies);
- Management of emergencies and risks associated with extraordinary exogenous events (floods, landslides, earthquakes);
- Identification of regional physical security owners;
- Identification of persons in charge of emergency management at complex sites;
- Periodic assessment of physical security standards at branches to ensure customers' safety.

Actions

On a regular basis, the GBCAI analyzes the Italian scenario and the banking system data concerning thefts and robberies, as well as the events suffered and trends therein. Based on this analysis, improvement actions are scheduled, while always maintaining high attention levels on customers' safety. Some of the measures on which investments were made in 2025 are the ATM technological evolution with cash damage deterrents, setting up cashless areas with cutting-edge protection levels, advanced systems for opening of safes, armed security guards. Furthermore, in 2025 the intervention procedures and tools of the Security Control Room were updated; the Security Control Room is the entry point for emergency and contingency management (e.g. alarm events, unauthorised access, no data connection service and/or power outage, catastrophe events).

S4-4
MDR-A
DP30
DP31

Policies on accessibility for all customers to banking and financial services

S4-1
MDR-P
DP15

Within the *Projet Sociétal*, the GBCAI holds social inclusion and cohesion, identity enhancement and equal opportunity as some of its core values. Putting the relationship with customers at the centre, implementing these principles, the GBCAI has adopted its *Policy on accessibility of products and services* to ensure that all customers have access to banking products and services, leaving no one out. The policy, approved by the Board of Directors and applied to the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group after being assessed by the ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee, considers the diverse needs of customers, who are classified based on social-economic and individual characteristics.

Actions

S4-4
MDR-A
DP30
DP31

The GBCAI implements the strategy for accessibility of products and services focusing on the most vulnerable customers, such as persons experiencing financial difficulties, young people, households, persons with disabilities, very small or financially fragile enterprises.

With this approach, the GBCAI supports initiatives to extend access to banking systems and to credit for those who are generally excluded therefrom, also joining industry initiatives and offering basic products in accordance with the applicable legislation and regulations, such as the Basic Current Account. Please, see the information given hereinafter on services designed based on the specific needs of the various customer groups.

Alongside the evolution in the Italian national legislation, the GBCAI is implementing the “Accessibility of products and services for consumers”, aimed at fostering economic, social and digital inclusion, ensuring that also persons with disabilities can fully use banking services, both through digital channels (e.g. websites, Apps and homebanking), and physical ones (e.g. ATMs, branches).

Specifically, to optimize use by persons with disabilities, the main actions listed below were carried out:

- Evolution of the CAI Group’s websites;
- Upgrading of the digital channels (APP/Mobile banking) in order to ensure interactivity with assistive technologies;
- Mapping of any architectural barriers at branches and ATMs and start of their removal to eliminate difficulties for those with motor disabilities;
- Actions to ensure usability of the contractual and periodic documentation on banking products and services.

Policies on embedding ESG factors into the system to offer products and services to customers

S4-1
MDR-P
DP15

Sustainable development is at the core of the GBCAI’s strategy, as, in accordance with its customer-focused universal bank model, it is at the service of its customers and is committed to serving the economies of the regions where it operates and to providing assistance in the big environmental and social transformations. Environmental responsibility, social inclusion and governance are cornerstones of the Group’s ESG strategy - which also covers the assistance provided to customers in their climate and energy transition. The focus on sustainability is a constant features of the GBCAI’s way of being a bank and doing banking business. ESG factors, which are embedded in its strategy, are a huge opportunity for the CAI Group to assist individuals and businesses in their sustainability path and climate transition, as well as a driver of development of new business combining innovation and sustainability. These elements were also one of the pivots of the *Projet Sociétal*, which was in force until October 2025. The new Medium Term Plan aims at having Crédit Agricole Italia very strongly positioned as a universal bank through an innovative and sustainable model and, with the Sustainability Plan to 2028, has “Reinforcing social inclusion and cohesion” as one of its pillars and one of the objectives in this scope is “building an accessible range of products and services”.

The ESG governance set by the GBCAI reflects these objectives and puts sustainability matters amongst the drivers to develop the commercial offering system and to guide the organization of the business structures and processes. That policy, approved by the BoD, lays down the principles of positioning on material sustainability matters, including:

- ESG governance for corporate bodies;
- The ESG organizational model for the executive structures;
- The organization of and the coordination responsibilities vested in the ESG and Sustainability Function;
- The approach to embedding ESG factors into the business and relationships with customers.

Specifically, in 2025 consistently with what is reported above, the lending and advisory service processes were also updated with the integration of ESG criteria in order to assist all our customers in the transition, having regard especially to the adoption by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group of the sector policies of the Parent Company on lending to oil and gas, defence and security and tobacco sectors - pursuing protection of the environment and of people.

Actions

The activities are always ESG-oriented in accordance with a structured Plan that pursues objectives of full integration of sustainability throughout the value chain by adopting policies, processes and services designed for that purpose, deploying assessment approaches to outline, together with customers, their transition path.

Partly already pursued in 2024, the 2025 priorities that guided the activities and project streams were the following:

- Positioning the CA Group in Italia on sustainability topics;
- Becoming the partner of choice in the environmental and social transition;
- Assisting customers in addressing their transition and adaptation challenges;
- Evolving the lending process and increasing sustainable finance;
- Integrating ESG factors in all types of commercial offering;
- Working on disclosures forms for positioning purposes (for example CSRD, Pillar 3);
- Reinforcing the system for the management of climate-related and environmental risks.

To that effect, a very useful tool is the ESG Questionnaire whereby knowledge of customers can be gained, information can be collected, their sustainability position can be assessed together with them, advisory services can be provided to design a transition plan and to finance the related concrete actions.

Implementing the ESG Governance Policy and the strategies set by the *Projet Sociétal* and by the new MTP to 2028, CAI's Board of Directors adopted, as done in the previous year, the Sustainability Plan, which, for 2025 and having regard to customers, was structured as follows:

- Policies on strategic positioning on sustainability matters;
- Development and establishment on the market of a commercial offering of innovative products and services having environmental content and designed to assist customers - individuals, households and businesses - in their transition to sustainability;
- Integration of ESG factors in products and processes - for example in lending policies;
- Evolving the work processes to embed ESG factors into workflows and IT systems.

These early activities already implemented are reported below in other subsections and will continue to be implemented in following years.

The work plan was updated in the reporting year in accordance with the MTP to 2028 and provides for the following activities to be carried out from 2026 to 2028:

- Industrializing the transition business;
- Enriching the value proposition on different channels, designing products and processes to assist customers in all transitions;
- Building an ESG Data Platform to manage, monitor and enable the business.

To raise customers' awareness about sustainability matters and especially about the energy and social transition, the GBICA started targeted external communication actions, press relations and activities in the regions, including:

- Meetings especially with Small Medium Enterprises to address the developments in the applicable legislation and regulations on ESG matters and to present solutions for the energy and ecological transition (for example, Coffee with Enterprises);
- Initiatives in the regions organized with the network of *Le Village by CA* to combine ESG and innovation matters;
- Meetings and events on these topics and other initiatives in the regions (for example, Parma Climate Neutral 2030, meetings with Trade Associations, meetings with SMEs, Green Week in Parma, Cycling Classics, Parma and Cesena Trade Fair entities).

S4-4
MDR-A
DP30
DP31
DP32
DP33
DP34

Solutions to meet customers' needs

S4-4
MDR-A
DP30
DP31

The Bank is committed to giving tangible response to society's interests and to promoting local development and of the development of Italy as a whole, through a set of diversified solutions fit to meet the needs of different types of customers, each one with its own distinctive features.

To that effect, the GBCAI is focused also on vulnerable customers, such as people experiencing financial difficulties, very small enterprises, enterprises based in disadvantaged regions or financially fragile.

The GBCAI supports initiatives to extend access to banking systems and to credit for those who are generally excluded therefrom, also joining industry initiatives and offering basic products in accordance with the applicable legislation and regulations, such as the Basic Current Account.

In this context, the use of digital channels by the GBCAI's customers continue to spread: 88% of customers are digitalized and 92% of transactions are carried out digitally.

Furthermore, its offering system includes a range of services designed for customers with specific needs, in order to ensure social inclusion and cohesion embedding special needs into the product design, for example special needs of young people, households, women, persons with disabilities.

Initiatives for Individuals

Some of the initiatives carried out to meet the needs of specific customer groups, as done in the previous years, are listed below:

- Services to assess the energy performances of buildings and subsidized loans for energy efficiency up-grading;
- Mortgage loans at subsidized conditions for the purchase or construction of properties with high energy performances;
- Closeness to customers that are financially vulnerable, with an offering including moratoria and allocated amounts, insurance coverage, products at subsidized conditions;
- Support to the financial inclusion of unbanked persons, with special regard to socially disadvantaged groups;
- Suspension of repayment of the principal portion of instalments on home loans and other loans for financially disadvantaged persons, including women who are victims of violence supporting then also in entering the related protection schemes;
- Offering designed for persons with disabilities through specific services and methods (documents written in Braille for the visually impaired and revisions of pre-contractual and contractual documents to align them in terms of accessibility);
- Subsidized home loans for the purchase of their main residence by young people under 36 years of age financing up to 100% of the property value;
- Initiatives to provide financial support to businesses and individuals affected by natural catastrophes or extreme weather events;
- Support to minors in their first access to financial services;
- Services to assess the energy performances of buildings and subsidized loans for energy efficiency up-grading and insurance on photovoltaic plants;
- Initiatives to provide insurance support to businesses and individuals hit by natural catastrophes or extreme weather events;
- Services designed for young people, with an offering at subsidized conditions to support their education and partnerships with Universities and local public transport companies to promote sustainable mobility and subsidized insurance conditions for people under 36 years old; subsidized conditions and rewards for the most deserving students;
- Insurance services tailor-made for the senior target;
- Insurance solutions covering sustainable mobility (short-term car rental, car sharing, EV charging stations) and repair of home appliances and mobile devices;
- Enrichment of transparency disclosures on Wealth Management in the sustainability section of Crédit Agricole Italia's website;
- Identification of a set of measures fit to improve the disclosure of the sustainability features of customers' investment portfolios, in the reports provided within the scope of the advisory service provision. These initiatives will go live by 2026.

Initiatives for the Third Sector

The Third Sector plays a key role in the sustainable development of the economic and social system. This is why the GBCAI is committed to supporting and promoting the world of Associations, Foundations, Volunteer Organizations and Social Cooperatives through partnerships and bespoke offering, as done in the previous years, including:

S4-4
MDR-A
DP30
DP31

- Assistance in the digitalization process making available – free of charge in its basic version – Yapla, the all-in-one payment and management platform designed for nonprofit organizations and developed with the support of La Fabrique by CA, which simplifies the administrative and organizational activities of all types and sizes of third sectors organizations in Italy;
- Possibility to apply for fundraising projects on CrowdForLife, our crowdfunding platform, with assistance by the relevant structures of the GBCAI;
- Current accounts with reserved conditions and services;
- Financing solutions (loans, mortgage loans, leases), payment systems (for example debit and credit cards) and collection systems (for example POS devices);
- Financing of receivables for 5 per thousand donations;
- Nationwide partnerships with federations and associations addressing disabilities, religious institutions.

In 2025 nationwide partnerships were established with associations engaged in culture and leisure.

For more information, please see section S3 Affected Communities.

Initiatives for businesses

The Bank is committed to supporting the development and growth projects of businesses of all sizes, from large and mid-corporates to SMEs, micro-enterprises and startups, through a relational and regional model, based on specialist advisory services, innovation, sustainability and digital evolution. Some of the proposed initiatives and solutions, as in the previous years, are:

- Loans for environmental and social transition (for example, energy production from renewable sources) and loans covering financial needs, with specific KPIs and ESG objectives that are relevant for the customer's business activities, thanks also to the updating of the products designed for this purpose, ensuring flexibility in the choice of the sustainability indicators in case of ESG loans with KPIs. These types of loans have subsidized conditions to reward ESG investments and/or initiatives of businesses;
- Loans originated to respond to specific needs, such as generational turnover and the digital transformation of production processes;
- Financing businesses' energy transition:
 - Having regard to complex projects for energy production from renewable sources (for example, sale of energy mostly in the market, significant amounts, etc.), a project financial approach is adopted with origination and specialist support to customers by our Energy Desk;
 - Having regard to projects for the production of energy from renewable sources intended for example for self-consumption or assistance to Renewable Energy Communities, corporate loans are originated;
- Insurance coverage protecting businesses, especially from climate-related and environmental damages;
- Organization of external events and communication initiatives to raise the awareness of businesses and to assist them in their transition path;
- Support and advisory services to businesses on ESG matters and on Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan, through amounts allocated for that purpose and partnerships (for example, the Allocated Amount for Transition 5.0);
- Support to access to credit, also through loans backed by state guarantees (for example, Central Guarantee Fund, SACE), moratoria and instalment payment suspension options to support businesses in the most difficult stages, also caused by exogenous emergencies;
- Agreements with financial institutions to develop products designed for SMEs - for example funds earmarked for capital goods and funds earmarked for subsidized funding with the EIB - including a component linked to green investments known as "EIB Green";
- Strengthening the relationships with Guarantee Consortia and with Finanziarie Regionali (statutory corporations of Regional Governments in change of economic and financial activities) to access the subsidies under regional calls for proposals;
- Initiatives in favour of less developed regions and allocated amount to support businesses hit by natural catastrophes;
- Support to self-entrepreneurship, also of youths, to the innovative startups resident of *Le Village*;
- Support to women entrepreneurship, with products bespoke for SMEs held by women to a prevailing extent and self-employed women.

S4-4
MDR-A
DP30
DP31

Initiatives for the agri-food sector

In the GBCAI's offering system, support to the agricultural and agri-food sector is core, because of both its vocations to be close to the regions and because of the importance of this sector in the sustainable transformation of the economic system. The GBCAI is committed to enhancing regional producers and, at the same time, to paying a key role in supporting supply chains.

S4-4
MDR-A
DP30
DP31

Some of the initiatives and solutions being proposed since 2024 are:

- Assistance to farms in their sustainable transition through bespoke services and loans;
- Advisory services on transition, also through the “Percorsi Agri” platform, whereby an assessment can be made with production of a report on the farm’s ESG position;
- Actions as an “Authorized Bank” for Supply Chain contracts within the V Call for Proposals under Italy’s Recovery and Resilience Plan;
- Allocated amounts to finance agriculture and ESG transition projects;
- Financial support and assistance to young farmers to enhance new production techniques and models;
- Line of loans designed to support and assist customers in their transition to organic farming;
- Partnerships with trade associations to ensure capillary coverage of the regions to support businesses;
- Presentation of the second “Agricoltura tra Sostenibilità e Innovazione” (Agriculture between Sustainability and Innovation) white book, in partnership with Bocconi University Agri Lab.

Some of the initiatives and solutions being proposed since 2025 are:

- Support to plants fed with renewable energy, in partnership with C.I.B. (Italian Biogas Consortium);
- Projects to provide financial support to Renewable Energy Communities (RECs) operating in Italy. Furthermore, investments were made in regenerative and precision agriculture pursuing the wider objective of promoting and protecting biodiversity;
- Resources intended for young people and farmers under the Memorandum of Understanding with the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestries, favouring the approach to sustainability and energy transition.

PROCESSES FOR CUSTOMERS TO RAISE CONCERNS

S4-3
DP25

Customers can raise concerns through the channels made available by the GBCAI to lodge grievances or complaints. For the GBCAI grievances and complaints are an important element in the *customer experience* path and their proper management is not intended only to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements but also to have the opportunity for exchanging views with the customer and for improvement of the Bank. This is why the management of any concerns raised by customers is very material for the GBCAI, as it gives the opportunity to collect the wealth of information conveyed by customers on the quality of processes, on their perception of own workers’ behaviour and on their satisfaction with the services received. To these ends, the GBCAI has adopted a *Complaint Management Policy* and the related internal rules.

To inform customers of their rights to lodge complaints, the GBCAI makes available an exhaustive set of information, through the commercial network and on its website, which includes:

- Information on lodging complaints, time to response and the alternative dispute resolution schemes;
- Practical guide and other documents concerning the case referral to the Banking and Financial Ombudsman;
- Guide to the Financial Dispute Arbitrator;
- Body for alternative resolution of banking disputes – Mediation procedure regulation;
- Body for alternative resolution of banking disputes – Arbitration procedure regulation;
- Reporting on complaints.

Complaint management is the responsibility of the Complaint Structure, which operates with an approach oriented to Customer Satisfaction and to continuous improvement of processes and tools, activating exchange processes with the other corporate functions to provide important inputs on the evolution of business models.

Customers may opt to raise objections or concerns with various methods and through different channels: Customer Service, social networks, points of contact at branches, online reviews. Even though those events do not necessarily end up with written complaints, they trigger a process to collect information on the reasons for grievance, in order to carry out analyses and keeping customer satisfaction always under control.

Customers may opt to express grievances or requests contacting the Customer Service at the toll-free number.

In 2025 there were some new developments:

- More clarity, thanks to the more agile methods whereby complaints can be identified while ensuring prompt response to grievances reported by customers;
- Higher customer satisfaction, thanks to full mapping of the reasons for grievances in order to identify any weaknesses and use the information to design and implement targeted actions, aimed at continuous improvement in processes and products.

If the dialogue with the Bank’s own workers fails to solve the reasons for dissatisfaction, the customer may lodge a complaint using the form that can be found on the Internet, via e-mail, certified e-mail, by mail (also by registered letter), delivery by hand at any branch.

If the GBCAI's entity gives no reply or if the reply is deemed not exhaustive, Customers may file a petition with the Banking and Financial Ombudsman (Italian acronym: ABF) or with the Financial Dispute Arbitrator (Italian acronym A.C.F.). Customers are also entitled to lodge a complaint (claim) with the competent Supervisory Authority (the Bank of Italy, CONSOB or IVASS) to report any misconduct perpetrated by the intermediary.

At GBCAI complaint management is closely monitored and the performance levels are measured with specific Key Performance Indicators (*KPIs*) in terms of both time to response and outcomes of the complaints. Furthermore, reporting is provided on complaint cases, detected anomalies, overall progress, time to response, outcomes, specific matters, analysis of grievances on social media and reviews on Google, as well as any attention points and proposals for action/solution.

Internal control systems are in place, especially internal audits, to prevent any process anomalies or any form of retaliation against those using the channels to raise grievances and complaints. Moreover, the *whistleblowing* channel is also available, about which please, see section G1.

In compliance with the provisions issued by the Bank of Italy, Crédit Agricole Italia publishes its annual report on complaint management on its website.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Objectives in the management of material impacts

Impacts on customers are not measured because no market standard methodology has yet been endorsed; therefore, for the time being, the CAI Group has decided not to state quantitative objectives but rather to monitor the effectiveness of its policies and actions using all the information obtained from the process in place to listen to its customers about their opinions and concerns, as already described in section ERS2 SBM-2 and in paragraph "Customer engagement processes" of this section S4.

S4-5
MDR-T
DP81

RESPONSIBILITY IN BUSINESS GOVERNANCE

ETHICS IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

HIGHLIGHTS

The **GBCAI** promotes **business ethics** through its Code of Ethics, which lays down **values** and **responsibilities** to its stakeholders. Compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations, anti-corruption and fight against financial crime and cybercrime are core in the CAI Group's strategies, supported by the **governance** which includes bodies and committees in charge of managing the associated risks.



Over **24 Mln €**

amount of the fraud attempts
foiled on digital channels



UNI ISO 20400

The UNI ISO 20400
certification on responsible
procurement was obtained
again



Charte Ethique

of the Group was renewed to
reassert the shared values of
proximity, responsibility and
solidarity and to integrate some
important updates in order to
address the increasing complexity
in the current scenario in the best
possible manner



Over **34 thousand**

threats were neutralized
thanks to the initiatives
to enhance cybersecurity

RESPONSIBILITY IN BUSINESS GOVERNANCE

ETHICS IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT



ESRS G1. BUSINESS CONDUCT

STRATEGY

The compliance strategy at Crédit Agricole

G1
ESRS2
SBM-1

The Crédit Agricole Group has adopted its Medium Term Plan to fulfil its *Raison d'être* in each market where it operates, with its strategic objectives continuing and evolving under the new Medium Term Plan, "ACT 2028". The new MTP is to be implemented in a dynamic scenario, of growth but also on new trends and challenges. The response to this scenario is a Plan that aims at strengthening even further Crédit Agricole's positioning as a leading universal bank.

The objective is to ensure that the Group' is even more firmly recognized in the market as a player able to serve all customer segments with an innovative multichannel model that is highly specialized and based on responsibility to people and on sustainability.

It will be implemented with an approach based on trust, simplification and teamwork at all levels in the Group.

Crédit Agricole's development model provides for responsible governance to promote a strong culture of ethics enhancing the dimension of fairness and ethics in business, as essential to deserve its customers' and stakeholders' trust.

To achieve these goals, the *Ligne Métier Conformité* or Compliance Function sees to abidance by the rules and to promoting a culture of ethics, implementing compliance that is useful to the Communities through strong commitment to the prevention of financial offences, and in favour of customers, their legitimate interests and their data.

For information on the CA Group's Medium-Term Plan, please see ESRS2 SBM-1 DP40.

Governance of ethics in business at the GBCAI

G1
DP5
ESRS2
GOV-1

Regulatory compliance has a central role in the strategies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, as proved by its corporate governance structure, which provides for the targeted action of bodies and committees to address the risks associated with the application of legislation and regulations the Group is subject to. In performing its strategic oversight function, the Board of Directors, sets the policies on compliance, also with the support given by Board Committees, in particular the Audit Committee for Internal Control, which is regularly informed on the exposure to risks and on the outcomes of the monitoring activities. In its capacity as a control body, the Board of Auditors performs reviews and coordinates the action of the internal control functions.

The compliance scopes listed below are especially material for business conduct:

- Firmly establishing a culture of ethics in business and a culture of control;
- Prevention of conflicts of interest;
- Prevention of corruption and bribery;
- Fight against financial crime, money laundering and terrorism financing;
- Prevention of market abuse;
- Whistleblowing system and protection whistleblowers.

The corporate bodies are regularly informed of the effectiveness of the compliance policies, of any significant incidents and signs of anomaly detected or trouble and of the related remediation actions.

It is ensured that the members of the Board of Directors be always fully aware of the matters regarding compliance and on fairness in business conduct, through specific Board induction initiatives. The Board of Directors adopts the appropriate measures to ensure that each Director and the Board as a whole constantly meet the fit and proper requirements, with specific regard to risk governance skills and degree of cultural background diversity, by experience, gender and international perspective.

The corporate officers are required to have high reputation, honesty and integrity standing, time commitment for their role and strong independence of mind.

Furthermore, in order to be able to make mindful decisions, it is essential that the Board includes directors with specific skills and expertise, as well as independent directors to ensure constructive debate and the promotion of the risk culture throughout the organization and at all its levels.

As one of its main tasks, the Compliance Function contributes to the prevention and management of non-compliance risks. The principle informing the activity of the Corporate Bodies and of the Compliance Function is the centrality of customers' interests, which shall be ensured through ethical conduct consistent with the *Raison d'être* and a risk culture disseminated throughout the organization at all its levels.

FRAMEWORK OF MATERIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The double materiality assessment was carried out identifying the impacts, risks and opportunities regarding business conducts matters, taking into account the set of business processes in banking and financial operations.

The table below reports the impacts, risks and opportunities that were identified and assessed as material in the non-compliance risk scope.

G1
DP6
ESRS2
IRO-1
SBM-3
DP48

IRO	Type	Value Chain	Policy
Regulatory risk in case of noncompliance with the rules and expectations of the Supervisory Authorities on business ethics and fight against corruption	Risk	Upstream: Suppliers/ Providers Own: Own Workforce Downstream: Customers	- Code of Ethics - Policy on prevention of bribery and corruption risk
Reputational risk in case of personal data breach, theft or improper use	Risk	Downstream: Customers Upstream: Suppliers Own: Own Workforce	Privacy Policy
Regulatory risk associated with non-compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations on personal data protection	Risk	Upstream: Suppliers/ Providers Own: Own Workforce Downstream: Customers	Privacy Policy
Regulatory risk in case of insufficient identification of conflicts of interest and market abuse (market integrity)	Risk	Own: Own Workforce Downstream: Customers	Policy on conflicts of interest and market abuse
Regulatory risk in case of noncompliance with the obligations on the fight against financial crime	Risk	Upstream: Suppliers/ Providers Own: Own Workforce Downstream: Customers	- Anti-money-laundering Policy - Policy for the management of International Sanctions
Negative impacts generated by the CAI Group on its stakeholders due to bribery and corruption practices and conducts	Negative impact	Upstream: Suppliers/ Providers, partners Own: Own Workforce Downstream: all Stakeholders	- Whistleblowing - Code of Ethics

Having regard to ICT topics, the double materiality assessment resulted in the identification of the material topics listed below.

IRO	Type	Value Chain	Policies and actions
Negative impact on the CAI Group's customers in case of cyberattacks /IT damages suffered by the Group's entities	Negative impact	Upstream: Suppliers/Providers, partners Own: Own Workforce Downstream: Customers	General Policy on Information System Security

IRO	Type	Value Chain	Policies and actions
Financial risk for the CAI Group resulting from its inability to provide essential services to customers with the related remediation costs	Risk	Upstream: Suppliers/ Providers Own: Own Workforce Downstream: Customers	General Policy on Information System Security

Having regard to procurement processes and practices, the double materiality assessment resulted in the identification of the material topics listed below.

IRO	Type	Value Chain	Policies and actions
Negative impact on supplier/providers in case of non-responsible procurement practices and conducts of the CAI Group, with specific regard to compliance with the set payment methods and terms	Negative impact	Upstream: Suppliers	Procurement policy
Reputational risk and regulatory risk in case of non-responsible procurement practices of the CAI Group in dealings with suppliers/providers, especially as regards payment terms	Risk	Upstream: Suppliers	Procurement policy

CORPORATE CULTURE AND BUSINESS CONDUCT POLICIES

Corporate culture based on fairness and equity

G1-1
MDR-P
DP9

To promote a culture of ethics in business, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has adopted its *Code of Ethics*, which lays down the set of values, principles, duties, commitments and responsibilities assumed to all its stakeholders.

Consistently with the *Charte Ethique* adopted by the Crédit Agricole Group, the *Code of Ethics* is of fundamental importance in order to:

- Preserve the GBCAI's reputation, which is based on trust and reliability;
- Promote a good image of the GBCAI;
- Ensure the creation of sustainable value over time.

In 2025 the Group's *Charte Ethique* was renewed to reassert the shared values of proximity, responsibility and solidarity and to integrate some important updates in order to address, in the best possible manner, the increasing complexity in the scenario we operate in.

The principles and values expressed by the Code of Ethics inspire the provisions laid down by the *Code of Conduct* adopted by the GBCAI, which sets the conduct guidelines and the ethics, confidentiality and professional standards which the corporate officers and employees of the Entities of the Group. Each and every provision contained in the *Code of Conduct* is connected to and an integral part of the *Organization, Management and Control Model* adopted in compliance with Italian Legislative Decree. 231/2001. The Code of Ethics and every update thereof is approved by the Boards of Directors of all the entities of the GBCAI and is published on the GBCAI's website. The Compliance Function performs important activities to ensure abidance by the Code of Ethics, for example a main one is the provision of advice and support to the corporate functions on its interpretation, application and updating, in order to make it consistent and always up to the Group's present situation.

Implementing and completing the Code of Ethics, the GBCAI is required to comply with several obligations on business conduct, specifically the applicable legislation and regulations on: conflicts of interest, financial market protection (MiFID, MAD, MAR), fight against financial crime (international sanctions, fight against money laundering and terrorism financing), prevention of corruption and bribery, *whistleblowing* and protection of whistleblowers.

The Compliance Function received the concerns about breaches of the code of ethics and code of conduct and promotes actions to assess the allegations and, where necessary, corrective actions. Also through the Compliance Function, the GBCAI deploys actions and initiatives to strengthen and disseminate the risk culture and the culture of ethics in business. These actions are structured on three main axes:

- Training on and promotion of ethics and of a risk culture, to the benefit both of the members of the corporate bodies on compliance topics and of managers throughout the firm, also through participation of the

personnel the following initiatives;

- Raising all its own workers' awareness about the culture of ethics and targeted *onboarding* process for the engagement of new hires, to whom the Charter of Ethics, the Code of Ethics and the Code of Conduct are made available;
- Oversight of risks associated with potentially improper conducts through control arrangements and prevention, strengthening or remediation actions in the scope of annual assessment system.

Systems to report illegal or improper behaviours

The GBCAI works to ensure that all its activities comply with the applicable legislation and regulations and be informed by the values of integrity, trust, responsibility, transparency, respect for diversity, commitment, professionalism and confidentiality. Actual compliance with those values is ensured also through a *whistle-blowing* system for internal reporting of breaches of the applicable legislation and regulations on banking or other illegal and improper conducts, in full abidance by Italian Legislative Decree no. 24 of 10 March 2023, implementing Directive (UE) 2019/1937 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law.

G1-1
DP11

By way of example and not limited to, the channel may be used to report:

- Violations of human rights or fundamental freedoms or concerning the health and safety of people and of the environment;
- Breaches of laws or legal provisions;
- Behaviour or situation that breaches the Group's ethical value;
- Severe threat or harm to the public interest.

G1-1
DP10

The GBCAI has implemented a platform, which can be accessed from its Intranet and from its website, whereby all own workforce of the entities of the Group (Crédit Agricole Italia, Crédit Agricole Group Solutions and Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia), former employees, candidates for recruitment, shareholders and holders of rights to vote at the General Meeting of the Entity's shareholders, members of the Corporate Bodies, external and occasional workers, contractors, subcontractors, suppliers and providers can report violations, breaches or concerns. A *Practical Guide to the use of the whistleblowing platform* is available to all. The system ensures the confidentiality of the reported information and of the whistleblower's identity. Once the Compliance Function has processed the case, the related data is archived in anonymous form. After the investigation, the whistleblower is informed of the closing of the case and of its follow-up and any consequences.

As an alternative, any violation, breach or concern may be reported in writing on paper by mail to the addresses published on the GBCAI's Intranet and website. All the foregoing shall apply without prejudice to the right to report any violations, breaches or concerns to the competent Authorities and/or to make public disclosure, in the cases envisaged by the applicable legislation and regulations. Besides the whistleblowing system, violations, breaches or concerns may be reported to one's direct manager, to the Human Resources Function or to the Compliance Function.

Each and every reported item is examined in an unbiased and rigorous manner by the Owner of the Whistleblowing system (the Head of the Compliance Function). During the investigation stage, the whistleblower and the Owner of the Whistleblowing system can talk through secure dialogue methods. If it is deemed necessary, to manage the reported item, support may be obtained from other specialist functions. For some complex or sensitive investigations, external consultants and/or service providers may be involved. The investigations on any breaches or incidents may involve also the Internal Audit Function, with consequent adoption, where necessary, of measures and the start of corrective or remediation actions.

The whistleblowing system is the subject-matter of regular reporting to the Board of Directors, with aggregate information on the number of reported items and on any findings.

The items reported through the *whistleblowing* platform are closely monitored. In 2025 13 items were reported, of which 3 were not relevant for statistical purposes as void of content or not concerning the perimeter of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group. The reported items were managed in accordance with the set time and in compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations. From the assessments performed to manage them, no anomalies or problems in the internal processes emerged requiring corrective actions and no concern was raised about poor operations of the procedure.

G1-4
DP24

PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CORRUPTION

Policies and procedures to prevent and fight corruption

G1-3
MDR-P
DP18
DP20

The GBCAI has implemented an anti-corruption system that comprises policies and procedures to prevent, detect and manage any incidents of active and passive corruption. Amongst other features, the system comprises:

- Knowledge of the operational context and of the exposure to the risk of corruption, which leads to the annual updating of the mapping of the processes potentially at risk of corruption, with the involvement of the relevant corporate functions; thanks to the mapping, performed in accordance with the Group's approach, any scopes in need for strengthening actions can be identified; the mapping outcome is submitted on a yearly basis to the board of Directors;
- Internal principles and rules for the fight against corruption laid down in the *Policy on prevention of bribery and corruption risk*, which sets out the Group's organizational principles in compliance with the Italian applicable legislation (the Italian Civil Code, the Italian Criminal Code, Italian Legislative Decree 231/01), the EU applicable legislation (Civil Law and Criminal Law Convention on Corruption of the Council of Europe), international applicable legislation (United Nations Convention against Corruption) and with the internal rules of the Parent Company;
- Targeted anti-corruption rules embedded into the *internal Code of Conduct*, governing behaviour to prevent corruption, specifically setting out the conducts to be refrained from;
- The person appointed by the Board of Directors as the person in charge of management and annual review and revision of the anti-corruption framework;
- Plan of targeted audits aimed at assessing whether the anti-corruption framework is properly implemented;
- Initiatives for the engagement of and responsibility-taking by own workforce, which assist them in understanding the national and international framework of applicable legislation and regulations, describe the main legal paradigms of corruption events and the related risks, foster the required diligence and the adoption of the recommended behaviours, encourage to report any inappropriate conducts and inform on the penalties applying at a disciplinary and criminal level;
- Framework to assess third parties contributing to the mitigation of corruption risk, for example with the analysis of the risk profile of suppliers/providers before the inception of the business relationship and the due diligence performed and repeated during the relationship;
- Possibility to involve specialist functions or external consultants to handle any cases of corruption.

The GBCAI's anti-corruption system is certified in accordance with an external standard (ISO 37001) by an independent certifier, which gives assurance that corruption and bribery risks have been properly identified, analyzed and mitigated by the systems in place; the certification was renewed in 2025 giving evidence of the Group's commitment to complying with international standards in the prevention of corruption and bribery.

Training and culture on ethics and fight against corruption

G1-3
DP21

The GBCAI implements training programmes on professional ethics and conduct, on a regular basis and to all its own workers.

The Code of Ethics and the Code of Conduct are made available to all own workers at the start of the work relationship, as well as to all corporate officers upon their appointment, raising awareness about proper business conduct.

The corporate officers, members of the corporate bodies, are the recipients of board induction programmes, which also cover corporate liability, fight against corruption and financial crime. Upon the appointment of corporate officers, training actions are implemented, also giving information on the Group's corporate organization and on the main scopes of the applicable legislation and regulations to be complied with, having special regard to the responsibilities associated with the role of director on confidentiality, prevention of conflicts of interest, market abuse, prevention of corruption and bribery, of money-laundering and of financial crime.

The Group has identified the functions that are the most exposed to potential corruption risk, and has provided them with specific training. This information is not disclosed as it is considered sensitive.

Considering the importance of training its own workers and raising their awareness to ensure dissemination of a culture of integrity in performing daily activities, the GBCAI holds mandatory training programmes on a three-year basis, comprising a general module for all own workforce, and a module that is specific for a smaller perimeters, namely own workers that are the most exposed to risk. Both training modules have a closing test to obtain the certificate. In 2025 the training completion rates were 97% and 92% respectively as at 31 December 2025.

In 2025 the "Professional Ethics" training module achieved a completion rate of 93%, the "Quiz on Ethics" awareness raising initiative obtained a completion rate of 97%.

Disclosure of corruption incidents

In 2025 there were no convictions for violation and anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, no imposed penalties and no ascertained corruption or bribery cases.

G1-4
DP24
DP25

FIGHT AGAINST FINANCIAL CRIME

In compliance with the Italian applicable legislation and with the detailed provisions issued by the Supervisory Authorities on anti-money-laundering and terrorism financing, the GBCAI has adopted a structured framework on the fight against financial crime, considering also the important role played by banking intermediaries in the economic system. The framework of the *Anti-money-laundering Policy* and of the *Policy for the management of International Sanctions* and of internal rules, approved by the BoD and adopted by the GBCAI, is based on the principles and control arrangements listed below:

G1-1
MDR-P
DP9

- *Know your Customer* through:
 - Application of the due diligence rules, which include the identification of the customers, the executor and of any beneficial owners, the acquisition of information on the transactions and origin of the funds;
 - A customer profiling approach based on the exposure to potential risks of money laundering and terrorism financing;
 - A monitoring system throughout the ongoing relationship with customers;
 - Traceability and storage of the information, in order to analyse any anomalies or concerning behaviours;
- *Active cooperation in the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing* through:
 - Training programmes for own workers on AML-CFT to foster prevention;
 - A system for reporting suspicious transactions including the various levels of assessment;
 - Oversight by the Anti-money-laundering Function of the management of relationships with the Supervisory Authorities;
 - Strategic oversight of processes and proper application of the AML-CFT rules also by enhancing the IT solutions used by the Bank whereby it can ensure, increasingly and at the relevant time, the alignment of its procedures with the principle of the risk-based approach;
 - Periodic controls and audits;
- *Compliance with International Sanctions* through:
 - Training of own workers on International Sanctions with specific modules;
 - Systems for the screening of customers or counterparties or countries targeted by restrictive measures or sanctions;
 - Assessment of the Group's exposure through an annual risk assessment exercise;
 - Continuous monitoring of the applicable legislation and regulations, with special regard to sanction programmes;
 - Periodic controls and audits.

The Group implements a training programme that includes mandatory modules aimed at raising own workers' awareness about the application of international sanctions and on the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing. Having regard to 2025, the training on the two scopes posted a completion rate of 96% and 97%, respectively.

PREVENTION OF MARKET ABUSE

In compliance with the Italian applicable legislation and with the detailed provisions issued by the Supervisory Authorities on insider information and market abuse, the GBCAI has adopted a structured framework, considering also the important role played by banking intermediaries in financial markets. The framework of the *Policy on the management of personal transactions* and of the internal rules, approved by the BoD and adopted by the GBCAI, is based on the principles and control arrangements listed below:

G1-1
MDR-P
DP9

- Internal rules to govern the processing of insider or price-sensitive information;
- System of insiders lists and records, whereby the information on transactions and persons who have access to insider information can be kept separated;
- Training programmes and initiatives to raise awareness about the applicable legislation and regulations, the responsibilities and risks associated with market abuse;
- Detection systems to identify critical transactions suspected of market abuse, with the analysis of potential scenarios of price fixing and insider dealing;
- Controls and audits on the effectiveness of the systems and appropriateness of behaviours.

The controls performed in 2025 did not find any anomalies or problems.

POLICIES FOR CYBERSECURITY AND FIGHT AGAINST CYBERCRIME

G1-1
MDR-P
DP9

The financial system is facing growing threats from cybercrime, which takes place with attacks against the information systems of banks and financial Intermediaries, as well as of their outsourcers and contractors. At the banking system level, cyberattacks are on an increasing trend, associated with higher use of digital channels by customers.

Being fully aware of the challenges regarding digital security, the GBCAI holds the prevention of cybersecurity threat as a priority in the management of operational risks and has set its cybersecurity strategy to handle this matter. To this end, the GBCAI has adopted a *General Policy on Information System Security*, which is compliant with the *Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA)*, and regularly makes investments in systems and resources to mitigate the risks and manage threats. The mitigation solutions reduce the probability of occurrence and ensure appropriate response to manage risk events. This risk is assessed and managed considering the whole value chain of companies and partners providing ICT services.

The governance of security and management of ICT risk of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group is based on the criteria listed below:

- Formalization of the roles and responsibilities in the ICT security scope;
- Implementation of the principle of separation of duties with responsibilities assigned to different persons;
- Assessment of the ICT risk analysis carried out on a regular basis or in case of significant changes, based on which the security measures are set;
- Central role of the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) and of the ICT Security Function.

Implementing the *General Policy on Information System Security*, approved by the BoD, the GBCAI has adopted a regulatory framework, in accordance with the instructions given by Crédit Agricole S.A., aimed at ensuring the security of the information at the basis of the relationship with customers and continuity of service. The framework is structured on three levels:

- General Policy on Information System Security, which sets out the general principles for information protection, roles and responsibilities and the corporate functions involved;
- Theme-associated Domain Rules, in which the security requirements and measures are set by theme area (for example: management of identities and logical access; data protection; management of security tests and vulnerabilities);
- Operating Standards, Procedures and Manuals, setting out operational processes and technical aspects.

In fighting cybercrime, the ICT risk analysis and assessment process is key and, amongst others, includes the activities listed below, which the GBCAI implements in accordance with the approach set at the Crédit Agricole Group level:

- The definition of the risk taxonomy of the information system (for example, ICT availability and continuity risk, ICT data integrity risk; outsourcing risk);
- A Risk Self-Assessment exercise on the processes impacted by ICT risk;
- The collection and analysis of IT incidents and of the related operational losses;
- Continuous application of the overall framework of permanent controls.

Actions

The GBCAI has designed ICT security action plans, which are progressively implemented deploying initiatives and actions aimed at cybersecurity, including:

- Rigorous management of access to data with authentication systems, safe equipment, separation of the different IT environments;
- Sensitivity-based data classification and protection and protection based on encryption systems;
- Thorough management of security profiles in outsourcing arrangements, with assessment beforehand, formalized in contractual clauses and overseen for the entire outsourcing term, with full exercise of audit and security rights;
- Security for customers using the App on mobile devices (for example management of access from several devices and implementation of an organizational and technological control for fraud prevention to protect customers);
- Detection and response devices to identify security risks, especially data exfiltration attempts;
- Measures to prevent viruses and malware based on advanced systems and security solution to protect the networks from external attacks;
- ICT risk analysis embedded in the project development stages or in the acquisition of IT assets;

- Business Continuity Plan focusing on system resilience, implementing tested solutions to handle IT systems unavailability scenarios, irrespective of the logical or physical cause;
- Raising employees' awareness of ICT threats (guides, training, targeted actions and theme-specific drills);
- Activities to raise customers' *awareness*, especially about phishing techniques, as well as notifications and warnings on contract software solutions (home banking and App on mobile devices);
- Regular security testing and vulnerability management (*Vulnerability Assessment scans, Penetration Testing, scenario testing exercises*);
- Structured control system based on the three lines of defence (line controls and specialist controls performed by the Compliance and Risk Management and Permanent Controls Functions, and third-levels controls performed by the Internal Audit Function), on the CISO's action, on the work of independent auditors and on security testing.

In 2025 a series of threats to the Group's ICT systems were detected and promptly foiled, including:

- Over 19.7 million spam messages were blocked, of which 4.8 million containing viruses or other critical threats thanks to the e-mail protection system;
- 34,705 threats were detected and mitigated, of which 17,234 Malware threats that attacked the various endpoints (WSs, ATMs, Windows and Linux servers);
- 11 attack attempts were detected and foiled with no impacts on operation and business;
- 1,863 "Distributed Denial of Services" attack attempts were detected and mitigated, causing no operational impact;
- Attempted frauds and scams against customers were foiled on digital channels for 24.29 million Euros in 2025, accounting for 94% of attempted frauds and scams for over 25.81 million Euros.

Some of the *awareness* initiatives deployed in 2025 are:

- Initiatives for communication to and raising awareness of customers, including participation in the "I Navigati" Information Campaign, promoted last year by the CERT Fin (public-private cooperative engaged in enhancing cyber resilience of the Italian financial sector);
- Another 2 awareness programmes, in addition to the 9 programmes held in 2024, for the CAI Group's own workforce on cybersecurity;
- Testing and training on the own workforce's skills to recognize and respond to phishing attacks through another 6 new *fake phishing* campaigns.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Risk

In the Internal Policy documents, in compliance with the provisions issued by the Bank of Italy (Circular 285/13 as updated), Information and Communication Technology risk and Security risk (hereinafter referred to also as "ICT risk" is defined as the risk of losses due to confidentiality breach, poor integrity of systems and data or unavailability of the systems and data or inability to replace Information Technology (IT) within reasonable time limits [...]. In the integrated statement of corporate risks for prudential purposes (ICAAP), this type of risk is included, in accordance with the specific aspects, among operational, reputational and strategic risks".

The Governance of security management and of ICT risk management is based on the following criteria:

- Formalization of the roles and responsibilities in the ICT security scope; having, within the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function, the ICT Risk Management structure and the role of the Information System Risk Manager (Italian acronym MRSI);
- Implementation of the principle of separation of duties, in order to appropriately allocate responsibilities;
- Assessment of the ICT risk analysis carried out on a regular basis or in case of significant changes. In accordance with the risk level, the security measures for its mitigation are identified. The risk analysis is carried out also in case of new initiatives or projects that may entail impacts on the Bank's information system.

To analyze and assess ICT risks on its IT resources, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group implements and develops the key concepts of the Risk Analysis Methodology of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., supplementing it, to achieve an overall representation of its risk position, through:

- The definition of the risk taxonomy of the information system (ICT Governance and strategy, ICT availability and continuity risk, ICT security risk, ICT change risk, ICT data integrity risk and ICT outsourcing risk);
- A Risk Self-Assessment exercise on the processes impacted by ICT risk;
- The collection and analysis of IT incidents and of the related operational losses;
- Continuous application of the overall framework of permanent controls;
- The preparation of continuous reporting flows to the Top Management and the BoD on the main processes/events concerning the Information System and Information System Security, with specific reference to incident and vulnerability management.

In order to ensure that the ICT Risk Control activities run smoothly, within the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function there is a specific organizational role called MRSI (Information System Risk Manager).

The other roles and structures involved in ICT Risk Governance are:

- The Chief Operating Officer (COO) of Crédit Agricole Italia, who is also the General Manager of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions;
- The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), who belongs to the COO structure and ensures the security of the Group's information system, assessing the risks and threats it is exposed to (Mesari Risk Analysis), contributing to the design of the action plans and risk mitigation plans, as well as the technical solutions to be implemented;
- The Head of the Security Structure of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions, who has the role of ICT Security Manager in the information security system scope: he or she ensures proper implementation and operational management of the security of the Group's information system, overseeing compliance with the relevant policies, rules and standards;
- The Head of the Information Systems Function of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions (Chief Information Officer or CIO) in the information system scope (other non-security risks): he or she is responsible for the governance of the Group's Information System and the processes related thereto, carrying out also first-level controls on ICT risk, overseeing any corrective actions.

In 2025 the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function continued to supplement controls and risk measurement indicators, focusing its activities both on ICT security matters and on project development.

The ICT risk management framework (covering both in-house and outsourced ICT activities, processes and services) underwent extensive revision following the project activities associated with full implementation of the DORA Regulation applicable as of January 2025.

At the beginning of the year, all the new policies have been issued, including the related implementing regulations, which transpose the DORA requirements and expectations, and the related new organizational arrangements have been defined. In 2025 the activities to ensure full alignment with DORA continued, on the one hand implementing the organizational and control arrangements provided for by the policies, and, on the other hand, progressively aligning the outsourcing agreements to the DORA Regulation. The initiatives for the evolution and strengthening of the Information System continued, in order to maintain and enhanced the appropriate security safeguards. Specifically, in 2025 the programme comprised projects aimed at:

- Completing the enhancements started in 2024 in the *Cyber Prevention, Cyber Detection, Identity & Access Mgmt, API Gateway, Privileged Access Mgmt* and Anti-fraud scopes;
- Revising the security architecture of the perimeter and of the network, with the extension of the zero trust technology (*Secure Service Edge*) - already in place for Crédit Agricole Group Solutions - to the whole Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group;
- Protecting and monitoring Cloud services, with the appropriate protection solutions (for example, implementation of the CASB module), in order to ensure their integrity and strengthen data confidentiality.

This Programme, which will be completed in the early months of 2026, will continue with new projects to be defined in coordination with the new MTP 2026-28 and the related Systems Plan. Specifically, these projects pursue the objectives listed below:

- To strengthen even further the security measures in place, consistently with the evolution in the internal context (with special regard to the adoption of cloud technologies and AI solutions) and in the external one (mitigation of emerging risks);
- To design and use operational resilience tests that are realistic and complex, similar to real IT incidents in order to verify the effectiveness and adequacy of the implemented solutions and response plans;
- To increase the effectiveness of the Security solutions for risk prevention and mitigation, also implementing AI components.

Business Continuity Plan (“BCP”)

Completing the action programme, in 2025, the Group continued to update and verify its *Business Continuity Plan* (BCP) to take account of the changes in the scenario and in the Group’s organisational, technology and logistic infrastructure, of the rules set by the Parent Company and of the applicable EU legislation and regulations (DORA).

In 2025, the main activities were:

- Updating of the Business Continuity Policy and whole manual;
- Periodic testing and certification exercises on the solutions for information system recovery and on critical processes in the business continuity scope and for DORA purposes, including that of critical providers;
- IMPT testing (workstations) and ILSI testing (logical unavailability of the information System) on the perimeter of critical applications underlying Critical and Important Functions;
- Adequacy assessment and analysis of business continuity plans and of the relevant tests of providers of Outsourced Critical and Important Functions (CIF), continuing also with the activity on NON-CIF vendors involved in critical processes;
- Testing the Crisis Management Organizational Model (Italian acronym MOGC) jointly with the Parent Company CA.sa, by simulating a Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack;
- The updating the Business Impact Analysis (“BIA”) on the corporate processes in the business continuity scope, covering also critical processes underlying Critical and Important Functions under DORA;
- Activity to digitalize the BIA process and interviews on the ITSM tool.

in 2026 the BCMS (*Business Continuity Management System*) will continue and Business Continuity testing will be reinforced, especially as regards the logical unavailability scenario (known as ILSI test), in order to verify the ability to respond and restore the systems underlying CIFs in scenarios featuring realistic/complex IT incidents.

PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION POLICIES

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has adopted a framework overseen by the Data Protection team, part of the Compliance Function, together with the Data Protection Officer (DPO). Some of the main scopes of the framework are:

- Personal data protection governance system, which provides for control by design on projects, products, processes and IT procedures entailing the data processing in their lifecycle;
- Regulatory framework, which includes specific indications and processes on the management of personal data storage and subsequent erasure;
- Training and raising awareness of the Group’s own workforce.

Actions

The plan to strengthen personal data protection is closely linked to the cybersecurity actions, to which reference is made.

The controls performed in 2025 on personal data protection to verify compliance with the GDPR (*General Data Protection Regulation*) did not show any significant noncompliance. The Compliance Function monitors the number of requests to exercise the data subject rights under the GDPR (access, rectification, erasure, restriction, objection and portability) received by the Entities of the Group. In 2025, 198 requests were received.

PROPER MANAGEMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS WITH SUPPLIER/PROVIDERS

Crédit Agricole's procurement policy

Crédit Agricole S.A. has adopted a responsible Procurement Policy, which consists of six commitments and applies to all the entities of the Group. The *Ligne Métier Achats* or Procurement Function is responsible for interacting with the main stakeholders keeping true to the Group's *Raison d'être* "Working every day in the interest of our customers and society" and to implement the *Projet Sociétal*.

As one of its main objectives, Crédit Agricole S.A. has undertaken to ensure that its suppliers and providers that account for 40% of the purchased goods and services have, by 2027, science-based Net Zero pathways. Furthermore, in 2010 Crédit Agricole S.A. signed the *Charter for responsible supplier relations and procurement*, which encourages businesses to adopt responsible practices with their suppliers and providers. The "Supplier Relations and Responsible Procurement" label was obtained for the first time in 2014, first by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., and then, in 2017, also by its subsidiaries. It was obtained again in 2024 for three years.

Procurement sustainability at GBCAI

Procurement sustainability policies

G1-2
MDR-P
DP15

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group implements the Crédit Agricole Group's strategy in Italy and has set strategies for responsible conduct in the relationships with its suppliers and providers. To that end, in Q4 2024, CAI's Board of Directors approved the update of the *Procurement Policy of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group*, implementing the directions of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Policy on Responsible Procurement and embedding ESG principles and sustainability-related activities into various scopes of the procurement process.

One of the objectives pursued by the Policy is to ensure balance in the business relationship with suppliers and providers, adopting practices and conducts informed by the principles of ethics, compliance and ESG. Therefore, the Policy is informed by the same principles as the Responsible Procurement Policy of Crédit Agricole S.A.:

- Adopting responsible conducts in the relationships with suppliers and providers;
- Contributing to the ecosystem's economic competitiveness;
- Monitoring constantly the quality of the relationships with suppliers and providers;
- Embedding environmental and social aspects into procurement;
- Aiming at the transition to a low-carbon economy;
- Embedding the responsible procurement policy into the existing governance mechanisms.

Crédit Agricole Italia has embedded ESG factors into its Procurement process and Value Chain, obtaining the ISO 20400 certification from Bureau Veritas, an independent certifier, in 2023 and again in 2024 and 2025 with increasing scores. The ISO 20400 certification, whereby Crédit Agricole Italia has been acknowledged as having an advanced maturity level in responsible procurement, covers the assessment of various sustainability principles through: the audit of the responsible procurement policies and strategies, of the qualification of suppliers and providers, of the monitoring system and improvement plans, with special regard to sustainability performances.

Prevention of delay in payments

G1-2
MDR-P
DP14

The GBCAI is very focused on the proper management of relationships with suppliers and providers, also as regards payments. To this end, procedures are in place for the monitoring of time to payment to suppliers and providers, irrespective of their being large corporations or SMEs. The monitoring is part of structured management of Procurement, with regular survey and reporting of the average time to payment.

The reporting, which covers Crédit Agricole Italia and Crédit Agricole Group Solutions, provides for each entity to monitor its own indicators about time to payment, which are then included in the consolidated reporting. In order to maintain high fairness in the relationships with suppliers and providers, actions plans have been implemented, which require:

- Objectives linked to compliance with the contractual terms and conditions and payment terms;
- Regular monitoring of the performances and payment flows;
- Sharing of the results and raising awareness of the main owners.

Compliance criteria and ESG criteria in the selection of suppliers and providers

The selection of suppliers and providers before the inception of the business relationship with the GBCAI comprises their identification and the recording of their accreditation and qualification in the relevant Register. In accordance with the specific supply/provision relationship, the quality of suppliers/providers is assessed through the analysis of certain documents in order to assess their technical/administrative – Profit&Loss/financial and legal/judicial position. Financial assessments include the analysis of concentration and dependence risk. In addition, the supplier's/provider's sustainability profile is considered, in accordance with the *Procurement Policy*: the available tools include the score issued by Ecovadis, an independent certifier, which measures the sustainability performances of businesses; for example, during the procurement competitive procedure, the Ecovadis score may be assigned a specific weight in the matrix used for assessment. In order to raise its suppliers' and providers' awareness, the Group, is going to rely on the assessment of ESG analysis criteria and to encourage them to develop a pathway to measure their carbon footprint and to proceed with their energy transition to reduce emissions. By adopting its *Climate Policy*, the owner of which is the ESG and Sustainability Function, and about which reference is made to section E1, GBCAI has once again asserted its commitment to responsible procurement, with specific regard to the Environmental Management System, which is compliant with the UNI EN ISO 14001:2015 standard, with the goal, among others, of containing gas consumption (Scope 1), electrical energy consumption (Scope 2) and paper consumption (Scope 3).

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group ensures the training of the Procurement team, especially on environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters, as well as their upskilling in a constantly evolving arena. In 2025, a training programme on ESG matters was administered. Focusing on the risks associated with the management of emissions, on the analysis of the lifecycle of purchased products and services, as well as on supplier assessment practices. In addition, on the Group's Intranet there is a Procurement section to make inputs and documents for sustainable procurement management available to all own workers.

Inclusion and cohesion criteria in the selection of suppliers and providers

True to the commitments to inclusion and cohesion, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group promotes responsible Procurement in order to generate social value and positive impacts on the economic system, considering the objective of supporting the regions, small and medium enterprises and vulnerable groups. Specifically, procurement activities are an opportunity for the Group to include workers belonging to disadvantaged categories, establishing cooperation schemes with Type B or A/B Social Cooperatives.

Dialogue with suppliers and providers as stakeholders

To maintain a relationship of trust with its suppliers and providers, foster communication, share strategic guidance and messages, the GBCAI has adopted an active dialogue scheme, which specifically provides for:

- Annual surveys on supplier/provider satisfaction;
- Regular events in which suppliers and providers participate, with different formats and topics: in June 2025, the Procurement Function organized an event at Green Life for the Group's suppliers and providers, which was attended by roughly one hundred of them;
- One-to-one meetings with the main suppliers and providers;
- The "Partner News" quarterly newsletter, to share communications and initiatives of the Procurement Function and the Group's values and strategies, as well as news about commitments to ESG matters and innovation;
- The Procurement Portal of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, which, besides being the management application for purchase requests, is also the tool used to share important information and documents with the suppliers and providers.

The results and information collected through these dialogue channels feed the process for continuous improvement of the Responsible Procurement of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group. The GBCAI is committed to responsible Procurement, based on fair and transparent relationships with its suppliers and providers. In this context, there is an internal mediator who may be involved in a voluntary mediation proceeding by a supplier/provider, irrespective of its size, or by an internal function of the GBCAI, in case of any problems in the relationship or with the service contracted out, whose task is to foster talks between the parties and the resolution of the disagreement. The "mediation" clause is systematically included in all contracts.

PAYMENT PRACTICES METRICS

G1-6
DP33

In order to adopt a responsible approach to the relationships with its Italian suppliers and providers, and specifically to payment management, the GBCAI monitors several indicators, including those listed below.

Average payment terms

	2025	2024
Total calendar days	24.22	24.44
O/w SMEs	23.19	20.31

The categories of suppliers/providers selected by the Group are “Total” and “SMEs” (including micro-enterprises). The consolidated average time to payment is calculated as the weighted average for the set of amounts, between the invoice payment date and the invoice issue date in calendar days.

In 2024 the arithmetic average was applied, while in 2025 the weighted average.

Share of invoices paid by the standard maturities

	Share of invoices paid by the Group standard maturities in amount (in%)		Share of invoices paid by the Group standard maturities in number (in %)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Total	97%	96%	96%	93%
O/w SMEs	98%	98%	97%	97%

The percentage of the invoices paid on time has been calculated as follows: total number of invoices - number of invoices paid late beyond 60 days of the invoice date/total number of invoices.

The share of the invoices paid on time has been calculated as follows: total amount of invoices - amount of invoices paid late beyond 60 days of the invoice date/total amount of invoices.

The reporting perimeter is limited to Italian suppliers and providers.

In 2024 the arithmetic average was applied, while in 2025 the weighted average.

To date there are no court proceedings associated with delay in payment of invoices.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE - INFORMATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 123-B/S PARAGRAPH 2, LETTER B) OF ITALIAN LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 58/98 (THE ITALIAN CONSOLIDATED LAW ON FINANCE)

INTERNAL CONTROLS SYSTEM

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has set its internal controls system in compliance with the model of the Controlling Company Crédit Agricole S.A. and with the Supervisory regulations (Bank of Italy Circular 285/2013).

The Group has an internal controls system in place aimed at managing risks and at ensuring constant adequacy of the control activities to its organizational structure, as well as at ensuring reliability, accuracy and promptness of reporting.

The Internal Controls System consists of the set of rules, functions, structures, resources, processes and procedures that have been designed to ensure, in compliance with sound and conservative management principles, the achievement of the following objectives:

- Verifying that the set corporate strategies and policies are properly implemented;
- Keeping risks within the limits set in the Risk Appetite Framework;
- Safeguarding the value of assets and protecting from losses;
- Effectiveness and efficiency of the corporate processes as implemented;
- Reliability and security of corporate information and IT procedures;
- Preventing the risk that the entities of the Group may be involved, also unintentionally, in unlawful activities (with specific regard to money/laundrying, usury and terrorism financing);
- Compliance of corporate operations with the applicable legislation and supervisory regulations, as well as with the internal policies, regulations and procedures.

The internal control system provides for the involvement of the Top Management, of the Collective Bodies, of the *Organismo di vigilanza* (Body in charge of offence prevention – AML, Terrorism Financing, etc. – provided for by the Italian Law), of the structures engaged in control functions, of all Staff members and of the Independent Auditors.

Risks are analyzed and monitored in accordance with Group rules and standards, which provide for verification of abidance by the regulatory terms, of the reliability of process and their exercise, security and compliance.

As pointed out in the paragraph on risk management, the internal controls system is based on both permanent control and periodic control mechanisms.

To further strengthen the internal controls system and in compliance with the regulations issued by the Bank of Italy, the Group rules on internal whistleblowing systems have been formalized and made available to the Group's employees to report events or behaviours that could violate the legislation governing the banking business, as well as any other irregular conduct they may become aware of. The whistleblowing system ensures that the identity of the reporting person remain confidential, thus ruling out the risk of retaliations, unfair or discriminatory behaviours.

Furthermore, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has specifically identified methods for coordination and cooperation between the roles and structures engaged in control functions and has implemented such methods in order to pursue an effectively integrated system of controls and to ensure adequate governance of all risks the Group is exposed to. In accordance with their respective responsibilities, the roles and structures engaged in control functions monitor the components of the Internal Controls System, as does the Group's Risk and Internal Control Committee, with the objective of strengthening inter-function coordination and cooperation mechanisms related to the internal controls system and to foster the integration of the risk management process.

In this regard, the roles and structures engaged in control functions implement appropriate coordination and cooperation mechanisms, crosswise the various phases in the risk management process:

- Use of a shared language that is consistent with the Controlling Company's methods;
- Implementation of detection and measurement approaches and tools;
- Definition of risk reporting models;
- Setting of coordination meetings to plan activities;
- Establishing exchange information flows;
- Agreeing on the identification of corrective actions.

The updating of the system of normative instruments is also constantly focused on and, in addition to the upgrading to the regulations already implemented, also entails a coverage extension through specific policies that are in force for the Group as a whole.

The structures and roles engaged in 2nd level and 3rd level controls report to the Board of Directors and to Crédit Agricole S.A. on:

- Activities carried out;
- Main risks detected;
- Identification and implementation of the mitigation mechanisms and the effects of their implementation.

The main elements of the internal controls system are described below, also setting forth the structuring of the controls on financial reporting (as regards the activities of the Manager in charge and the statutory audit of the accounts), corporate roles and structures engaged in control functions, as defined in the Supervisory Provisions on the system of controls (risk control, regulatory compliance, internal audit, anti-money-laundering and validation) and the offence prevention models.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE BODIES

In line with the features of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, in the traditional governance model of all the entities of the Group, the Board of Directors plays a key role in achieving an effective and efficient system for the management and control of risks

Specifically, the body engaged in strategic oversight functions has implemented organizational models and operating and control mechanisms that are adequate to and complying with the applicable regulations and with corporate strategies.

The Boards of Directors of the subsidiaries implement the risk policies providing for the management and the mitigation of risks as approved by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company; moreover, the Boards of Directors of the Group Banks determine the responsibilities of the corporate structures and functions, in order for the respective duties and tasks to be clearly assigned and for potential conflicts of interest to be prevented.

The Board of Auditors performs the functions assigned to it by the applicable legislation and regulations in force at the relevant time. Specifically, it supervises compliance with the law and with the Company's Articles of Association, abidance by the principles of proper management and the adequacy of the organizational, administrative and accounting structure adopted by the Company and its actual good operation. The Board of Auditors works in close coordination and interaction with the counterpart bodies of the subsidiaries. Furthermore, it supervises the financial reporting process, the statutory audit of annual accounts and on the independence of the audit firm tasked with the statutory audit of the accounts. It also verifies appropriate coordination of all the functions and structures involved in the internal controls system, including the independent audit firm tasked with the statutory audit of the accounts, promoting, where the case, appropriate corrective actions.

The Audit Committee for Internal Control, which is composed of Independent Directors, has the function to provide the Board of Directors with advice and proposals on the management of risks, of the accounting information system and on the internal controls system, in order to ensure an efficient and effective control system; it reports on a regular basis to the Board on these topics, expressing its opinions and assessments, and promptly triggering, where necessary, the appropriate corrective actions in case shortfalls or irregularities are detected.

In a specific document attached to the Annual Report and Financial Statements, both separate and consolidated, and to the condensed Half-year Financial Report, the Chief Executive Officer, together with the Manager in Charge, shall state that the administrative and accounting procedures used for financial reporting, both on a separate and consolidated basis, have been actually applied and are adequate for effective and reliable financial reporting.

CONTROL FUNCTIONS

The organization of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group includes three main structures that are engaged in control functions and are independent; within their scope of action and in accordance with their functions, these structures ensure constant control on all corporate operations and on the risks generated by such operations:

- The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department (which includes the Validation Unit) and the Compliance Department, which are responsible for second degree - second level controls;
- The Internal Audit Function, which is responsible for third-degree controls.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND PERMANENT CONTROLS

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Structure (Italian acronym RPC) of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, which is the Function governing Risk Management and Permanent Controls, is independent from any and all functions engaged in management and decision-making that entail risk-taking: this is ensured by its organizational placement, which provides for its reporting on a dotted line directly to the Board of Directors of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group and for its solid-line reporting to the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department (DRG *Direction des Risques et contrôles permanents Groupe*) of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A.

As regards control of structural and operational consistency, as reported before, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Structure carries out the management and control of risks for all the Companies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Structure ensures that the relevant risks are monitored and oversees the relevant controls, through specialist structures that operate within the Structure itself and are dedicated to the following scopes:

- Credit risks, including:
 - Concentration risks;
 - Counterparty risks;
 - Climate-related and environmental risks.
- Market and financial risks, including:
 - Interest rate risk of the Banking Book;
 - Liquidity risk;
 - Market risk of the Banking Book and Trading Book;
 - Foreign exchange risk.
- Operational risks, specifically including:
 - Insurance coverage risks;
 - Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Risk (Information System and Security of Information Systems);
 - Risks concerning the Business Continuity Plan (BCP);
 - Physical Security risks;
 - Risks associated with “Activities performed with support provided by third parties pursuant to EBA guidelines and DORA at the parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. also known as “PCI”.

The Validation Function activities have the objective of providing independent verification of:

- Tools;
- Technical organizational mechanisms;
- The system of the controls implemented for risk measurement, for the calculation of the minimum regulatory capital requirements, in order to verify their consistency over time with the regulatory provisions applicable for the use of advanced approaches.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Structure of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group contributes to the definition and implementation of risk management policies, including ICT risk, which is managed through the activities of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions. Specifically, within its scope of operation:

- It coordinates and leads the process for the definition of the Risk Appetite Framework and, once a year or more frequently where required by new scenarios and/or new needs, it proposes the Risk Capacity limits, the Risk Tolerance thresholds and the Risk Appetite (the risk appetite is set by the CFO Finance and Financial Reporting Governance);
- It coordinates also the annual definition of the Group Risk Strategy setting, in accordance with the requests made by the business structures, the system of operational limits, verifying afterwards its application and performance on a continuous basis;
- It gives its opinion on the main risk-taking instances, regarding all the types of risk falling in its scope of responsibility;
- Having regard to lending matters, besides giving prior opinions on the matters and positions in its scope of responsibility, it takes part in the design of lending policies, defining and updating also sector riskiness, as well as in the definition of the regulations on performing loans, watch-list loans and non-performing loans, the related decision-making powers and the NPE strategy. It promotes and carries out periodic reviews of the loan portfolio on specific scopes, such as economic sector and/or customer segments, also through dedicated reporting flows and the second-level regulatory audits of the Performing and Non-Performing Loan portfolio;
- Having regard to financial risks, it continuously monitors the risk exposure through monitoring indicators that are specific to each scope and against the limits and alert thresholds set by the Group Risk Committee (*Comité Risques Groupe* or CRG) of CA.SA.. Furthermore, it performs the second-level controls provided for by CA.SA internal normative instruments;
- It manages the procedures for credit risk measurement with special regard to rating systems, about which it shall ensure the double regard process through the validation of corporate ratings. It also ensures proper application of the Group rules on collective provisions, managing the related process and the IT procedure underlying it;
- It participates in defining the regulations and policies on ICT and Outsourcing risks;
- It defines the regulations and policies on operational risks.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Structure is responsible also for the Group risk reporting. These reports are prepared on a monthly or quarterly basis and are submitted on a quarterly basis to the Boards of Directors of the single Companies. The reporting produced by this Structure covers, among other things, the following:

- The quality of new production of loans in the different economic sectors and customer segments;
- The outcomes of the quarterly controls on Performing and Non-Performing loans chosen on a sample basis;
- The adequacy of the recovery and management processes, as well as of coverage of Non-Performing loans;
- Compliance with the limits laid down within the Risk Strategy and the RAF, in order to present the performance of the key risk indicators for more effective and prompter preparation of the action plans required to mitigate, prevent or avoid risk factors;
- The monitoring of ICT and outsourcing risks, with the related reporting to the Board of Directors and to the Parent Company, also with regular reports;
- The performance of operational risk.

Having regard to climate-related physical risks, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Structure carries out the following activities:

- On a quarterly basis, it reports the outcomes of the monitoring of multi-year action plans designed to reach compliance with the ECB's 13 expectations and the Bank of Italy's 12 expectations, to the relevant Corporate Committees. The outcomes of the monitoring of the ECB's expectations are measured with a specific indicator defined by the Parent Company, to which the progress in each action plan is also reported on a half-yearly basis;
- It prepares internal reports representing the exposures to climate-related risks – both physical and transition ones – and environmental risk, which are reported to the Board on a quarterly basis. The assessment covers both loans backed by collateral and unsecured ones, and risk levels are assigned using the place hazard mapping of the Italian territory;
- It updates the materiality assessment in order to identify material climate-related and environmental risks and their transmission to the prudential risk categories;
- Preparation of specific opinions on all the Group's operations and transactions concerning sustainability

matters and requiring an independent opinion to be given by the Risk Management Function.

INTERNAL AUDIT

In compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia (hereinafter “CAI”) is responsible for defining and monitoring the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control processes, mechanisms and framework, as well as for overseeing all business lines and internal units, including the Corporate Control Functions.

For this reason, Crédit Agricole Italia designs, keeps and regularly updates in writing adequate internal control policies, mechanisms and procedures. To this end, Crédit Agricole Italia set up and maintains its Internal Audit Function, i.e. the Corporate Function in charge of 3rd Level Control, which is separate from and independent of the other functions and activities of the Bank and of the Group, as it is appropriate and proportional given the nature, scale and complexity of its business operations, as well as the nature and range of the activities it engages in. Therefore, CAI has vested the Internal Audit Function with the responsibility for performing assurance and advisory activities to the benefit of the Board and of the Top Management, in an objective and unbiased manner, being independent of all structures engaged in operational functions of the bank and of its subsidiaries, with a risk-based approach.

In order to ensure adequate independence in exercising the Function, the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) of Crédit Agricole Italia reports on a solid line to the Bank’s Board of Directors, and the Board has the responsibility and power to appoint or remove the CAE from office.

The independence of the Internal Audit Function is guaranteed also by the role of the Chief Executive Officer, who ensures management oversight and actual availability of the operational levers and of the appropriate financial and human resources for the Function’s effective operation.

To this purpose, once a year the CAE gives the Board of Directors confirmation of the organizational independence of the Internal Audit Function; if the Board or the Top Management should not support the organizational independence of the Function, the CAE shall document the elements limiting independence and any safeguards adopted in order to return to full compliance with the principle of independence.

The Function’s activity falls within a wide external regulatory framework. In accordance with the applicable Italian legislation and regulations, the structure performs the internal audit activities provided for by the Bank of Italy Supervisory Provisions, Circular no. 285 Title IV, Chapter 3, as well as by other applicable legislation and regulations.

In accordance with the French applicable legislation and regulations, the structure is one of the components of the “periodic control” system required under the “l’arrêté du 3 novembre 2014”.

Within the applicable legislation and regulations set out above, the Function has adopted the “International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing” (the Global Internal Audit Standards or GIAS), which lay down the essential requirements to be met by the Internal Audit Function and its work.

The “*Inspection Générale Groupe*” (hereinafter IGL), i.e. the Internal Audit Function of the Parent Company of the French Group “Crédit Agricole S.A.”, is responsible for directing and coordinating the activities of the Internal Audit Function of the Italian Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia; to this end, the IGL defines the implementation guidelines for harmonised application by all the banks of the Group (without prejudice to full compliance with the local regulatory provisions) of the Audit model, methods and tools, by means of specific internal normative instruments in writing (e.g. NP and NOM), with which the Function complies.

The actions carried out by the Internal Audit Function of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are assurance actions pursuant to the professional standards, and cover the entire organization, including all the activities, assets and personnel that are in the Internal Audit scope, and aim at verifying:

- The completeness, adequacy, good operation and reliability of the governance framework and the control arrangements, which ensure the reliability of financial, accounting and management data, of the information system (ICT Audit) and of the operation of the audited scopes;
- Whether the policies and procedures in force remain adequate and compliant with the obligations under the applicable legislation and regulations, as well as with the risk and risk appetite strategy and the related level of exposure, specifically credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, intermediation risk, settlement risk, anti-money-laundering risk, terrorist financing risk and the various components of opera-

tional risk, including internal or external fraud risks, business continuity risk, legal risk, non-compliance risk and model risk;

- Compliance of the procedures with the applicable legislation and regulations and with the Board of Directors' decisions;
- Whether the procedures are implemented in a proper and effective manner (for example compliance of transactions, the risk level actually taken, etc.);
- The adequacy, quality and effectiveness of the controls performed and the items reported by the operational units (first line of defence) and by the Risk Management, Compliance and Anti money-laundering Functions (second line of defence);
- Proper implementation of the set corrective actions;
- The quality and effectiveness of the general functioning of the corporate organization.

The Audit perimeter includes all the organizational structures and processes of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, and is updated on a yearly basis in accordance with any changes in the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's perimeter. The audits fall within an Multi-year Audit Plan, which is designed through the following phases:

- The annual update of the mapping of auditable risks ("risk assessment"), whereby the business and corporate processes' inherent risk is assessed and the audit priorities and frequencies can be set in a multi-year plan that is approved by the Board of Directors and ensure a forward-looking view as it is risk-based. In any case, the multi-year plan is revised every year;
- Talks with the Corporate Officers, the Top Management and the independent audit firm;
- Coordination with the IGL in order to agree on the audit priorities;
- Identification of the necessary resources, in terms of number and skills, to cover the plan, including any additional effort for audits that are necessary and could not be foreseen.

The Multi-year Audit Plan, part of the wider "Internal Audit Function Activities Plan", sets out the control activities planned for the reference period, considering the risks associated with the various activities and corporate structures, including the audits that, in accordance with the applicable legislation, shall be conducted at least on a yearly and/or periodic basis, and specifically: Anti money-laundering, Business Continuity, Outsourcing Arrangements, ICT Audits, compliance of the remuneration practices with the approved policies, Frauds.

The Multi-year Audit Plan is shared with the IGL of Crédit Agricole S.A.; it is then presented to the Audit and Internal Control Committee, to the Board of Auditors and to the Risk and Internal Control Committee and then approved by the Board of Directors.

Audits not included in the Multi-year Audit Plan may be carried out, at the decision of Crédit Agricole Italia's CAE based on the assessment of the evolutions in risks, or at the request of the Top Management or Corporate Governance Bodies or Officers, as well as at the request of the Supervisory Authority or of the IGL.

To this end, the Internal Audit Function:

- Defines the Audit perimeter, in accordance with the Crédit Agricole Group's methodology, performs the mapping of auditable risks, whereby the audit priorities and frequencies can be set; the risk mapping is shared with the IGL and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval. The Audit perimeter covers all organizational structures and processes of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, specifically including the Permanent Control and Compliance Functions, as well as the performance of outsourced Critical or Important Functions. The Audit perimeter is updated every year consistently with any changes in the perimeter of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group;
- Prepares, implements and maintains an Audit Plan for reviewing and assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems and mechanisms and of CAI rules and arrangements. The audits fall within a Multi-year Audit Plan. The Audit Plan may be revised, if necessary, to respond to any contingencies;
- May conduct specific investigations in case any material internal or external frauds are suspected or it may perform audits not planned in advance in case of events that are not included in the risk mapping or in the Audit Plan;
- Issues recommendations based on the outcomes of the work done;
- Verifies whether its recommendations and all the recommendations issued by the Controlling Company Crédit Agricole S.A. and by the Supervisory Authorities are complied with in the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group perimeter;
- Ensures good coordination between its activities and those of the other Control Functions (i.e. second-level).

el such as “Risk Management and Permanent Controls”, “Compliance” and “Anti-Money Laundering”);

- Submits reports on Internal Audit matters. Special attention is given to the structuring of the reporting flows between the Control Functions;
- It holds regular meetings with the independent Audit Firm in charge of the Statutory Audit of the Accounts and the Manager in charge, especially as regards the design of the Audit Plan and to make its audit reports available;
- May, where appropriate, rely on the work performed by other providers of assurance/advisory services – internal or external – after assessing their skills and independence, as well as the methodological adequacy of the activities performed.

Through the internal audits, a professional and independent opinion is given to the Board of Directors, the Board of Auditors and the Heads of the audited units on the operation and the controls system of the audited entities. The Internal Audit Function also provides, upon specific request, support and assistance to other corporate structures (advisory activities), the nature and extent of which are agreed with the structures concerned and which aim at improving governance, risk management and organization control processes, with no decision-making responsibility lying with the Internal Audit Function.

The Function’s authority results from the fact that it reports directly to the Board of Directors, which ensures that it has unlimited access to the Board.

To this end, the Board authorizes the Internal Audit Function:

- To have full and unlimited access to all functions, data, records, information, physical properties and personnel as necessary to perform its duties; the requested information shall be provided in a truthful and complete manner and within a reasonable period of time;
- To allocate the resources at its own discretion, set the audit frequency, select the topics to be examined in depth and define the scope of the audit work, as well as to apply the communication techniques and methods deemed most appropriate to pursue the Function’s objectives;
- To obtain, where necessary, support from the Group’s personnel and internal or external specialist services to conduct its audit activities.

Moreover, in order to ensure that the Function is vested with sufficient authority to perform its duties, the Board of Directors:

- Discusses with the CAE and the Top Management on the authority, role, responsibility and scope of the Function, as well as of the assurance and/or advisory services to be provided by it;
- It makes sure that the CAE has unlimited access to and can communicate and interact directly with the Board of Directors, also without the presence of the Top Management;
- Discusses with the CAE and the Top Management on any other topics that should be included in the Italian Internal Audit Charter;
- Discusses with the CAE and the Top Management on the essential prerequisites set out in the Global Standards, in order to ensure actual and effective activity by the Internal Audit Function;
- Approves the Internal Audit Charter, including the Mandate;
- Revises the Internal Audit Charter with the CAE at least once a year in order to take into account any changes;
- Approves the risk-based Internal Audit Plan;
- Approves the Function’s human resources management and budget;
- Approves the Function’s expenses;
- Considers the impact of any insufficiency of resources both on the Mandate and on the Audit Plan;
- Works with the Top Management and the CAE to find solutions to any insufficiency of resources;
- Cooperates with the Top Management to determine the qualifications and skills that the organization requires the CAE to have (in accordance with the GIAS);
- Authorizes the appointment and removal from office of the CAE, who may never be removed from office without the prior approval of the Board of Directors, after obtaining a formal opinion from the Board of Auditors;
- Assesses the CAE’s performances;
- Receives reporting from the CAE on the status of the Internal Audit Function, including the Audit Plan monitoring;

- Makes sure that a quality assurance and improvement plan has been set and reviews the related results on a yearly basis;
- Makes the appropriate investigations with the Top Management and the CAE to assess whether the scope or the limitations to resources are inappropriate;
- Cooperates with the Top Management in order to provide the Function with sufficient resources to perform the Internal Audit Mandate and to implement the Audit Plan;
- Briefs the CAE at least once on the sufficiency of the Internal Audit Resources, in terms of both number and skills, to perform the Internal Audit Mandate and implement the Audit Plan;
- Ensures that the Internal Audit Function reports directly to the Board of Directors on an as-needed basis when any material risk is found of non-compliance by the Group with the obligations lying with it under the applicable legislation and regulations;
- Ensures that the material risk takers that participate in the Internal Audit Function do not participate in providing the services and in exercising the activities that they are responsible for monitoring;
- Ensures that the method to determine the remuneration of material risks takers who participate in the Internal Audit Function does not compromise nor risks to compromise their objectivity.

The Function is equipped with adequate information and support systems and has access to corporate data and to external data as necessary to perform its duties in an appropriate manner.

The Functions is staffed adequately in terms of personnel number and technical and professional skills, also by means of continuous training programmes; specifically the personnel keep their qualifications constantly updated and receive the necessary training. Moreover, the personnel shall not be involved in activities that the Functions audits; specifically, its personnel shall not engage in any operational tasks that fall into the scope of the activities that the Internal Audit Function is responsible for monitoring and controlling.

Therefore, the personnel of the Internal Audit Function of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group undertakes to comply with and implement six core principles of internal audit ethics: integrity, objectivity, confidentiality, competency, transparency and due professional care. The internal auditors have the obligation to inform their managers immediately of any potential or actual conflicts of interest that may prevent them from working in an unbiased manner.

The internal auditors seconded from other Units of the Ligne Métier Audit Inspection (LMAI) of the IGL, or who participate in audits performed in cooperation with other Functions within the LMAI shall comply with and implement the same principles of ethics, with special regard to confidentiality rules.

Specifically the CAE:

- Meets adequate fit requirements;
- Is in a position that is appropriate in terms of solid-line and dotted line reporting and reporting directly to the board of Directors;
- Has no direct responsibility for operational areas subject to control nor report on a solid line to the heads of those areas;
- Reports directly to the Corporate Governance Bodies and answers to those Bodies on the performance of his or her duties; specifically, the Chief Audit Executive has direct access to the Board of Auditors and communicate with it without any restriction or intermediation;
- Ensures that the internal auditors comply with the Global Standards, including the Ethical and Professional core principles: integrity, objectivity, competence, due professional care and confidentiality;
- Informs the board of Directors also of:
 - Any situation that may theoretically impair his or her independence of mind and any reasons why, in his or her opinion, such situations do not actually impair his or her independence of mind;
 - Any interference that the internal auditors may experience regarding the scope, the services or communication of the Internal Audit work and related results;
- The CAE develops and supports a quality assurance and continuous improvement programme (QAIP) covering the whole perimeter of Internal Audit activities. The continuous improvement programme is developed in order to assess compliance of the Internal Audit activity with the International Standards and compliance by the internal auditors with the set rules and provisions. Furthermore, the programme has the purpose of assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Internal Audit activity.

The CAE of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is entitled to contract, independently and with no limitation, the Governance Bodies of the companies of the Group to report material information and also sits on the Risk and Internal Control Committee.

The CAE also submits the Audit Plan to the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia, to the Internal Control Audit Committee (CACI) of Crédit Agricole Italia, to the Board of Auditors, to the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole Italia, to the General Managers and to the Governance Bodies of the subsidiary companies.

The CAE reports to the competent Bodies on the main outcomes of the performed activities, on the progress in the Audit Plan implementation and in the implementation of the requested corrective actions (recommendations) as well as on the evolution of the available resources.

Having specific regard to the Board of Auditors, the Internal Audit Function establishes the necessary cooperation in order to ensure full and timely transmission of the relevant information on the outcomes of the Audits performed and to ensure continuous updating on oversight of the internal controls system.

Should any exceptionally severe situations be found during any audit – where exceptionally severe means situations that could compromise the internal organizational structure and business continuity – they shall be reported immediately to the Board of Auditors.

In order to facilitate the direction and coordination activity performed by the *Inspection Générale Groupe* – IGL of the parent Company of the French Group “Crédit Agricole S.A.”, as well as to ensure compliance with the implementation guidelines – for harmonised implementation by all the banks of the Group of the Internal Audit model, methods and tools, the CAE may perform extraordinary audits, i.e. not provided for in the Multi-year Audit Plan also at the IGL’s request. Furthermore, the CAE ensures periodic information reporting flows to the IGL.

COMPLIANCE

The Compliance Department is part of the internal controls system as a second-level function and is responsible for preventing the risk of judicial penalties or fines, of significant financial losses or reputational damage caused by any violation of the applicable legislation.

The Group Compliance Function reports on a solid line to the *Direction de la Conformité* of Crédit Agricole SA and on a dotted line to the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia.

The Function has the mission of controlling and managing noncompliance risks, by continuously identifying the legislation and regulations that apply to the Group, as well as by measuring and assessing their impact on the corporate processes and procedures and by defining the relevant prevention and control policies in the perimeter it is responsible for. Specifically, its objective is to ensure centrality of customers’ interests, the prevention of offences pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree 231/01, the prevention of risks associated with money-laundering and terrorism financing, the prevention of risks regarding market abuse, the protection of personal data pursuant to the applicable legislation, the prevention and mitigation of corruption and fraud risks, the protection of the Group’s Companies, employees and top officers against risks of penalties, financial losses and reputational damage, also through advisory services and assistance, risk control and compliance with internal regulations and external legislation on ICT (ICT compliance) pursuant to Bank of Italy Circular no. 285 of 17 December 2013, as well as with any applicable legislation for which specialist control is not already in place.

On a yearly basis, the Compliance Function submits its assessment of the exposure to non-compliance risk to the Boards of Directors of the Group Companies and provides them with reporting on the activities performed, specifically concerning the verifications made and the related outcome, as well as the measures implemented and/or planned to remedy any shortcomings, along with the annual compliance plan.

Furthermore, the Compliance Function provides the Top Management with support and advice in order to prevent conducts that could lead to penalties, generate losses or cause significant damage to the company’s reputation. In this scope, compliance activities also contribute to increase the Company’s value to the benefit of all stakeholders.

MANAGER IN CHARGE

Pursuant to aforementioned Article 154-*bis*, paragraph 5, in a specific document attached to the Annual Report and Financial Statements, to the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements and to the Half-yearly Condensed Financial Report, jointly with the Chief Executive Officer, the Manager in Charge shall state:

- The adequacy and actual application of the administrative and accounting procedures;
- The consistency of the corporate and accounting documents with the records in the corporate books and with the accounts;
- That the above Reports and Financial Statements are fit to provide a true and correct representation of the financial and cash flow position, as well as of the performance of the Bank and of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group;
- The Manager in charge shall also state that the Management Report includes a reliable analysis of the performance and profit (loss) from operations, as well as of the situation of the Bank and of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, and the description of the main risks and uncertainties to which they are exposed.

In order to transpose Directive 2022/2464/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive or CSRD) in the Italian law in accordance with the delegation principles and criteria set out in Article 13 of Italian Law no. 15 of 21 February 2024, the Italian Government approved Italian Legislative Decree no. 215 of 6 September 2024, which was then published on the Official Journal of the Republic of Italy on 10 September 2024. The Decree lays down the rules governing Consolidated Sustainability Reporting and assurance obligations, making some necessary amendments to ensure consistency with the Italian Consolidated Law on Finance, specifically to Article 154-*bis* in order to supplement the duties of the Management and Governance Officers and the Manager in charge of the preparation of corporate accounting documents with the additional duty of certifying that the Consolidated Sustainability Report included in the Management Report is compliant with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (“ESRS”), under Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 supplementing Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 and with the specifications adopted on the European Taxonomy under Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Decree provides for this task to be performed by the Manager in charge of the preparation of corporate accounting documents, without prejudice to the option to assign the task to another manager, after mandatorily obtaining the opinion of the Control Body. Having regard to the Decree, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia confirmed the assignment of the task to the Manager in charge of the preparation of corporate accounting documents.

Therefore, pursuant to the aforementioned Article 154-*bis* and specifically to its new paragraph 5-*ter*, the Manager in charge shall certify, together with the Chief Executive Officer, in a specific report, that the Consolidated Sustainability Report included in the Management Report has been prepared:

- In compliance with the reporting standards applied pursuant to Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 26 June 2013;
- In compliance with the specifications adopted under Article 8(4) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 18 June 2020.

FINANCIAL REPORTING AND CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING PROCESS - EXISTING RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

Financial reporting

The Internal Control System on corporate reporting is the process that, involving several corporate structures, gives reasonable assurance on the reliability of financial reporting, the reliability of accounting documents and of compliance with the applicable legislation. There is close and clear correlation with the risk management process, which is the process for the identification and analysis of the factors that could prejudice the achievement of the set corporate objectives, in order to determine how these risks can be managed. A fit and effective risk management system can indeed mitigate any negative effects on corporate objectives, including reliability, accuracy, trustworthiness and promptness of accounting and financial reporting. Setting up and maintaining in place an adequate system for control on financial reporting and periodically assessing its effectiveness by the Bank require prior identification of a benchmark model for comparison purposes. The benchmark model must be generally accepted, strict and complete and, as such, able to guide proper implementation and correct assessment of the control system.

It has been decided to use the “COSO Report” principles and guidelines, a widely used, also internationally, benchmark model for the assessment of internal control systems, limited to the part on financial reporting. Based on the aforementioned model, the control system is set up through the stages of: comparison between the as-is situation and the adopted benchmark model; identification of any shortcomings or needs for improvement; implementation of corrective actions and assessment of the internal control system in order to provide supporting grounds to the statements made by the Manager in charge. The fact that an adequate system of administrative and accounting procedures is in place and properly operating over time is verified in accordance with specific methods set out in an internal methodological framework. The analysis scope takes into account also the components of the structure of the corporate internal controls that are relevant for financial reporting; these controls operate crosswise the single line corporate processes.

Consolidated Sustainability Report

The internal control system on sustainability reporting is based, with the appropriate adjustments, on the general principles previously described and already adopted for financial reporting.

The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) has materially innovated many aspects of the legislation and regulations on non-financial reporting previously in force, extending contents, strengthening the assurance level and increasing the harmonization of the rules along the directions set out below:

- a) Extension of the scope of reporting obligation under the CSRD with a consequent higher number of the corporates concerned;
- b) The strengthening of reporting obligations, providing for disclosure duties featuring higher granularity and clearer definition of the double materiality principle;
- c) The mandatory inclusion of the Consolidated Sustainability Report into the Management Report;
- d) The establishment of mandatory European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) to ensure higher harmonization and comparability of non-financial statements;
- e) The establishment at the EU level of the requirement for independent assurance of the Consolidated Sustainability Report (independent auditor).

Italian Legislative Decree no. 125 of 6 September 2024 transposing the CSRD in the Italian Law:

- a) Lays down the substantive rules applying to Consolidated Sustainability Reporting and assurance obligations;
- b) Has made some necessary amendments in order to ensure consistency with the Italian Consolidated Law on Finance, including:
 - 1. The amendment to Article 154-bis, in order to supplement the duties of the Management and Governance Officers and the Manager in charge of the preparation of corporate accounting documents with the additional duty of certifying that the Consolidated Sustainability Report included in the Management Report is compliant with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS);
 - 2. Reasserts the role and responsibility of the Corporate Governance Bodies and Officers as regards proper compliance with the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting obligations laid down by the Legislative Decree (Article 10 paragraph 1).

The Internal Control System on Sustainability Reporting aimed at ensuring the qualitative features of the presented information and data also involves several corporate functions:

- a) the Board of Directors, which oversees the processes for the reporting of the material topics for the Group's companies and approved the Consolidated Sustainability Report;
- b) the Board of Auditors, which monitors the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting process;
- c) The Audit Committee for Internal Control, which examines the outcome of the controls and analyses carried out for effective oversight of the quality of the information and data contained in the Consolidated Sustainability Report;
- d) The Sustainable Development Board Committee, which gives opinions and supports the Board of Directors in making strategic decisions concerning the preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Report;
- e) The ESG and Sustainability Managerial Committee, which provides the Board of Directors with support validating the process phases;
- f) The Manager in charge, who is tasked with certifying compliance of the Consolidated Sustainability Report with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS);
- g) The Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Function, which, through its ESG and Sustainability structure, performs a series of coordination activities on ESG matters, including those regarding ESG disclosure and the preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Report to be included in the Management Report. The Functions performs its activities consistently with the guidelines given by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole SA..

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS IN PLACE REGARDING THE FINANCIAL REPORTING AND CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING PROCESS

A) Steps in the risk management and internal control systems in place regarding the financial reporting and Consolidated Sustainability Reporting process.

FINANCIAL REPORTING

Identification and assessment of risks on financial reporting

First of all, risk identification is carried out by selecting the relevant entities (companies) within the Group and, afterwards, by analyzing the risks affecting the corporate processes that are the source of financial reporting. This entails the definition of quantitative criteria in accordance with the income and financial contribution given by the single entities in the accounts and the definition of selection rules with minimum thresholds of relevance. Qualitative elements may also be taken into account.

Once having determined the relevant entities, significant processes are identified and defined as such if they are associated with material data and information, i.e. accounting items that have a less than remote possibility to contain errors with potential material impact on financial reporting. Within every significant process, the most relevant “assertions” are then identified, again in accordance with assessment based on risk analysis. Assertions are claims regarding the requirements that each financial statement must meet in order to achieve the objective of true and correct representation. Assertions are existence and occurrence, valuation and classification, completeness, rights and obligations.

Risks are assessed both for the company as a whole and for each specific process. In the former case, the assessment aims at verifying actual existence of a corporate setting that is in general fit to mitigate risks of errors and improper conducts as relevant for financial reporting. In terms of process, the risks associated with financial reporting (operational errors, underestimate or overestimate of items, less than accurate reporting, etc.) are analyzed at the level of the activities making up processes. Risks and the pertinent controls, associated with the critical process of the Manager in charge, are assessed with a risk-based approach, which mandatorily requires prior accurate mapping of all corporate processes. The potential risk index gives a summary evaluation of the single risk event, the occurrence of which could cause direct/indirect damage in terms of income-cash flows, in financial terms, in terms of penalties or of the Group’s image. The risk is detected within the process and is irrespective of the existing controls (inherent or potential risk). The risk index is assessed based on the severity of the potential damage.

Identification and assessment of controls based on the identified risks on financial reporting

First, the company-wide controls that somehow regard relevant data/information and relevant assertions are focused on; such controls are identified and assessed both through monitoring their effects on processes and at a general level. Company-wide controls can prevent or detect any significant errors, even though they do not operate on the single processes. Having adopted a risk-based approach, the identification of critical processes and, within them, of the accounting risks at process level, guides the analysis activities and entails the subsequent identification and assessment of the relevant controls, which can mitigate inherent risk and ensure that residual risk stays within acceptability thresholds.

The implemented assessment of the control system is based on various elements: time frame and frequency, adequacy, operational compliance. The overall analysis of the controls on each risk is defined as the synthesis of the process to assess the adequacy and compliance grade of such controls. These analyses summarize subjective considerations on the effectiveness and efficiency of the controls on each single risk. The overall assessment of risk management can be broken down into assessment of existence, adequacy and proper operation/effectiveness. The risk assessment process ends with the measurement of residual risk, as the value resulting from the application of the overall assessment of controls to inherent riskiness. Reporting flows with the information on the activities carried out are sent every six months to the Audit Committee for Internal Control as reports prepared by the Manager in charge giving supporting grounds for the statements/claims on accounting documents. These reports include: the results of the identification of the critical scope

of analysis, the identification of accounting risks with the related final measurement scores, focus points on any detected shortcomings and needs for improvement and the related mitigation procedures, along with a summary on the adequacy and proper operation of the controls at a company-wide level.

CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Identification and assessment of ESG risks on sustainability reporting

The preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Report falls within a context where the activity to identify, measure, manage and monitor the environmental, social and governance risks is becoming more and more important as it poses challenges to the safety and soundness of institutions. Institutions are expected to integrate ESG risks into their regular risk management framework by considering their role as potential drivers of all traditional categories of financial risks. Indeed, ESG risks can directly affect credit, market, operational, reputational, liquidity, business model, and concentration risks. In terms of methodology, the approach to risk identification and assessment is “risk-based”, as is the approach to financial reporting, in accordance with a series of specific logical steps to be followed.

The Consolidated Sustainability Reporting process is part of the financial reporting process and the owner is the Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Function through its ESG and Sustainability structure, interacting with the various structures of the Bank and of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group, as well as with the Parent Company CA.sa..

The main steps in the sustainability reporting process from beginning to end are:

- a) The definition of the perimeter of the companies included in the report, which shall be the same one covered by the consolidated financial statements of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group. Having regard to quantitative information stated in the Report concerning minor entities, some disclosures have been prepared using reasonable assumptions and estimates in compliance with the CSRD, which permits their use;
- b) The value chain assessment. The Consolidated Sustainability Report gives the information on the material impacts, risks and opportunities connected with the Crédit Agricole Italia Group, through its direct and indirect business relationships in the upstream and/or downstream value chain;
- c) The double materiality assessment (DMA). The DMA, which includes also the preliminary benchmark and context assessments, besides stakeholder engagement, is central in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting process, as it is used to determine the topics that are to be considered material and, as such, to be reported, associated with the impact of the Group's operations on people and on the external environment (impact materiality) and with the influence that sustainability matters could reasonably be expected to have on the undertaking's development, financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital (financial materiality). The Group is required to identify the information to be reported based on the DMA rating the impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) for each sustainability topic. Having regard to this specific activity, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia approved a specific policy comprising the steps listed below:
 1. Assessment of the sustainability matters under the ESRS and the definition of the IRO list;
 2. Rating of the IROs by the relevant Functions based on criteria regarding the event scale, scope, likelihood and remediability (impacts) and likelihood, scale and scope (risks and opportunities);
 3. Identification of the material IROs and the consequent associated topics to be stated in the Consolidated Sustainability Report. If the rating based on the assessment activity is above a given score, the IROs shall be classified as material.
- d) Formalization of the process to prepare the actual sustainability report. Once having identified the perimeter, assessed the value chain, identified the material IROs, designed the related associated policies identifying strategies, positioning and ambitions associated with ESG topics, the qualitative and quantitative information to be disclosed in the report (datapoints) based on the requirements laid down by the Standards.

For more exhaustive information, please see chapter ESRS 2 of the Consolidated Sustainability Report.

Identification and assessment of controls on sustainability reporting

The Functions involved in the process outlined above shall justify and ensure the traceability of the data and information with which they contribute to the Consolidated Sustainability Report preparation, as well as of the considerations and objective elements used for the DMA exercise. They are also required to preserve the documents or to ensure the recoverability of evidence or elements enabling to replicated the assessment and to substantiate the DMA outcome. Having regard to these processes, specific first- and second-level controls have been defined in order to ensure the robustness and traceability of the datapoints. To that end, specific internal normative instruments have been adopted defining roles and responsibilities. The main steps in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting preparation are identified in compliance with the applicable standards and assessment activities are designed to mitigate risk levels. These assessment summarize subjective considerations. Reporting flows with the information on the activities carried out are sent to the Audit Committee for Internal Control as reports prepared by the Manager in charge giving supporting grounds for the statements/claims made.

B) Roles and functions involved in the financial and sustainability reporting process

The Manager in charge oversees the financial and sustainability reporting preparation process. In order to perform his mission, the Manager in Charge has the power to set the organizational directions for an adequate structure within his Function; he has the means and tools to perform his activity; he can cooperate with other organizational units. Many corporate functions contribute to feeding P&L-financial and sustainability information and datapoints. Therefore, the Manager in Charge has established a systematic and fruitful relationship with such roles and structures. The roles and structures engaged in control functions provide the Manager in Charge with any elements and information that could contribute to the assessment and governance of any problems, such as anomalies falling under the scope of action of the Manager in Charge. Having regard to the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, very important are the contribution given and the activity performed by the Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Function, which, through its ESG and Sustainability structure, performs a central coordination task in the various above-described steps in the process to define the reporting to be included in the Management Report. The Organization and Functioning structure cooperates with the Manager in Charge as regards the documentation on the processes and its updating over time. Every six months, the Manager in Charge prepares a report, submits it to the Audit Committee for Internal Control and sends it to the corporate control functions for their information. The report is the information flow whereby the Manager in Charge reports on the activities performed and on the relevant findings. The Board of Directors is responsible for supervising and ensuring that the Manager in Charge is vested with adequate powers and has adequate means to perform the tasks assigned to him. The Manager in Charge shall promptly inform the Board of Auditors of any problems that may arise. Thanks to the implemented model, sufficient assurance can be given of proper accounting, financial and sustainability reporting. However, despite properly set and operating internal control systems, the occurrence of any malfunctioning or anomalies able to impact on the accounting, financial and sustainability reporting cannot be ruled out.

STATUTORY AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS

The statutory audit of the accounts of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is assigned to an independent audit firm that carries out the activities provided for by Article 14, paragraph 1 of Italian Legislative Decree No. 39 of 27 January 2010.

In specific reports, the independent Audit Firm expresses its opinion on the separate and consolidated financial statements, as well as on the half-year financial report.

The statutory audit of the accounts has been assigned to the firm PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. for the 2021-2029 period.

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. has been assigned also limited review engagements on the Consolidated Sustainability Report. Pursuant to Article 18 paragraph 1 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 125 of 6 September 2024, the engagement already assigned by the Bank to PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. for the certification of compliance of the Non-Financial Statement (NFS) shall remain in full force and effect until 2029.

*ACTING
EVERY DAY
FOR
TOMORROW*



CONSOLIDATED **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Assets	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
10. Cash and cash equivalents	4,377,990	5,296,488
20. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	228,556	292,708
a) financial assets held for trading;	77,559	134,710
c) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	150,997	157,998
30. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,090,117	3,740,466
40. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	79,134,571	75,854,167
a) due from banks	5,645,242	4,495,310
b) Loans to customers	73,489,329	71,358,857
50. Hedging derivatives	891,363	754,030
60. Fair value change of financial assets in macro-hedge portfolios (+/-)	-619,995	-164,801
70. Equity investments	28,036	28,130
90. Property, Plant and Equipment	1,026,755	1,088,171
100. Intangible assets	1,576,126	1,579,534
- of which goodwill	1,315,925	1,315,925
110. Tax assets	1,615,501	1,543,052
a) current	510,383	453,609
b) deferred	1,105,118	1,089,443
120. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	1,475	1,478
130. Other assets	2,097,713	2,445,522
Total assets	93,448,208	92,458,945

Liabilities and Equity	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
10. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	81,001,578	80,012,195
a) Due to banks	1,574,258	1,971,856
b) Due to Customers	63,373,745	61,782,016
c) Debt securities issued	16,053,575	16,258,323
20. Financial liabilities held for trading	80,408	136,796
40. Hedging derivatives	1,741,029	1,672,836
50. Fair value change of financial liabilities in macro-hedge portfolios (+/-)	-711,329	-504,834
60. Tax liabilities	381,062	295,866
a) current	335,076	251,022
b) deferred	45,986	44,844
80. Other liabilities	1,748,373	1,943,794
90. Employee severance benefits	81,867	86,558
100. Provisions for risks and charges	537,229	495,687
a) commitments and guarantees given	104,027	93,123
b) post-employment and similar obligations	25,632	28,932
c) other provisions for risks and charges	407,570	373,632
120. Valuation reserves	-43,771	-64,720
140. Equity instruments	740,000	740,000
150. Reserves	2,467,635	2,211,510
160. Share premium reserve	3,495,378	3,495,378
170. Capital	1,102,071	1,102,071
180. Treasury shares (+/-)	-8	-6
190. Minority interests (+/-)	29,689	27,530
200. Profit (Loss) for the period	796,997	808,284
Total liabilities and equity	93,448,208	92,458,945

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
10. Interest and similar income	2,716,003	3,540,201
Of which: interest income calculated with the effective interest method	2,708,963	3,533,526
20. Interest and similar expenses	(1,020,903)	(1,762,638)
30. Net interest income	1,695,100	1,777,563
40. Fee and commission income	1,378,084	1,310,937
50. Fee and commission expense	(50,268)	(49,499)
60. Net fee and commission income	1,327,816	1,261,438
70. Dividend and similar income	12,608	13,193
80. Net profit (loss) on trading activities	20,072	17,022
90. Net profit (loss) on hedging activities	(8,289)	(12,068)
100. Gain (loss) on disposal or repurchase of:	52,037	51,942
a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	27,480	31,308
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	29,059	21,362
c) financial liabilities	(4,502)	(728)
110. Net gains (loss) on other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	(3,664)	(1,781)
a) financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value	-	-
b) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	(3,664)	(1,781)
120. Net banking income	3,095,680	3,107,309
130. Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk on:	(230,613)	(238,455)
a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	(227,688)	(235,515)
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,925)	(2,940)
140. Gains/Losses on contract modifications without derecognition	(2,001)	(1,238)
150. Net financial income (loss)	2,863,066	2,867,616
160. Net premium income	-	-
170. Other net insurance income/expenses	-	-
180. Net financial and insurance income (loss)	2,863,066	2,867,616
190. Administrative expenses:	(1,856,283)	(1,875,643)
a) personnel expenses	(1,104,237)	(1,029,312)
b) other administrative expenses	(752,046)	(846,331)
200. Net provisions for risks and charges	(54,076)	(14,897)
a) commitments and guarantees given	(10,904)	(12,695)
b) other net provisions	(43,172)	(2,202)
210. Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment	(103,755)	(121,102)
220. Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets	(102,875)	(98,316)
230. Other operating costs/income	398,588	423,054
240. Operating costs	(1,718,401)	(1,686,904)
250. Gains (losses) on equity investments	418	2,873
260. Net gains (losses) from property, plant and equipment and intangible assets measured at fair value	(1,136)	(345)
270. Adjustments on goodwill	-	-
280. Gains (losses) on disposals of investments	3,934	2,074
290. Profit (Loss) before tax from continuing operations	1,147,881	1,185,314
300. Taxes on income from continuing operations	(348,728)	(375,037)
310. Profit (Loss) after tax from continuing operations	799,153	810,277
320. Profit (Loss) after tax from discontinued operations	-	-
330. Profit (Loss) for the period	799,153	810,277
340. Profit (loss) for the period attributable to minority interests	(2,156)	(1,993)
350. Profit (Loss) for the period attributable to the Parent Company	796,997	808,284

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
10. Profit (Loss) for the period	799,153	810,277
Other comprehensive income after tax not reclassified to profit or loss		
20. Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,201	313
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (changes in own credit rating)	-	-
40. Hedging of equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
50. Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
60. Intangible assets	-	-
70. Defined-benefit plans	1,066	191
80. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-
90. Share of valuation reserves on equity investments measured using the equity method	4	(6)
100. Financial revenues or costs relating to insurance contracts issued	-	-
Other comprehensive income after tax reclassified to profit or loss		
110. Hedges of investments in foreign operations	-	-
120. Foreign exchange differences	-	-
130. Cash flow hedges	-	-
140. Hedging instruments (non-designated elements)	-	-
150. Financial assets (other than equity securities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,679	(5,714)
160. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-
170. Share of valuation reserves on equity investments measured using the equity method:	-	-
180. Financial revenues or costs relating to insurance contracts issued	-	-
190. Financial revenues or costs relating to reinsurance cessions	-	-
200. Total other comprehensive income after taxes	20,950	(5,216)
210. Comprehensive income (Item 10+170)	820,103	805,061
220. Consolidated comprehensive income attributable to Minority Interests	2,157	1,993
230. Consolidated comprehensive income attributable to the Parent Company	817,946	803,068

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Capital: ordinary shares	Share premium reserve	Reserves:		Valuation reserves	Equity instruments	Treasury shares	Profit (Loss) for the period	Equity
			retained earnings reserves	other					
EQUITY GROUP SHARE AS AT 31 DEC. 2024	1,102,071	3,495,378	2,225,146	-13,636	-64,720	740,000	-6	808,284	8,292,517
MINORITY INTEREST AS AT 31 DEC. 2024	20,516	3,408	-1,303	2,939	-23	-	-	1,993	27,530
CHANGE TO OPENING BALANCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUITY GROUP SHARE AS AT 1 JAN. 2025	1,102,071	3,495,378	2,225,146	-13,636	-64,720	740,000	-6	808,284	8,292,517
MINORITY INTERESTS AS AT 1 JAN. 2025	20,516	3,408	-1,303	2,939	-23	-	-	1,993	27,530
ALLOCATION OF THE PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PREVIOUS FY									
Reserves	-	-	377,419	-	-	-	-	-377,419	-
Dividends and other allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-432,858	-432,858
CHANGES FOR THE PERIOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in reserves	-	-	-63,963	-	-	-	-	-	-63,963
Transactions on equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of new shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-	-2
Change in equity instruments	-	-	-55,838	-	-	-	-	-	-55,838
Charity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares and rights on shares of the Parent Company assigned to employees and directors	-	-	-	506	-	-	-	-	506
Changes in equity interests	-	-	-4	-	-	-	-	-	-4
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	20,950	-	-	799,153	820,103
EQUITY GROUP SHARE AS AT 31 DEC. 2025	1,102,071	3,495,378	2,480,765	-13,130	-43,771	740,000	-8	796,997	8,558,302
MINORITY INTERESTS AS AT 31 DEC. 2025	20,516	3,408	692	2,939	-22	-	-	2,156	29,689

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Capital: ordinary shares	Share premium reserve	Reserves:		Valuation reserves	Equity instruments	Treasury shares	Profit (Loss) for the period	Equity
			retained earnings reserves	other					
EQUITY GROUP SHARE AS AT 31 DEC. 2023	1,102,071	3,495,378	1,957,599	-13,994	-59,504	815,000	-6	708,185	8,004,729
MINORITY INTERESTS AS AT 31 DEC. 2023	20,469	2,901	-3,061	2,939	-23	-	-	1,742	24,967
CHANGE TO OPENING BALANCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUITY GROUP SHARE AS AT 1 JAN. 2024	1,102,071	3,495,378	1,957,599	-13,994	-59,504	815,000	-6	708,185	8,004,729
MINORITY INTERESTS AS AT 1 JANUARY 2024	20,469	2,901	-3,061	2,939	-23	-	-	1,742	24,967
ALLOCATION OF THE PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PREVIOUS FY									
Reserves	-	-	347,911	-	-	-	-	-347,911	-
Dividends and other allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-362,016	-362,016
CHANGES FOR THE PERIOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in reserves	-	-	-295	-	-	-	-	-	-295
Transactions on equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of new shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in equity instruments	-	-	-78,342	-	-	-75,000	-	-	-153,342
Charity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares and rights on shares of the Parent Company assigned to employees and directors	-	-	-	358	-	-	-	-	358
Changes in equity interests	47	507	31	-	-	-	-	-	585
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-5,216	-	-	810,277	805,061
EQUITY GROUP SHARE AS AT 31 DEC. 2024	1,102,071	3,495,378	2,225,146	-13,636	-64,720	740,000	-6	808,284	8,292,517
MINORITY INTERESTS AS AT 31 DEC. 2024	20,516	3,408	-1,303	2,939	-23	-	-	1,993	27,530

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
A. OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
1. Cash flows from operations	2,194,822	2,077,645
Profit (Loss) for the year (+/-)	796,997	808,284
- Gains/losses on financial assets held for trading and on financial assets/ liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss(-/+)	2,537	780
- Gains/losses on hedging activities (-/+)	7,267	-8,317
- Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk (+/-)	223,775	236,745
- Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (+/-)	206,630	219,418
- Net provisioning for risks and charges and other costs/revenues (+/-)	54,076	14,897
- taxes, levies and tax credits not settled (+)	348,728	375,037
- net adjustments to/recoveries on discontinued operations net of tax effect (-/+)	-	-
- Other adjustments (+/-)	554,812	430,801
2. Cash flow generated/absorbed by financial assets	-2,721,646	-3,785,788
- Financial assets held for trading	58,278	64,782
- Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-
- Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	3,337	-6,753
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	606,839	163,139
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-3,516,431	-4,283,476
- Other assets	126,331	276,520
3. Cash flow generated/absorbed by financial liabilities	185,302	-2,780,091
- Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	1,138,088	-2,055,661
- Financial liabilities held for trading	-56,388	-61,445
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-
- Other liabilities	-896,398	-662,985
Net cash flow generated/absorbed by operating activities	-341,522	-4,488,234
B. INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
1. Cash flow generated by:	34,546	34,500
- sales of equity investments	450	600
- dividend income on equity investments	12,675	13,193
- sales of property, plant and equipment	21,421	20,707
- sales of intangible assets	-	-
- sales of subsidiaries and business units	-	-
2. Cash flow absorbed by:	-122,843	-118,655
- purchases of equity investments	-	-
- purchases of property, plant and equipment	-23,856	-24,111
- purchases of intangible assets	-98,987	-94,544
- acquisitions of subsidiaries and business units	-	-
Net cash flow generated/absorbed by investing activities	-88,297	-84,155
C. FUNDING ACTIVITIES		
- issues/purchases of treasury shares	-2	-
- issues/purchases of equity instruments	-55,819	-153,342
- distribution of dividends and other	-432,858	-362,016
- sale/purchase of ownership interests without loss or acquisition of control over the investee	-	585
Net cash flows generated/absorbed by funding activities	-488,679	-514,773
NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	-918,498	-5,087,162

RECONCILIATION

Financial Statement items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Opening cash and cash equivalents	5,296,488	10,383,650
Total net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents for the year	-918,498	-5,087,162
Closing cash and cash equivalents	4,377,990	5,296,488

Key:

(+)-generated
(-)-absorbed

In accordance with the amendment to IAS 7, endorsed by Regulation no. 1990 of 6 November 2017, adopted for the first time in the reporting period starting on 1 January 2017, the information required under paragraph 44 B to measure changes in liabilities resulting from financing activities, irrespective of whether the changes result from cash flows or changes other than in cash equivalents.

	31 Dec. 2024	Changes from cash flows generated by financing activities	Changes from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses	Fair value changes	Other changes	31 Dec. 2025
Liabilities arising from financing activities (items 10, 20 and 30 of Liabilities)	80,148,991	1,189,561		-256,566	-	81,081,986

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PART A – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A.1 GENERAL PART

Section 1 – Statement of compliance with IAS/IFRS

The Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group (hereinafter referred to also as the “Group”) have been prepared in compliance with Italian Legislative Decree no. 38 of 28 February 2005, in accordance with the International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS/IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the related interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) endorsed by the European Commission, as provided for by Regulation (EC) no. 1606 of 19 July 2002.

Therefore, the IAS/IFRS in force as at 31 December 2025 (including the interpretations documents called SIC and IFRIC) have been applied, as endorsed by the European Commission.

The financial statements and the content of the Note to the financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Circular no. 262 “Banks” financial statements: layouts and preparation” of 22 December 2005, issued by the Bank of Italy in the exercise of its powers under Article 9 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 38/2005 and based on the subsequent updates, with the latest one being the 18th update of 17 November 2022.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ENDORSED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ENTERED INTO FORCE IN 2025

In compliance with IAS 8, the table below reports the new international accounting standards or the amendments to standards already in force, along with the Regulations endorsing them, that shall mandatorily be applied for reporting periods starting on or after 1 January 2025.

Standards, amendments or interpretations	Publication date	Date of first application
Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability - The amendment specifies how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how to determine a spot exchange rate if it is not	13 November 2024 (EU No. 2024/2862)	1 January 2025

The amendments, in force since 1 January 2025, have not entailed any material impacts on the financial situation and profit or loss of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ENDORSED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION BUT NOT YET ENTERED INTO FORCE

The table below shows the international accounting standards and the international financial reporting standards that, as at 31 December 2025, had been endorsed by the European Union but had not yet entered into force and, therefore, were not applicable to the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Standards, amendments or interpretations	Publication date	Date of first application
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	28 May 2025 (EU) No. 2025/1047	1 January 2026
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 July 2025 (EU) No. 2025/1266	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements Volume 11 (IFRS1 - IFRS7 - IFRS9 - IFRS10 - IAS7)	10 July 2025 (EU) No. 2025/1331	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements replacing IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"	16 February 2026 (EU) No. 2026/338	1 January 2027

AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 9 AND IFRS 7 - CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, subject to endorsement by the European Union. The amendments concern the following:

- Clarification about the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic payment system;
- Clarifications and supplementary information to assess whether a financial asset with environmental, social and governance ('ESG')-linked and similar features passes the SPPI test;
- Requirement of new disclosure on some instruments with contractual terms that could change the amount of cash flows, such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environmental, social and governance (ESG) targets;
- Update of the disclosure on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- The Group does not expect that the instruments with ESG clauses in force as at 1 January 2026 will not pass the SPPI test.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements", endorsed by the European Union in February 2026 will replace IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and will be applicable to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

The new standard, which will replace IAS 1, lays down the requirements for the presentation and in financial statements aimed at improving how reporting entities represent financial information to the market and provide users with a better basis to analyse and compare companies, financial performance. The standard does not change the bases of measurement of financial statement items nor the methods to recognize costs and revenues, but changes the bases and methods of presentation.

IFRS 18 will require a new structure of the income statement and mandatory subtotals with a classification of income and expenses in 3 categories: operating, investing and financing, besides the income taxes and discontinued operations already present in the income statement layout. As they concern the presentation of the income statement and financial disclosure, these changes shall be appropriately coordinated with Bank of Italy Circular no. 262, which governs the preparation and presentation of banks, financial statements.

Furthermore, IFRS 18 will require more information on performance measures defined by the management (which the standard identifies as management-defined performance measures or MPMs) and used in public communications outside financial statements. The analysis and preparation works for the standard adoption by the Group are underway.

IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and retrospective application shall be mandatory for annual and interim reporting periods; in accordance with IAS 34 the entity shall present its income statement in compliance with the IFRS 18 requirements in its financial report for H1 2027.

An update to Bank of Italy Circular no. 262 “Banks” financial statements: layouts and preparation” is expected in H1 2026 with the transposition of the new IFRS18 in the Italian regulation.

ANNUAL IMPROVEMENTS

Annual improvements provide a mechanism for the IASB to efficiently issue a collection of minor amendments to the Accounting Standards.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOT YET ENDORSED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

The standards and interpretations that, as at 31 December 2020, had been published by the IASB but had not yet been endorsed by the European Union are not applicable by the Group.

Document title	Issued by IASB on IASB	Date of entry into force of the IASB document	Expected date of endorsement by the EU
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	09 May 2024	1 January 2027	TBD
Amendments to IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure	21 August 2025	1 January 2027	TBD
Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	13 November 2025	1 January 2027	TBD

IFRS 19 - IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

On 9 May 2024 the IASB issued IFRS19, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, after being endorsed by the European Union.

IFRS 19 is for entities that do not have public accountability and are subsidiaries of a parent company (either ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with the IFRSs and has the goal of simplifying the preparation of the financial statements by the subsidiaries deemed eligible for application, permitting them to apply the IFRSs with reduced disclosure requirements.

An entity has public accountability if its equity or debt instruments are traded in a public market, if it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market, or if it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders (e.g. banks, credit unions, insurance companies, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds and investment banks) as one of its primary businesses.

Section 2 – General preparation principles

The Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements consist of the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the Note to the Financial Statements, as well as of the Management Report on the performance of operations, on the profits (losses) made and on the Group's financial and cash flow position.

The financial statements and the content of the note to the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Bank of Italy Circular no. 262 of 22 December 2005 "Banks' financial statements: layouts and preparation", as amended, the latest being the 8th update of 17 November 2022.

In addition to the book figures as at 31 December 2025, the financial statements report the comparative figures from the latest approved financial statements as at 31 December 2024.

In accordance with Article 5 of Italian Legislative Decree No. 38/2005, the Euro has been used as the reporting currency.

The amounts in the Financial Statements, in the Note to the Financial Statements and in the Management Report are expressed in thousands of Euro, where not otherwise specified.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuing clarity and give a true and correct representation of the financial and cash flow situation and of the profit or loss for the period of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. and its subsidiaries, as exhaustively described in Section 3 "Consolidation scope and methods". The financial statements used to prepare the consolidated financial statements are those prepared by the subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025, adjusted, where necessary, in order to align them to the accounting standards used by the Group. The Annual Report and Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with the general presentation principles set out by IAS 1 and with the specific accounting standards endorsed by the European Commission and reported in Part A.2 of this Note.

No exceptions were made in applying the IASs/IFRSs.

Furthermore, these financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the communications and interpretation documents issued by the various Italian and EU regulators and supervisory authorities²⁶.

Going concern basis

The Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025 have been prepared on a going-concern basis, as the Group is believed to continue in operation in the foreseeable future.

Having regard to the disclosure required by IFRS 7 of the risks the Group is exposed to, appropriate information is given in the Management Report and in the Note to the financial statements.

The Note to the Financial Statements also reports the verifications that were carried out in order to assess any impairment of financial assets and intangible assets (including goodwill).

USE OF ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS IN PREPARING THE ANNUAL REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To prepare the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements, estimates and assumptions must be made, which can generate significant effects on the values recognized in the Balance Sheet and in the Income Statement, as well as on the information on contingent assets and liabilities reported.

Making such estimates entails the use of the information that is available at the relevant time and of subjective assessments.

26 Specific reference is made to the following:
– Esma public statement of 14 October 2025 "European common enforcement priorities for 2025 corporate reporting".

By their very nature, the estimates and assumptions used may vary from one period to another. Therefore, it cannot be ruled out that the recognized values for this reporting period may vary, even to a significant extent, in future periods, subsequent to any changes in the subjective assessments used. The economic effects generated by the uncertainties in the macroeconomic scenario, affected especially by the wars between Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East, require thorough analysis and consideration of the new economic context in the models to measure the recoverable amount of the Group's assets. Therefore, those estimates and assessments entail unavoidable elements of uncertainty.

The main instances that require the use of subjective assessments to be made by the Senior Management are the following:

- Quantifying losses resulting from the impairment of loans and of other financial assets in general;
- Using measurement models for the recognition of the fair value of financial instruments that are not listed on active markets;
- Using measurement models for equity investments;
- Assessing the consistency of the value of goodwill and of the other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment;
- The quantification of the provisions for risks and charges, provisions for personnel and obligations concerning employees benefits;
- Estimating the recoverability of deferred tax assets;
- Calculating the fair value of financial instruments to be used for financial reporting purposes.

The description of the accounting policies applied to the main aggregates reported in the financial statements provides detailed information on the major assumptions made and subjective assessments used in preparing the financial statements.

Impacts generated by the Russia-Ukraine war and by the war in the Middle East

The persisting geopolitical tension, which were material still on the reporting date, continue to be one of the main instability and uncertainty factors in the international macroeconomic and financial scope. In this context, the overall scenario still features high complexity and fragility.

Any further geopolitical developments, including the re-emergence in other globally-strategic areas – such as by way of example and not limited to, relations among the main economic powers, the dynamics in the Indo-Pacific area, as well as potential hotbeds of instability in geopolitically or energy-related relevant regions – may make it necessary to revise the financial reporting estimates and significantly affect the expectations concerning the main profitability-financial ratios and indicators, determining high volatility and reduced predictive ability.

Lastly, it is pointed out that, as at the reporting date, exposures to Russia and Ukraine were essentially non-existent and there were no significant exposures to Countries involved in the recent conflicts or in the areas currently affected by material geopolitical tensions.

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As described at the beginning of the Section, the financial statements and the content of the note to the financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Bank of Italy Circular no. 262 “Banks’ financial statements: layouts and preparation” of 22 December 2005 as amended, the latest being the 8th update of 17 November 2022.

Balance Sheet and Income Statement

The Balance Sheet and Income Statement contain items, sub-items and further information (the “of which” for items and sub-items) and comply with the templates supplied by the Bank of Italy with Circular No. 262 of 22 December 2005, as updated.

In the Income Statement, revenues are set forth without a sign, while expense figures are set forth in parenthesis.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

The Statement of Comprehensive Income consists of items presenting the changes in the value of the assets recognized in the year offsetting the valuation reserves, net of the related tax effect.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income contains also the items with no amounts for the reporting year, and with no amounts for the previous year.

Negative amounts are set forth in parenthesis.

Statement of Changes in Equity

In order to facilitate understanding of the figures, the rows and columns of the Statement of Changes in Equity were inverted with respect to the same statement layout provided for by the above Bank of Italy Circular No. 262/2005. The statement reports the composition of and changes in the equity accounts occurred in reporting period of the consolidated financial statements and in the previous one, broken down into share capital (ordinary shares and savings shares), capital reserves and retained earnings, comprehensive income and profit or loss.

The value of treasury shares is deducted from equity. No equity instruments other than ordinary shares have been issued.

Statement of Cash Flows

The statements of cash flows for the reporting period and for the previous one were prepared using the indirect method, based on which cash flows from operating activities are represented by the profit or loss for the year, adjusted for the effects of non-monetary transactions.

Cash flows are broken down into flows generated by operating activities, investment activities and funding activities.

In the Statement, cash flows generated in the period are reported without sign, while those absorbed are reported with a negative sign.

CONTENTS OF THE NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Note to the Consolidated Financial Statements contains the information required by Bank of Italy Circular no. 262/2005, with its updates and specifications already applicable, as well as further information required by IAS/IFRS.

In the tables relating to the Income statement items, revenues are set forth without a sign, whereas expense figures are set forth in parenthesis.

Section 3 – Scope and method of consolidation

SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

In addition to the Parent Company, Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A., the consolidation perimeter includes its subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates specified below.

In accordance with IFRS 10, Subsidiaries are companies in which Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A., directly or indirectly, holds at the same time:

- The power to influence the Investee's relevant activities, i.e. the activities that significantly affect the investee's returns;
- Exposure and/or rights to variable returns of the Investee;
- The ability to exercise its power over the Investee to affect the amount of its returns.

The companies in which Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A., directly or indirectly, holds over 50% of the rights to vote in the General Meeting of Shareholders are considered subsidiaries. Control exists also where the Group, even though not holding the majority of the voting rights, has sufficient rights to unilaterally manage and direct the investee's relevant activities or where it holds:

- Substantial potential voting rights through underlying call options or convertible instruments;
- Rights that result from contractual agreements and that, combined with its voting rights, make the Group actually able to manage and direct production processes, other management or financial activities, i.e. activities that significantly affect the investee's returns;
- Power to affect, under the investee's articles of association or other agreements, its governance and decision-making processes concerning relevant activities;
- The majority of voting rights under formally executed agreements with other holders of voting rights (for example, voting agreements and shareholders' agreements).

Special-purpose entities/special-purpose vehicles (SPE/SPV) have also been included, when the requirements are met, also irrespective of the existence of a majority shareholding.

In accordance with IFRS 11, joint arrangements are arrangements of which two or more parties share control under contractual or other agreements which require unanimous consent of all the parties sharing control in order for material financial and management decisions to be made. In assessing whether an entity has joint control of an arrangement, an entity shall assess first whether all the parties, or a group of the parties, control the arrangement. When all the parties, or a group of the parties, considered collectively, are able to direct the activities that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement (i.e. the relevant activities), the parties control the arrangement collectively. After concluding that all the parties, or a group of the parties, control the arrangement collectively, an entity shall assess whether it has joint control of the arrangement. Joint control exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties that collectively control the arrangement. The requirement for unanimous consent means that any party with joint control of the arrangement can prevent any of the other parties, or a group of the parties, from making unilateral decisions (about the relevant activities) without its consent.

In accordance with IAS 28, associates, i.e. subject to significant influence, are companies in which Crédit Agricole Italia holds, directly or indirectly, at least 20% of the voting rights or has the power to participate in determining the financial and operating policies of the Investee, despite holding less than 20% of the voting rights, due to specific legal ties such as being party to shareholders, voting agreements. Likewise, despite holding at least a 20% equity investment, significant influence may not be exercised due to legal ties, voting agreements or other relevant elements that affect the entity's governance.

Changes in the consolidation scope occurred in 2025

The changes in the consolidation scope vs. 31 December 2024 are reported below:

Control perimeter:

- **Le Village by CA Campania S.r.l.:** On 26 September 2025 the company Le Village by CA Campania S.r.l. was incorporated, with headquarters in Naples, a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A., which subscribed 100% of its share capital.

Joint arrangements and significant influence perimeter:

- **Global Broker S.p.A.:** on 4 February 2025 Crédit Agricole Italia finalized the sale of all the share it held in Global Broker S.p.A., amounting to 30% of the investee's share capital. The sale price was in line with the equity investment's carrying amount and, therefore, the sale generated no significant impacts on profit or loss.

CONSOLIDATION METHODS

As regards consolidation methods, subsidiaries, joint arrangements and investees on which the Group exercises significant influence have been consolidated on a one-line basis in accordance with the equity method.

Full consolidation involves the line-by-line aggregation of the Balance Sheet and Income Statement items. After attributing the relevant portion of the equity and profits or losses to minority interests, under a separate dedicated item, the value of the equity investment is derecognized with the remaining value of the equity of the subsidiary as the balancing item. Positive differences resulting from this operation are reported under “Intangible assets” as goodwill or other intangible assets, after recognition – where any – under other asset and liability items of the subsidiary. Negative differences are taken to the Income Statement.

Business combinations are recognized using the acquisition method provided by IFRS 3, applied starting from the date of acquisition, that is to say, from the moment in which control of the business is actually achieved. In accordance with this method, the identifiable assets acquired and the identifiable liabilities assumed (including contingent ones) shall be recognized at their respective fair values as at the acquisition date. After initial recognition of a contingent liability with the “acquisition method”, the acquirer shall recognize a provision in the Income Statement if the liability fair value, determined in accordance with IAS37, is higher than the original fair value recognized at acquisition. Moreover, for each business combination, any minority interests in the acquired company are recognized proportionally to the minority interest in the identifiable net assets of the acquired company.

Profit or losses of a subsidiary acquired in the period are reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements starting from the date of acquisition. Conversely, profit or losses of a subsidiary sold in the period are reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements up to the date on which control is transferred.

Consolidation using the equity method provides for initial recognition of the equity investment at cost and, subsequently, for its adjustment based on the portion held of the investee's equity. Any differences between the value of the equity investment and the equity portion held are included in the book value of the investee. Any changes in the equity value occurred after the first-time adoption are recognized under item 250 of the consolidated Income Statement “Gains (Losses) on equity investments” to the extent those changes are attributable to profits or losses made by the investees, and directly in equity for the remaining part.

If any elements are found giving evidence of any possible impairment of the equity investment, its recoverable amount is estimated; if the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the difference is taken to the income statement.

The other main consolidation operations include:

- Adjustments needed to harmonize accounting standards within the Group;
- Elimination of dividends paid or declared by consolidated companies.

The data on equity investments have been taken from the 2025 annual reports and financial statements approved by the General Meetings of the investees, Shareholders or, where not available, the draft annual reports and financial statements approved by the investees, Boards of Directors. For equity investments in joint arrangements or in investees subject to significant influence, if that information is not available, the latest available balance sheets and income statements have been used.

Where necessary – and with the exception of marginal instances – any Financial Statements prepared by the consolidated companies on the basis of other accounting standards are adjusted to be fully compliant with the Group's accounting policies. In a few marginal instances, the companies do not apply the IASs/IFRSs and, therefore, for such companies it was assessed that application of the IASs/IFRSs would have caused no material effects on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

1. Equity investments in subsidiaries

The following table shows the equity investments included in the scope of consolidation, reporting:

- The name and headquarters;
- The type of control;
- The capital shares owned, directly or through fiduciary companies or third parties, by the parent company and by each one of its subsidiaries;
- The percentage of voting rights in the ordinary general meeting of shareholders held in total by the investor, separately setting forth actual and potential ones.

Company name	Headquarters	Type of control ⁽¹⁾	Equity investment		Availability Actual % of votes available ⁽²⁾
			Investor	% held	
A. Companies					
Parent Company					
Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	Parma, Italy				
A1. Companies consolidated on a line-item basis					
1. Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia S.r.l.	Milan, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	85.00%	85.00%
2. Crédit Agricole Italia OBG S.r.l.	Milan, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	60.00%	60.00%
3. Credit Agricole Group Solutions S.c.p.a.	Parma, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	97.83%	97.83%
			Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia S.r.l.	1.19%	1.19%
4. Crédit Agricole Real Estate Italia S.r.l.	Parma, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
5. Agricola Le Cicogne S.r.l.	Faenza, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	50.01%	50.01%
6. San Piero Immobiliare Srl in liquidation	Cesena, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
7. San Giorgio Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidation	Cesena, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
8. Le Village by CA Parma S.r.l.	Parma, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	66.67%	66.67%
9. Stelline Real Estate S.p.A.	Sondrio, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
10. Le Village by CA Triveneto S.r.l.	Padua, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	51.00%	51.00%
11. Le Village by CA delle Alpi società Benefit S.r.l.	Sondrio, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	66.22%	66.22%
12. Le Village by CA Milano S.r.l.	Milan, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	51.00%	51.00%
13. Le Village by CA Sicilia S.r.l.	Catania, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	71.32%	71.32%
14. Le Village by CA Campania S.r.l.:	Naples, Italy	1	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
A2. Consolidated using the equity method					
1. Fiere di Parma S.p.A.	Parma, Italy	8	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	26.42%	26.42%
2. Valtellina Golf Club S.p.A.	Caiolo (SO), Italy	8	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	43.08%	43.08%
3. BDX S.p.A.	Collecchio (PR), Italy	8	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	15.00%	15.00%
4. Blank S.p.A.	Milan, Italy	8	Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	49.00%	49.00%

Key:

(1) Type of control:

1 = Majority of the voting rights in the General Meeting of Shareholders.

2 = dominant influence in the extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

3 = agreement with other shareholders.

4 = other forms of control.

5 = unitary management pursuant to Article 26, paragraph 1, of Italian Legislative Decree 87/92.

6 = unitary management pursuant to Article 26, paragraph 2, of Italian Legislative Decree 87/92.

7 = Joint arrangements.

8 = significant influence.

(2) The percentage has been calculated taking account of the treasury shares held by the Bank as at the reporting date.

JOINT ARRANGEMENTS AND INVESTEEES SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE

Compared with the previous financial year, this perimeter changed with the exit of Global Broker S.p.A., which took place in February 2025 following the disposal of all the shares held.

As regards joint ventures and investees subject to significant influence, please see Part B of the note to the financial statements.

2. Significant considerations and assumptions to determine the scope of consolidation

As specified above, subsidiaries are companies regarding which Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. is the investor that is exposed to or has right to variable returns from its involvement with such investees and, at the same time, has the ability to affect those returns through its power over such investees.

Specifically, the Group takes the following factors into account to assess whether control is held:

- The investee's purpose and structure, in order to identify the entity's objectives, its relevant activities, i.e. the activities that significantly affect the investee's returns, and how such activities are directed;
- Power, in order to understand whether the Group has contractual rights giving the ability to direct the relevant activities;
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, in order to assess whether the return received by the Group could potentially change based on the investee's performance.

In accordance with IFRS 10, "relevant activities" are only those activities that significantly affect the investee's returns.

In general terms, when relevant activities are directed through voting rights, the following factors give evidence of control:

- Holding, directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries, more than half of the voting rights of an investee, unless, in exceptional cases, it can be clearly proved that holding more than half of the voting rights does not amount to holding control;
- Holding half or less than half the voting rights that can be exercised at the general meeting and practical ability to direct the relevant activities unilaterally through:
 - Control over more than half of the voting rights through a contractual arrangement with other investors holding voting rights;
 - The power to determine the investee's operating and financing policies pursuant to the entity's articles of association or to a contract arrangement;
 - The power to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the board of directors or of the equivalent corporate governance body;
 - The power to exercise the majority of the voting rights at meetings of the board of directors or of the equivalent corporate governance body.

To have power over the investee the Group's rights on the investee must be substantial; in order for a right to be substantial, the holder must have the practical ability to exercise that right. The existence and effect of potential voting rights, if substantive, are taken into account in assessing whether the power to direct another entity's operating and financing policies is held.

Sometimes, the Group may have the "practical ability" to exercise control over some entities, when, despite holding less than a majority of the voting rights, it has rights that are sufficient to give it the power to direct the investee's relevant activities unilaterally.

Structured entities - securitization special-purpose entities. To verify whether the requirements are met for control on special-purpose entities, the factors taken into considerations are the ability to exercise power on the investee's relevant activities to the investor's advantage and the ultimate purpose of the transaction, as well as the involvement of the investor/sponsor in structuring the transaction. For these entities, the subscription of essentially all notes by companies of the Group is considered evidence, especially in the structuring phase, of the power to manage the entity's relevant activities to influence the returns on the transaction.

3. Equity investments in subsidiaries with significant minority interests

3.1 MINORITY INTERESTS, AVAILABILITY OF MINORITY INTEREST VOTES AND DIVIDENDS DISTRIBUTED TO MINORITY INTERESTS

Company name	% minority interests	% of votes available to minority interests	Dividends distributed to minority interests
1. Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia S.r.l.	15.00%	15.00%	–

The equity investment is held by Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring, a company of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group.

3.2 INVESTEEES WITH SIGNIFICANT MINORITY INTERESTS: ACCOUNTING DATA

Company name	Total Cash and cash equivalents	Financial assets	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	Financial liabilities	Equity	Net interest income	Net banking income	Operating costs	Profit (losses) for the period -1	Comprehensive income (3) = (1) 2
Crédit Agricole Italia Leasing S.r.l.	17,267	3,163,955	26,661	2,949,520	176,268	36,549	40,696	7,866	14,985	14,998

The data refer to the financial statements as at 31 December 2025.

4. Significant restrictions

No significant restrictions are to be reported pursuant to IFRS 12 paragraph 13.

5. Other information

There are no cases to be reported under IFRS12 paragraph 11.

Section 4 – Events occurred after the reporting date

From the reporting date to the approval of the 2025 Annual Report and Financial Statements, no such events occurred as to entail any material change in the assessments made by the Directors and represented in the balance sheet, income statement and statement of cash flows of the Group.

Having regard to the accounting consolidation perimeter, it is pointed out that:

- On 30 January 2026 the general meeting of the shareholders of **San Piero Immobiliare S.r.l., a fully-owned subsidiary of CA Italia S.p.A., was held and approved** the financial statements under the liquidation basis of accounting; on 19 February 2026 the company was struck off from the Business Register.
- On 30 January 2026 the general meeting of the shareholders of **San Giorgio Immobiliare S.r.l., a fully-owned subsidiary of CA Italia S.p.A., was held and approved** the financial statements under the liquidation basis of accounting; on 19 February 2026 the company was struck off from the Business Register.

From the approval of the financial statements under the liquidation basis of accounting no impacts on the Group have emerged, as the profit and losses of the two entities were recognized during the 2025 liquidation period.

In the Management Report and in Section 5 “Other aspects”, the risks and uncertainties associated with the present macroeconomic scenario are reported.

Section 5 – Other aspects

Risks and uncertainties

The risk monitoring, management and control policies continue to be key principles on which Banks continued to measure themselves both against each other and against domestic and international markets.

Crédit Agricole Italia governance bodies continue to focus constantly and unfaltering on the Bank's sustainable development and growth, closely monitoring the risks to which it is exposed. This approach is necessary now more than ever due to the complex geopolitical context – which has now become a structural constant of the current historical period – and to an increasingly uncertain macroeconomic scenario, being affected also by the possible deterioration of international trade relations. These developments and circumstances may generate impacts on the equity, financial and profitability structure of the Bank, which is committed to containing those effects within thresholds deemed acceptable. The priority goal is to protect savings and, consequently, customers, trust, as well as to support credit, which are essential elements to foster healthy and sustainable growth.

Crédit Agricole Italia uses risk control methods, measurement standards and tools that are consistent throughout the Crédit Agricole Group as a whole and appropriate for the type and size of the risks taken, also in such a complex economic scenario as the present one.

In 2025, the global economy proved significantly resilient, despite the marked geopolitical and trade instability in the international scenario resulting from the many conflicts underway and by the tensions caused by the protectionist policies adopted by the US Government. The progressive decline in inflation and the growth in nominal wages, along with a strong labour market, generated an increase in purchasing power and, therefore, contributed to supporting domestic demand.

The main Central Banks set their strategies based on the developments in inflation and on the performance of the real economy, in general choosing to ease or normalize the cost of money. The decrease in interest rates, combine with stronger cash flows, was good for the credit sector, which, despite the increase in volumes, continued to show modest riskiness, giving further evidence of the strength already proved in 2024.

In such a complex scenario, the analyses performed by the governance bodies based on the information currently available gave evidence to conclude that Crédit Agricole Italia is going to be able to address the risks and uncertainties generated by the new context.

The assessment giving evidence of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern is based on the capitalization it has long proved able to maintain, which shows a reassuring buffer on top of the requirements set by the ECB, its present liquidity above the regulatory threshold and the healthy and prudent management that has always been a distinctive feature of the Group, while ensuring steady development through sustainable growth strategies and the commitment to providing households and businesses with support.

For reporting on the main risks to which Crédit Agricole Italia is exposed, please see the specific section of the notes to the financial statements.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

Voluntary Redundancy Scheme

In the wider scope of the activities in preparation for the implementation of the new Medium Term Plan and as an element enabling the MTP, the Group started on an important generational turnover path, which is going to become operational in the 2026-2027 two-year period and to result in fast updating of the Group's skills.

The generational turnover plan provides for the entry of 500 resources against the exit of a total of roughly 750 resources, of whom up to 500 employees that will meet the eligibility requirements to retire in the period between the end of 2026 and the end of 2029, by voluntarily joining the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme for the banking sector, and about 250 employees that will be the eligibility requirements to retire by 31 December 2027 through a redundancy incentive system.

In the perimeter of the agreement signed with the Trade Unions on 7 November 2025 and in order for the turnover to be appropriately gradual, consistently with the projects to enhance organizational efficiency, in order to achieve a gradual turnover, the exits through the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme have been scheduled on two time windows in 2026 and 2027.

Extraordinary contribution on the Windfall Tax Reserve under Article 26 of Italian Decree Law 104/2023

Article 26 of Italian Decree-law 104/2026, as converted with amendments by Italian Law no. 136 of 9 October 2023 established a windfall tax applying to 2023 for banks (non-deductible from the corporate income tax and Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities tax bases) to be calculated with a 40% rate on the amount of interest income recognized at item 30 of the income statement - Net interest income, for FY 2023, which exceeded by at least 10 percent the same figure recognized in FY 2021. It also ruled that the tax was not to exceed 0.26% of the individual total risk exposure amount determined in accordance with Article 92(3) and (4) of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 as recognized in the 2022 Annual Report and Financial Statements.

The tax was not be due if, upon the approval of its 2023 Annual Report and Financial Statements, the Bank decided to allocate part of its net income to an undistributable reserve of at least two and a half times the payable amount of the tax; in case of distribution of the reserve later on, the 40% windfall tax shall be paid increased by accrued interest on an annual basis at the ECB deposit facility rate.

Crédit Agricole Italia exercised that option upon the approval of its Annual Report and Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023, allocating the required reserve, namely the "Reserve for windfall tax on banks under art. 26 of Italian Decree-Law 104/2023" in an amount of Euro 217,350,243.00, thus avoiding payment of windfall tax of Euro 86,940,097.

Article 1, at paragraphs 68-73, of the Italian 2026 Budget Law (Law 199/2025) has made some changes to the above-described rules.

Specifically, it has introduced a merely fiscal assumption based on which dividends distributed from 2029 shall be considered as withdrawn from this reserve. Consequently, as of that time, irrespective of its actual use, the windfall tax not paid back then shall become due again.

However, the same Law gives the possibility to banks to opt for payment of an extraordinary contribution equal to 27.5% of the reserve amount still recognized in the 2025 financial statements, to be paid by the end of June 2026 and to be settled in the 2025 income tax return to be filed by the end of October 2026, or, again as the possibility to opt for an extraordinary contribution equal to 33% of the reserve amount still recognized in the 2026 financial statements to be paid in June 2027 and to be settled in the 2026 income tax return to be filed in October 2027.

The payment of the extraordinary contribution and its settlement in the income tax return generate the effect of voiding the new assumption, for taxation purposes, of the distribution of the reserve, making it fully distributable with no other taxation effects on the Company.

As it is very likely that CAI will pay dividends from 2029, the introduced assumption would entail that, as of 2029, Crédit Agricole Italia would be required to pay the windfall tax not paid back then, amounting to roughly Euro 87 million.

Consequently, in terms of expenses, it is better to pay the 27.5% extraordinary contribution, in an amount of Euro 59,771,317.00.

In accounting terms, the extraordinary contribution is a new obligation that is separate from the windfall tax under Italian Decree Law 104/2023 and the IFRSs do not provide any specific rules about it. Therefore, applying IAS 8, the most appropriate accounting treatment had to be determined and it was identified in the provisions laid down in paragraph 61A of IAS 12.

Based on the prevailing interpretation, shared also by the Italian Banking Association (ABI), the liability resulting from the obligation to pay the 27.5% extraordinary contribution was recognized in the 2025 financial statements with an equity reserve consistently with the decision made by the Board of Directors to exercise the option given by the applicable law.

Considering the resolution submitted in the scope of the approval of 2025 annual report and financial statements, requesting approval of the decision to opt for the payment of the aforementioned extraordinary contribution using the extraordinary reserve and whose effects have already been recognized, and assuming it will be approved, no provisions has been recognized for the windfall tax under Article 26 of Italian Decree Law 104/2023. The extraordinary contribution shall be paid within the term for payment of the balance of the income taxes for tax year 2025; the related account payable has been recognized in item "Other liabilities".

OTHER INFORMATION

Issue of Covered Bonds

In the reporting period, the Group finalized a new issue of Covered Bonds for a total of 1 billion Euros. Specifically, the Group placed an issue on the market of Covered Bonds, for an amount of 1 billion Euros and maturity of 9 years. The issue was oversubscribed by a record amount of over 7.6 billion Euros, thus giving evidence of a very favourable reception by investors.

Developments in taxation and Budget Law

Italy's 2026 Budget Law has introduced many developments in corporate taxation and especially in taxation on banks.

Besides providing for the voluntary release of the "2023 Windfall Tax" reserve with payment of an extraordinary contribution of 27.5% of the related amount recognized, as described above, the most significant development is the increase in the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) rate.

Specifically, under paragraph 74 of the 2026 Budget Law, the IRAP rates for the 2026-2028 tax periods have been increased by 2 percentage points for banks and other financial companies, as well as for insurance undertakings.

As a consequence of this increase, the IRAP nominal rate for banks and financial Intermediaries (Article 6, paragraph 1, of Italian Legislative Decree 446/1997), rises from 4.65% to 6.65%.

This increase will negatively affect the income statement for those financial years, causing an increase in taxes on the profit for the period.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that, in accordance with IAS 12, the amount of Deferred Tax Assets (DTAs) and Deferred Tax Liabilities (DTLs) recognized as at 31 December 2025 shall be estimated based on the rates in force in the financial years in which the temporary differences will be released.

Given the amount of DTLs and especially of DTAs for loan impairment losses, goodwill amortization and uses of provisions for risks, the release of which is expected in the three-year period concerned with the rate increase, the 2025 income statement reports a positive effect from this expectation, which was recognized in item "Taxes" and amounting to over 23 million Euros.

Some of the other developments having special impact on future FYs are:

- The change regarding deductibility of interest expenses, which, for both IRES and IRAP purposes has been limited to 96% in 2026, to 97% in 2027, to 98% in 2028 and to 99% in 2029; for the purposes of the Italian corporate income tax (IRES), the total amount of interest expenses to which partial deduction is applied shall exclude interest expenses paid to other entities that are members of the group tax consolidation scheme in accordance with the set rules;
- From 2026 to 2029, instead of immediate deduction, the impairment of loans in stage 1 and in stage 2 made annually shall be deducted in five annual instalments;
- A new deferral, after the one under the previous Budget Law, of the reversals of part of DTAs on loan impairment losses, goodwill and IFRS 9 portions.

Owned real estate and rights of use

In 2025 the optimization of the commercial structure continued towards a leaner and more differentiated geographical coverage model based on the region's specific features and customer transactions; under the geographical optimization plan, which will be fully implemented in H1 2026, third parties, properties held under not immediately cancellable lease contracts were vacated; therefore, the related rights of use, recognized under property, plant and equipment, were written down by a total of roughly Euro 1.2 million, recognized in item 210 of the income statement.

Based on the yearly monitoring process conducted by the Group on owned real estate assets, which takes into account both the updated appraisals and the presumed sale values obtained from underway negotiations, impairments were recognized for a total amount of Euro 8.6 million, mainly regarding "investment property". The impairment amount was recognized in the Income statement under item "210 Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment".

As at 31 December 2025 preliminary agreements for the sale of property, compliant with IFRS 5, had been signed amounting to a book value of Euro 1.5 million.

PILLAR II - GLOBE

The international tax rules laid down by the OECD in order to impose a top-up tax on profits of large multinational enterprises when the effective tax rate (ETR) in force in a jurisdiction in which they are based is below 15% entered into force on 1 January 2024.

In accordance with the related EU Directive adopted at the end of 2022 (Directive (EU) 2022/2523) and transposed in the EU Member States (in Italy with Legislative Decree no. 209 of 27 December 2023), the Group estimated the GloBE top-up tax as at 31 December 2025.

The result of the estimate was a GloBE top-up tax equal to zero for Italy jurisdiction as at 31 December 2025.

Option for the Italian national tax consolidation

In March 2016, the domestic tax consolidation scheme was adopted, with effects since the 2015 tax period, by the Crédit Agricole Group in Italy; such scheme was introduced with Article 6 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 147 of 14 September 2015, according to which also the Italian "sister" companies, whose controlling/holding Company is resident in an EU Member State, may exercise the option for consolidated taxation.

Initially, 18 Companies of the Group opted to join the tax consolidation scheme and, having been designated by Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole Italia has undertaken the role of Consolidating Entity. Taking into account the new entities that joined the scheme in previous years and those that were terminated, as at 31 December 2021, the tax consolidation scheme consisted of 25 entities.

This regime provides for the consolidated companies to transfer their taxable income (or their tax loss), as regards the Italian corporate income tax (IRES), to the consolidating Entity Crédit Agricole Italia, which calculates a single taxable income or a single tax loss for the Group, as the algebraic sum of the income and/or losses of the single Companies, and recognizes a single tax account payable to or receivable from the Italian Inland Revenue Agency.

As balancing item of taxes/lower taxes for tax losses to be transferred to the consolidation scheme or with-holdings, deductions and the like, the companies in the consolidation scheme recognize due and payables to/receivables from the consolidating entity.

In its Financial Statements, Crédit Agricole Italia recognizes matching items of due and payables to/receivables from the entities in the consolidation scheme. Specifically, the intra-group balances resulting from the tax consolidation scheme are recognized in the items:

- “Financial assets measured at amortized cost - due from banks”, or “Financial assets measured at amortized cost - loans to customers”, in accordance with the kind of counterparty, for estimating the corporate income tax (IRES) transferred by the member entities to the tax consolidation scheme;
- “Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost - due to banks”, or “Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost - due to customers”, in accordance with the kind of counterparty, for the transfer of tax losses by the member entities to the tax consolidation scheme.

Lastly, the tax consolidation scheme's tax account payable to or receivable from the Italian Inland Revenue Agency is recognized under current tax liabilities or assets based on whether the IRES payable amount is higher or lower than the payments on account made.

Option for the VAT Group

In November 2018, the option for a VAT Group scheme pursuant to Article 1 paragraph 24 of Italian Law no. 232 of 11 December 2016 was exercised, with effects as of 1 January 2019; the VAT Group includes the subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. having, at the same time, financial, economic and organisational links in force between them, as provided for by Italian Ministerial Decree of 6 April 2018 and by Circular no. 19/2018.

Crédit Agricole Italia is the Group's Representative Member. Subsequent to some mergers by absorption finalized in previous years and to the closure of other entities, the perimeter of the VAT Group, initially of 15 entities, consisted of 12 entities of the Group as at 31 December 2022. Thanks to this scheme, the member entities operate, for VAT purposes, as a single taxable person in their transactions with external companies, with a single VAT registration number. The main advantage generated by the exercise of this option is that, in general, the transactions between the Group member entities are not subject to VAT.

Publication of the Annual Report and Financial Statements in ESEF

On 30 December 2022, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2553 of 21 September 2022 amending the regulatory technical standards laid down in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 as regards the 2022 update of the taxonomy for the single electronic reporting format was published in the Official Journal of the European Union. It entered into force on 1 January 2023, with the possibility of early adoption.

Nonetheless, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group qualifies for the exemption under Article 83 of CONSOB Issuer Regulation, which reads “Obligations for the preparation and publication of financial reports as envisaged in article 154-ter of the Consolidated Law shall not apply to: (...) b) issuers whose home Member State is Italy, which exclusively issue debt securities listed on a regulated market whose unit par value comes to at least 100,000 Euros, or an equivalent value in the event of currencies other than the Euro. (...)”.

For this reason, the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group as at 31 December 2025 will not be published in ESEF format.

Audit of the accounts

The Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements are audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A., implementing the Resolution passed by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 28 April 2021, whereby this Firm was assigned the audit task for the period 2021-2029.

Publication of the Annual Report and Financial Statements

The Board of Directors approved the draft Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025 of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group and authorized their publication on 17 March 2026, pursuant also to IAS 10.

A.2 PART REPORTING ON THE MAIN FINANCIAL STATEMENT ITEMS

The IAS/IFRS that were adopted for the preparation of the annual report and consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 are given below broken down by financial statement item, having regard to classification, recognition, measurement and derecognition of asset and liability items, as well as the methods to recognize revenues and costs. Said standards are the same ones used for the preparation of the annual report and consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2024.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (IFRS 9, IAS 39 AND IAS 32)

DEFINITIONS

IAS 32 defines a financial instrument as any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity, or any contract establishing contractual rights and obligations to receive or deliver cash or other assets.

Derivative instruments are financial assets or liabilities the value of which evolves in accordance with that on an underlying instrument; they require low or no initial investment and are settled at a later date.

Financial assets and liabilities have been recognized in the financial statements in accordance with IFRS 9, as endorsed by the Europe Union.

IFRS 9 lays down the bases for:

1. Classification and measurement of financial instruments;
2. Impairment of exposures for increase in credit risk;
3. Hedge accounting, excluding macro hedging.

However, it is pointed out that the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, in accordance with the instructions of its French Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., has exercised the option, which is given to IFRS 9 first-time adopters, to continue to fully apply IAS 39 as regards hedge accounting. Therefore, pending the entry into force of the future provisions contained in the new “dynamic risk management accounting model”, all hedging relationships are governed by IAS 39.

CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Initial measurement

At their initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value, as defined in IFRS 13.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants that have reasonable knowledge of it and are willing to trade without pressure.

Subsequent measurement

After their initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities shall be measured, in accordance with their classification, at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for debt instruments or at fair value. Derivative instruments shall always be measured at fair value.

Amortized cost is the amount at which a financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments, plus or minus the accumulated amortization, in accordance with the effective interest rate method, of any difference between the initial amount and the amount at maturity and, for financial assets, adjusted by any loss coverage provision.

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash flows (paid or collected) from the financial instrument through its expected life to the net book value of the financial asset or liability.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets other than derivatives (debt instruments or equity instruments) shall be classified in one of the three categories given below:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial assets at amortized cost (for debt instruments only);
- Financial assets at fair value through equity (with recycling to profit or loss for debt instruments, without recycling to profit or loss for equity instruments).

The classification and measurement of financial assets depend on the financial asset nature, whether it qualifies as:

- Debt instrument (i.e. loans and securities with fixed or determinable payments);
- Units in OICR collective investment undertakings;
- Equity instruments (i.e. shares).

Debt instruments

The classification and measurement of a debt instrument is determined at its initial recognition and is based on two joint criteria: the business model and the analysis of its contractual characteristics in order to assess that the financial asset contractual terms provide for, at set dates, cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the "SPPI test"), unless the fair value option is exercised. In that case, it is a specific designation of instruments to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Business Model

The business model expresses how a cluster of financial assets is collectively managed in order to order to pursue a set corporate objective, thus representing the strategy of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group in managing its financial assets. The business model is determined for an asset portfolio, rather than specifically for a single financial asset.

There are three business models:

- Hold to Collect (HTC), the objective of which is to hold the financial asset to collect its contractual cash flows throughout its useful life; this model does not require that all the assets be held until their contractual maturity; however, any sale of HTC assets is subject to restrictions in accordance with IFRS 9 and based on the policy adopted by the Group, which are exhaustively described in the paragraph below.
- Hold to Collect and Sell (HTC&S), the objective of which is to hold the financial assets both to collect their contractual cash flows and to sell them; in this model, both the sale of financial assets and the collection of their cash flows are permitted.
- Other, this is a residual category that includes both financial assets held for trading and financial assets managed with a business model that does not qualify for the previous categories (Hold to Collect and Hold to Collect and Sell). In general, this classification applied to a portfolio of financial assets whose management and performance are measured based on fair value.

In accordance with the standard and with the choices made by the Group, the sale of financial assets classified in the HTC business model are allowed, for the reasons described below, based on whether the sale concerns a security portfolio or a loan portfolio.

Sales of securities are allowed for the following reasons:

- a) Increase in credit risk;
- b) Debt instruments close to maturity;
- c) Frequent but not significant sales;
- d) Infrequent sales.

Specifically:

a) Sales allowed due to an increase in credit risk

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has identified the following criteria to allow the sale of debt securities classified in the Hold to Collect Business Model; the sale shall be allowed when even just one of the following criteria is met:

- Accounting indicator: downgrade from stage 1 to stage 2 or to stage 3;
- Risk indicators: downgrade of 3 notches in the issuer's long-term external rating (or the equivalent for internal rating) since the date of the instrument first recognition; downgrade of 2 notches in the issuer's country risk since the date of the instrument first recognition;
- Market indicators:
 - Material increase in the issuer's credit spread between the date of purchase and the date of sale of the instrument;
 - Material evolution in the issuer's premium CDS between the date of purchase and the date of sale of the instrument;

b) Sales allowed as the debt instruments are close to maturity

Financial assets in the Hold to Collect portfolio may be sold if they are close to maturity and the proceeds from their sales approximate the collection of the remaining contractual cash flows.

In order to judge such sales consistent with the Hold to Collect Business Model, the following parameters were defined:

- Time to maturity considered admissible of 6 months;
- A maximum difference between the proceeds from the sale and the remaining contractual cash flows (amortized cost) of 3% (without taking fair value hedge effects into account).

c) Frequent but not significant sales

In the financial year, sales are permitted up to a 15% ceiling; this non-significance threshold varies in accordance with the portfolio average duration (as the average duration increases the lower the saleable amount is and vice versa).

d) Infrequent sales

- Changes in the tax legislation entailing higher tax expenses generating a not negligible impact for the Group;
- Non-recurring transactions by the issuer/the issuer's Group (i.e. mergers, sales of business units and, in general, any other non-recurring transaction impacting on the entity's equity);
- Changes in the applicable legislation or regulations;
- Need to strengthen capital requirements.

Sales of loans are allowed for the following reasons:

- Increase in credit risk;
- Loans close to maturity and with a sale price that approximates the remaining contractual cash flows;
- Frequent but not significant sales;
- Significant Infrequent sales.

Specifically:

a) Sales allowed due to an increase in credit risk

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has identified the following criteria to allow the sale of loans classified in the Hold to Collect Business Model; the sale shall be allowed when even just one of the following criteria is met:

- Accounting indicator: downgrade from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or to Stage 3;
- Risk indicators (applying to large-corporate customers only): downgrade of 3 notches in the issuer's long-term external rating (or the equivalent for internal rating) since the date of the instrument first recognition; downgrade of 2 notches in the issuer's country risk since the date of the instrument first recognition;

b) Sales allowed as the loans are close to maturity

The sales of loans in the Hold to Collect portfolio shall be allowed if all the following criteria set by the Group are met:

- The sale concerns financial assets with residual life of less than 6 months; the value of the assets sold is close to the amortized cost of the financial asset (also in case of frequent sales);

- The difference between the sale price and the amortized cost of the loan shall not be higher than 3% without taking into account fair value hedge effects.
- c) Frequent but not significant sales
In the financial year, sales are permitted up to a 15% ceiling; this non-significance threshold varies in accordance with the portfolio average duration (as the average duration increases the lower the saleable amount is and vice versa).
- d) Infrequent sales
- Changes in the tax legislation entailing higher tax expenses generating a not negligible impact for the Group;
 - Non-recurring transactions by the issuer/the issuer's Group (i.e. mergers, sales of business units and, in general, any other non-recurring transaction impacting on the entity's equity);
 - Changes in the applicable legislation or regulations;
 - Need to strengthen capital requirements.

The contractual characteristics (“Solely Payments of Principal & Interest” or SPPI test)

The SPPI test provides for a set of criteria to be examined as a whole, whereby it can be determined whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with the characteristics of a basic lending arrangement (repayments of face principal and payment of interests on the face principal still outstanding).

The test is passed if the financial instrument entitles exclusively to principal repayment and the collected interests represent the time value of money, the associated credit risk, other costs and risks of a classic lending arrangement, such as liquidity risk as well as a reasonable profit margin for the bank.

If no conclusion can be made with this qualitative analysis, a quantitative analysis (or benchmark test) shall be made. This additional analysis consists in comparing the contractual cash flows of the asset under analysis to the cash flows of a benchmark asset (an asset with characteristics that are similar to those of the asset under analysis but “simple”).

If the difference between the cash flows of the financial asset and those of the benchmark instrument is not deemed significant, the asset shall be considered a basic lending arrangement.

Furthermore, a specific analysis for each single tranche shall always be carried out if the financial asset provides for payments with different priorities linked to flows from other benchmark financial assets (e.g. In case of Credit Linked Instruments (CLI) or instruments issued by Special Purpose Entities (SPE) incorporated within Project Finance schemes). In this case, the SPPI tests requires that the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the asset in question and of the underlying assets be analyzed, in accordance with a «look-through» approach, and that the credit risk implicit in the subscribed tranches be verified in comparison to the credit risk of the underlying assets.

“Green” or “ESG” financial assets and “green bond” financial liabilities comprise various instruments; specifically, loans or securities whereby environmental or ecological transition projects can be financed. It is pointed out that all the financial instruments so qualified do not necessarily give a return that varies in accordance with ESG criteria. This terminology may evolve in accordance with the EU legislation on sustainable finance. These instruments are recognized in compliance with IFRS 9. Specifically, the Group deems the SPPI test passed for loans with ESG-linked return that does not bring about any financial leverage or is considered unsubstantial in terms of variability of the cash flows from the instrument.

Within the Post-implementation Review (PIR) of IFRS 9, in May 2022 the IASB decided to start the review of IFRS 9 to clarify the methods to apply the SPPI test to this type of financial assets.

Specifically, after a consultation period, on 27 May 2025 the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 9 (and to IFRS 7), applicable to financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, clarifying also the classification of financial instruments with conditional coupon, such as ESG features in the SPPI test scope.

Although the amendment is to be applied retrospectively, the Group does not expect that the instruments with ESG clauses in force before 1 January 2026 will fail the SPPI test.

However, the changes will require further information on financial instruments with conditional coupons effective as of the amendment first-time adoption.

As reported above in Section 1, on 30 May 2024 the IASB issued amendments concerning “Classification and Measurement”, with special regard to assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with environmental, social and governance (“ESG”)-linked and similar features. These amendments shall undergo the endorsement process by the European Union.

The recognition of debt instruments resulting from the definition of the business model along with the SPPI test is presented below:

Debt instruments		Management models		
		Hold to Collect (HTC)	Hold to Collect and Sell (HTC&S)	Other
SPPI testing	Passed	Amortized cost	Fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss
	Not passed	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss

Debt instruments at amortized cost

Debt instruments shall be measured at amortized cost if they classified in the HTC model and if they pass the SPPI test.

They are recognized at the settlement date and their initial measurement includes accrued interest and transaction costs.

The amortization of any premiums/discounts and transaction costs is recognized in the Income Statement with the effective interest rate method.

This category of financial assets is subject to impairment in accordance with the criteria set forth in the specific paragraph “Impairment for credit risk”.

Debt instruments at fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss

Debt instruments shall be measured at fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss if they are eligible for the HTC&S model and if they pass the SPPI test.

These instruments are recognized at the settlement date and their initial measurement includes accrued interest and transaction costs. The amortization of any premiums/discounts and of transaction expenses is recognized in the Income Statement with the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

These financial assets are then measured at fair value and fair value changes are recognized through equity (with recycling to profit or loss) as the financial asset balancing item (excluding interest accrued taken to the Income Statement with the EIR method).

In case of sale, any fair value changes recognized through Equity are transferred to the Income Statement.

This category of financial instruments is subject to adjustments for expected losses in accordance with the criteria set forth in the specific paragraph “Impairment for credit risk”.

Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Debt instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss in the following cases:

- The instruments are classified in the portfolio held within the Other Business Model (or financial assets held for trading or held with the main objective of selling them): financial assets held for trading are assets acquired or generated by the company mainly in order to sell them in the short term or part of a portfolio of instruments managed collectively in order to generate a profit from short-term fluctuations in price, or from a dealer's margin. Although contractual cash flows are collected in the period in which the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group holds the assets, the collection of such contractual cash flows is not essential but rather incidental;
- Debt instruments mandatorily measured at FVTPL as they do not comply with the SPPI test requirements;
- The financial instruments classified in portfolios for which the entity opts for fair value measurement. In that case, it is a specific designation of instruments to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, excluding transaction costs (directly recognized in the income statement) and including accrued interest. Debt instruments are recognized at their settlement date.

Afterwards, they are measured at fair value and value changes are taken to the income statement, as the balancing item of the balance sheet item reporting the financial assets.

This category of financial assets is not subject to impairment.

Units in OICR collective investment undertakings

Units in OICR collective investment undertakings for which the defined business model is "Hold to Collect" or "Hold to Collect & Sell" are classified in the "financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value" portfolio as they fail the SPPI test.

If they are managed for trading, units in collective investment schemes are classified in the "financial assets held for trading" portfolio.

Those financial assets are measured at fair value and value changes are taken to the income statement, as the balancing item of the balance sheet item reporting them.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are recognized at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), unless an irrevocable option for their measurement at fair value through equity (in this case "without recycling to profit or loss") is exercised.

Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, excluding transaction costs (directly recognized in the income statement). These assets are recognized at their settlement date.

Afterwards, these assets are measured at fair value and value changes are taken to the income statement, as the balancing item of the value of the financial assets on the balance sheet.

This category of financial assets is not subject to impairment.

Equity instruments at fair value through equity without recycling to profit or loss (irrevocable option)

The irrevocable option to recognize equity instruments at fair value through equity without recycling to profit or loss may be exercised for each single transaction and shall apply as of the date of initial recognition. These financial instruments are recognized at their settlement date. The initial fair value includes transaction costs.

At subsequent measurements, fair value changes are recognized in equity. In case of sale, these changes are not recycled to profit or loss; therefore, the profit or loss from the sale is recognized in equity.

Only collected dividends are recognized in profit or loss if:

- The entity's right to collect their payment is set;
- It is likely that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will go to the entity;
- The dividend amount can be reliably measured.

RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

In the very few cases of a significant change in the business model used for managing financial assets (which may occur in case of start of a new activity, acquisition of entities, disposal or discontinuation of a business line), a reclassification of these financial assets is necessary.

In such cases, the reclassification shall apply from the date of reclassification and the reporting entity does not redetermine gains, losses and interests as previously recognized.

Where any "Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss" is reclassified under "Financial assets measured at amortized cost", the fair value as at the reclassification date shall become the new gross book value; the date of reclassification shall be the date of initial recognition for credit risk staging in order to estimate impairment. Where the financial asset is reclassified under "Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income", the financial asset shall continue to be measured at fair value. The effective interest rate shall be determined based on the asset fair value as at the reclassification date.

If the financial asset is reclassified from measured at amortized cost to measured at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value shall be measured as at the reclassification date. The gains or losses from any difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and its fair value shall be recognized through profit or loss.

If the financial asset is reclassified from measured at fair value through other comprehensive income to measured at amortized cost, the financial asset shall be reclassified at fair value on the reclassification date. However, accumulated profit (loss) previously recognized through other comprehensive income shall be derecognized in equity and adjusted to the fair value of the financial asset as at the reclassification date. Consequently, the financial asset shall be measured as at its reclassification date as if it had always been measured at amortized cost. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses shall not be adjusted subsequent to reclassification.

If the financial asset is reclassified from measured at amortized cost to measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, its fair value shall be measured as at the reclassification date. The gains or losses from any difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and its fair value shall be recognized through other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses shall not be adjusted subsequent to reclassification.

If the entity reclassifies a financial asset from measured at fair value through other comprehensive income to measured at fair value through profit or loss, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. Accumulated profit (loss) previously recognized through other comprehensive income shall be reclassified from "through equity" to "through profit or loss" with a reclassification adjustment as at the reclassification date.

Reclassification is not allowed for equity securities.

Temporary investments in/disposals of securities

Temporary disposals of securities (loans of securities, securities disposed of under repurchase agreements) do not generally fulfil the conditions for derecognition.

Securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements remain on the balance sheet. In the case of securities under repurchase agreements, the amounts received, representing the liability to the transferee, are recognised on the liabilities side of the balance sheet by the transferor.

Securities borrowed or received under repurchase agreements are not recognised on the balance sheet of the transferee.

In the case of securities disposed of under repurchase agreements, an account receivable from the transferor is reported on the balance sheet of the transferee and offset against the amount paid. If the security is subsequently resold, the transferee recognizes a liability measured at fair value representing its obligation to return the security received under repurchase agreements.

Revenue and expenses relating to such transactions are recognized to profit and loss on an accrual basis, except in the case of classification of assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or group of financial assets) is fully or partially derecognized if:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset are transferred or are deemed as such because all the risks and rewards of the financial asset are transferred.

In this case, all remaining rights or obligations in force are recognised separately as assets and liabilities.

If the contractual rights to the cash flows are transferred but a part only of the risks and rewards of ownership or control is retained, the financial assets continue to be recognised to the extent of the entity's continuing involvement in the asset.

Furthermore, impaired financial assets may be derecognized when the entity can no longer reasonably expect to recover a financial asset (write-off). A financial asset may be written off before the conclusion of the legal actions for its recovery and this does not necessarily entail waiver by the Bank of its legal right to collect the credit claim. In this case, the gross nominal value of the loan remains unchanged, but its gross book value is written down by the write-off amount. The write-off may concern the entire amount of a financial asset or part thereof and is equal to:

- The reversal of total adjustments as the balancing item of the financial asset gross value;
- For any portion exceeding the amount of total adjustments, the recognition of the financial asset impairment directly through profit or loss.

Any amounts collected after the write-off are recognized in the income statement as recoveries.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are classified on the balance sheet in the two accounting categories given below:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, either by their nature or by designation;
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss by their nature

Financial instruments issued primarily to be bought back in the short term, instruments belonging to an identified portfolio of financial instruments which are managed collectively and for which there is evidence of a strategy pursuing short-term profit-taking, and derivatives are measured at fair value by their nature.

Any changes in the fair value of this portfolio are recognized through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

At initial recognition, the bank may irrevocably designate the financial liability as measured at fair value when:

- a) By doing so, it removes or materially reduces any inconsistency in the measurement or recognition that would otherwise result from the measurement of the assets or liabilities or from the recognition of the related gains or losses on different bases;
- b) A group of financial liabilities or of financial assets and liabilities is managed and the return on it is measured on a fair value basis in accordance with a risk management or investment strategy;
- c) The contract contains one or more embedded derivatives and the host contract is not an assets falling in IFRS 9 scope of application.

This designation option is irrevocable and applies mandatorily from the date of initial recognition of the instrument.

Upon subsequent measurement, these financial liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss for changes in fair value not related to the Bank's own credit risk and with balancing item through equity with no recycling to profit or loss for value changes related to own credit risk.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

All other liabilities fulfilling the definition of a financial liability (excluding derivatives) are measured at amortised cost.

These liabilities are initially measured at fair value (including transaction income and costs) and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Reclassification of financial liabilities

The initial classification of financial liabilities is irrevocable. No subsequent reclassification is allowed.

Distinction between debt - equity instruments

Securities are classed as debt instruments or equity instruments based on the economic substance of the contracts.

A financial liability is a debt instrument if it includes a contractual obligation to:

- Provide another entity with cash, another financial asset or a variable number of equity instruments;
- Exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity at potentially unfavourable conditions.

An equity instrument is a non-redeemable financial instrument which offers discretionary return representing a residual interest in a company after deduction of all its financial liabilities (net assets) and which is not qualified as a debt instrument.

Treasury share buyback

Treasury shares or equivalent derivative instruments such as options on shares bought with a fixed strike ratio, including shares held to cover stock option plans, do not meet the definition of a financial asset and are recognized as reduction in equity. They do not generate any impact on the income statement.

Derecognition of and change to financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized in full or in part:

- When it is extinguished;
- When it has been substantially modified in case of restructuring.

A substantial modification in an existing financial liability shall be recognized as the extinction of an initial financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability (known as novation). Any difference between the book value of the extinguished liability and the new liability shall be recognised immediately in the income statement. If the financial liability is not derecognized, the original effective interest rate (EIR) shall be maintained and the book value is modified through profit or loss on the modification date, discounting the new future cash flows modified using the original EIR. This impact is then spread over the residual lifetime of the instrument using the original effective interest rate.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Classification and measurement

Derivative instruments are financial assets or liabilities classified by default as derivative instruments held-for-trading unless they can be considered to be hedging instruments.

They are initially recognized at fair value on the settlement date and then measured at fair value.

At each reporting date, the fair value changes on derivative contracts shall be recognized:

- Through profit or loss for derivative instruments held for trading or for fair value hedging;
- Through equity for derivative instruments held as cash flow hedges or hedges of net investments in foreign operations, for the effective portion of the hedge.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that meets the definition of a derivative product. This definition applies only to financial liabilities and non-financial contracts. Embedded derivatives must be accounted for separately from the host contract if the following three conditions are met:

- The hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- The embedded component taken separately from the host contract has the characteristics of a derivative;
- The characteristics of the derivative are not closely linked to those of the host contract.

Conversely, financial assets with an embedded derivative are classified as a whole as separation is not allowed: in these cases, the instrument as a whole shall be classified under "financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss".

OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

In accordance with IAS 32, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group offsets a financial asset against a financial liability and recognizes a net amount when and only when it has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle the net amount or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The derivative instruments and the repurchase agreements handled with clearing houses that meet the two criteria required by IAS 32 have been offset on the balance sheet.

NET GAINS OR LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Net gain (loss) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

For financial instruments recognized at fair value through profit or loss, this item reports the following elements:

- Dividends and other revenues from equities and other securities which are classified under financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Changes in fair value of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss;
- Gains and losses on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Fair value changes and gains and losses on disposal or termination of derivative instruments not included in a fair value or cash flow hedging relationship.

This item also reports the ineffective portion of hedges.

Net gains (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value through equity

For financial assets measured at fair value through equity, this item reports the following income statement elements:

- Dividends from equity instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through equity without recycling to profit or loss;

- Gains (losses) on disposals and net income associated with the termination of hedging relationships on debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss;
- Net income on disposals or associated with the termination of fair value hedging instruments of financial assets at fair value through equity when the hedged item is sold.

FINANCING COMMITMENTS AND FINANCIAL GUARANTEES GIVEN

Financing commitments that are not designated as assets at fair value through profit or loss or not treated as derivative instruments within the meaning of IFRS 9 are not recognised on the balance sheet. However, they are covered by provisions in accordance with IFRS 9.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract under which the issuer must make specific payments to reimburse the guarantee holder for a loss incurred due to a specific debtor's failure to make a payment when due under the initial or amended terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at the higher of:

- The value adjustment amount for losses determined in accordance with IFRS 9;
- The amount originally recognised less, where applicable, the costs recognised in accordance with IFRS 15.

IMPAIRMENT FOR CREDIT RISK

Scope of application

In compliance with IFRS 9, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group recognizes impairment with write-downs representing Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on the categories of financial assets given below:

- Financial assets consisting of debt instruments and recognised at amortised cost or at fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss (loans and receivables, debt securities);
- Financing commitments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- Guarantee commitments that fall within IFRS 9 scope of application and that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- Lease receivables falling in the IFRS16 scope;
- Trade receivables generated by transactions under IFRS 15 scope of application.

Equity instruments (at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value without recycling to profit or loss) are not concerned by the rules on impairment.

Derivative instruments and other instruments at fair value through profit or loss are subject to the calculation of counterparty risk which is not covered by the ECL model.

For more exhaustive information, please see Section "A.4 Fair value reporting" of this Note to the financial statements.

Credit risk and impairment (provisioning) stages

Credit risk is defined as risk of loss related to default by a counterparty leading to its inability to meet its commitments to the Group.

The model of impairment (provisioning) for credit risk has three stages:

- Stage 1: from the initial recognition of the financial instrument (loan, debt security, guarantee...), the entity shall recognize expected credit losses over 12 months;
- Stage 2: if there is a significant increase in credit risk (versus initial recognition) for a given transaction or portfolio, the Entity shall recognize the losses expected up to maturity;
- Stage 3: when one or more default events have occurred on the counterparty with an adverse effect on the estimated future cash flows, the entity shall individually recognize the incurred credit loss calculated over the residual life of the instrument. Subsequently, if the conditions for classifying financial instruments in stage 3 are not met, the financial instruments are reclassified in stage 2, then in stage 1 if credit risk further decreases.

Definition of default

The regulation on the Definition of Default is based on:

- The “relative” and “absolute” materiality thresholds to identify past due determining classification in the default status. It is automatic if two thresholds (relative and absolute) are jointly breached for 90 days in a row. More specifically:
 - The relative threshold is at 1%, calculated as the ratio of the total past due and/or overlimit amount to the total amount of recognized exposures to the same borrower;
 - The absolute threshold is at Euro 100 for Retail Customers and at Euro 500 for Non-Retail Customers, calculated using the total past due and/or overlimit amount of the borrower;
- Banks are not allowed to net existing past due and/or overlimit exposures on some credit lines of the debt- or against existing available margins on other credit lines of the same borrower;
- A 3-month probation period shall be applied, running from the moment the positions no longer meet the conditions to be classified as defaulted and during which no past due instances must occur, before classifying the loan, and therefore the debtor, back to a non-default status;
- Specific rules (known as “triggers”) shall be applied, which require automatic classification as non-performing of exposures meeting even one only of the following characteristics:
 - Loss of more than 1% on restructured exposures (suspensions, rescheduling, renegotiations) because of financial difficulties experienced by the debtors;
 - Loss of more than 5% for the disposal of performing loans.

Definition of Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”)

ECL is defined as the weighted expected value of the discounted credit loss (principal and interest). It is the present value of the difference between contractual cash flows and expected ones (including principal and interest).

ECL governance and measurement

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for defining the methodological framework and for overseeing the process for ECL-related impairment of exposures and provisioning. The calculation of impairment of performing assets is part of the overall cost of credit process, which is coordinated by the Portfolio Management and External Collection Governance Function.

To define the IFRS 9 parameters required to calculate ECL, Crédit Agricole Italia has primarily relied on its internal rating system and on the other regulatory processes already implemented.

The assessment of credit risk is based on an expected loss model and extrapolation based on reasonable future scenarios. All information that is available, pertinent, reasonable and justifiable, including forward-looking information, shall be taken into account.

Therefore, in compliance with the requirements laid down by the standard, in order to estimate parameters, a set of forward-looking scenarios is used, each one of which is weighted by the related probability of occurrence. In agreement with Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole Italia uses four different macroeconomic scenarios. Said scenarios can be summarized as follows:

- **Central scenario**, i.e. the scenario that is most consistent with the present one;
- **Moderately adverse scenario**, i.e. the economic scenario in moderately adverse conditions.
- **Budget stress scenario**, i.e. the most adverse scenario used within the stress exercise at the end of the budget preparation;
- **Favorable scenario**, i.e. the economic scenario in favourable conditions.

The weights to be assigned to the four scenarios – which may vary at each new estimation of the parameters – are defined by the Crédit Agricole Group (Group Economic Research Department of CA Sa) and shared with the local management.

Crédit Agricole Italia updates the estimate of the parameters at least every year. The ECL calculation formula comprises the following parameters:

- Probability of Default - PD.
- Loss Given Default - LGD.
- Exposure At Default - EAD.

As already pointed out, these parameters have also been defined broadly based on the internal models used as part of the regulatory framework (where any), although they had to be adjusted in order to determine an ECL fully compliant with IFRS 9. Indeed, the standard requires a Point-in-Time analysis as at the reporting date, while taking account of the historical loss data and forward-looking macroeconomic data. Therefore, based on the above, the accounting approach is different from the prudential framework, where analyses are multi-year and Through the Cycle to estimate the Probability of Default (PD); moreover, such analyses shall include the Downturn in the estimate of the Loss Given Default (LGD), whereas this effect is not envisaged in the IFRS 9 LGD.

ECLs are calculated according to the type of product concerned, i.e. financial instruments or off-balance sheet instruments. Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate (EIR) used for the initial recognition of the financial instrument. The models and parameters used are backtested at least annually by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function.

Significant increase in credit risk

For each financial instrument, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group assesses any increase in credit risk from origination to every reporting date. Based on this assessment of changes in credit risk, exposures are classified into the different risk stages.

Monitoring for any significant increase in credit risk shall cover every financial instrument, unless specific exceptions apply. Contagion is not required for the downgrading of financial instruments of the same counterparty from stage 1 to stage 2.

Monitoring for any significant increase in credit risk shall consider the change in credit risk of the principal debtor without taking account of any guarantee, including for transactions with a shareholder guarantee.

For each exposure, any increase in credit risk is assessed through (relative or absolute) quantitative criteria and qualitative criteria.

For the **relative quantitative criteria** some thresholds (Significant Increase in Credit Risk or SICR) have been set which measure the change in the cumulative forward-looking PD as at the inception date and as at each reference date.

Based on this assessment of changes in credit risk, exposures are classified into the different risk stages.

The change in PD is calculated as $PD_{Closing\ Date} > \beta * PDCF_{Original\ Date}$ where:

- $PDCF_{Original\ Date}$ are the cumulative forward-looking PDs as at the relationship inception, condition to the time already elapsed from origination;
- $PDC_{Closing\ date}$ are the cumulative forward-looking PDs as at the reference date;
- β is a parameter estimated on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s portfolio, shared by the Group.

It is pointed out that the rule is applied only where the point-in-Time (PiT) PD at one year is above 0.3%.

The origination date is the date of the first registration of the contract or its latest revision in case of commercial renewal or revision of the credit line is deemed as the settlement date, i.e. when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual arrangements governing the financial instrument. For financing and guarantee commitments, origination means the date on which the irrevocable commitment was made.

For exposures without an internal rating model, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group uses non-payment as at the reporting date or in the previous 12 months. In case of non-payment, as at the reporting date or in the previous months, the exposure is downgraded to stage 2.

For exposures (with the exception of securities) for which internal rating models have been implemented and applied (all the more so if the rating models have been validated), the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group considers that all of the information incorporated into the rating systems allows for a more detailed assessment than the non-payment for over 30 days criterion alone as a back-stop threshold.

Other factors for downgrading to stage 2 are:

- The breach of the PD thresholds, which, for Crédit Agricole Italia, are set at 12% for the non-Retail portfolio and at 15% for the Retail portfolio;
- A PiT PD at one year higher than 20%;
- No rating as at the assessment date if regarding loans disbursed over six months before;
- The exposure being classified as forborne performing;
- Classification in the watchlist in accordance with the Early Warning internal indicator (IMA – Performance Monitoring Indicator) in at least three calculations in the four months before the reference date;
- The selection of portfolio portions that are considered high risk following specific probes carried out by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function, such as: Sub-Investment Grade ratings close to the perimeter of Sensitive Loans (the thresholds applied by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are more restrictive).

Furthermore, downgrading to stage 2 may occur for single-name positions reported by the Chief Legal Officer (CLO) and validated by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function (qualitative criteria).

If the conditions that triggered downgrading to stage 2 no longer apply, impairment may be reduced to 12-month ECL (stage 1).

For the security portfolio, Crédit Agricole Italia uses an approach that consists in applying an absolute level of credit risk, in accordance with IFRS 9, at the breaching of which exposures shall be classified in stage 2 and provisioned for based on ECL at maturity. Therefore, the following rules shall apply for monitoring significant increase in the credit risk of securities:

- “Investment Grade” (IG) securities, at the reporting date, shall be classified in stage 1 and provisioned for based on 12-month ECL;
- “Non-Investment Grade” (NIG) securities, at the reporting date, shall be subject to monitoring for significant increase in credit risk, since origination, and shall be classified in Stage 2 (lifetime ECL) where any significant increase in credit risk is found.

The related increase in credit risk shall be assessed prior to the occurrence of a known default (Stage 3).

Impairment model on stage 3

The impairment model for the non-performing portfolio is based on the estimate of a forward-looking and multi-scenario ECL, which is obtained combining the internal collection scenario with an alternative collection scenario, via the disposal of the non-performing exposures, often as single name, on the market. This calculation is consistent with the objectives laid down by the NPL Strategy of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking

Group, which, to reduce NPEs, gives preference to collection with no need for insolvency procedures, rather than the disposal of partial and limited clusters of NPEs, as an alternative.

IFRS9 reads that the entity shall measure expected credit losses in a way that reflects:

- a) An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- b) The time value of money;
- c) Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Specifically, IFRS 9 defines loss as the difference between all the contractual cash flows due and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive. Consequently, if the entity intends to sell a non-performing loan to a third party in order both to increase its cash flows as much as possible and to implement a specific strategy for NPL management, the ECL estimate shall reflect also the sale scenario and, thus, the cash flows from the sale. In accordance with IFRS 9, sales scenarios that are merely possible may be taken into account and, as such, shall be smoothed with others that are deemed more likely.

The above being given, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group reflects, in the measurement of loans, the contemplated different types of collection by single loan or cluster of loans. The methods to assess the loan recovery forecasts, in compliance with the ECB Guidance, consist in an estimate of future cash flows made based on two general approaches:

- In a scenario where the borrower is assumed as a going-concern, the cash flows from operations continue to be generated and can be used to repay the financial debt; the “Going Concern Approach”;
- In a scenario where the borrower is assumed to discontinue operations, no cash flows from operations are generated to be used for debt service; the “Gone Concern Approach”.

The Going Concern Approach is mainly applied to cases in which the cash flows from the borrower’s operations are material (vs. the debt) and can be reliably estimated, as well as in all cases in which the exposure is not backed with collaterals or is limitedly secured and to the extent collaterals can be realized without prejudicing the borrower’s ability to generate future cash flows.

In measuring generated cash flows, also the cash flows from operations of any guarantor may be taken into account.

The Gone Concern Approach shall apply where there are no significant cash flows from operations vs. the debt or where the exposure is largely secured and the related collaterals are essential to generate cash flows.

CONTRACT MODIFICATIONS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

When the original contractual conditions are modified by the parties, it is to be verified whether the financial asset shall continue to be recognized or the original financial asset is to be eliminated recognizing a new financial instrument.

To this end, it is to be assessed whether the modifications to the contract terms and conditions as renegotiated are substantial or not.

In case of substantial modifications, the entity shall derecognize the financial instrument affected by the modification and shall recognize a new financial asset based on the contract as modified, irrespective of whether the renegotiation is finalized by signing a new contract or by modifying the existing one.

Renegotiations are deemed substantial if they introduce specific objective elements affecting the characteristics and/or cash flows of the financial instrument or if they concern customers that are not experiencing financial difficulties, in order to align the contract onerousness to the current market conditions. In the latter case, it is to be specified that, if the Bank did not agree to a renegotiation of the contractual conditions, the customer would be able to borrow from another intermediary with the subsequent loss by the bank of the revenue flows under the renegotiated contract; in other words, in case of renegotiation for commercial reasons, no loss is to be recognized by the bank in its income statement subsequent to the alignment to the current market conditions that are more favourable for its customers.

Conversely, in case of renegotiations deemed not substantial, the entity shall redetermine the present value of the new cash flows subsequent to the renegotiation, based on the original rate of the exposure in force before the renegotiation. The difference between said value and the book value before the modification shall be recognized in the specific item of the income statement as profit or loss from contract modifications with no derecognition ("modification accounting").

RESTRUCTURING DUE TO FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES (FORBEARANCE MEASURE)

Financial instruments that are restructured due to financial difficulties are those for which the entity has modified the initial financial conditions (interest rates, maturity) for business and legal reasons linked to the financial difficulties experienced by the debtor, in ways that would not have been applied in other circumstances. This regards all debt instruments, irrespective of the category the security is classified in.

This restructuring concept shall be assessed with regard to the contract rather than with regard to the customer. The definition of restructured loans subsequent to financial difficulties experienced by the customers is based on two cumulative criteria:

- Contract modifications or loan refinancing;
- The Customer's difficult financial situation.

"Contract modifications" are, for example, situations in which:

- There is a difference in favour of the borrower between the modified contract and the conditions before contract modification;
- The modifications made to the contract lead to conditions that are more favourable for the concerned debtor than those that other debtors of the Bank, having similar risk profiles, could have obtained at that moment in time.

Refinancing means a new debt/loan is granted to the customer to repay, fully or in part, another debt as regards which the customer cannot comply with the contract conditions because of its financial situation.

Concessions also include contract modifications, which may be freely applied for by a debtor in the scope of an already signed contract, but only when the creditor believes that the conditions to assess that debtor as experiencing financial difficulties are met ("embedded forbearance clauses"). Therefore, the definition of forbore does not include renegotiations for commercial reasons/practices, which are irrespective of the debtor's financial difficulties.

The restructuring of a loan (whether performing or defaulted) is a sign of possible incurred loss risk. Therefore, the restructured/forborne exposure shall be accordingly assessed for any impairment/provisioning (restructuring does not systematically entail adjustment for incurred loss and classification as defaulted).

The classification as "Forborne exposure" is temporary. If the restructuring transaction is carried out in accordance with the instructions of the European Banking Authority (EBA), the exposure retains the "forborne" status for at least 2 years, if it was performing upon restructuring, or for 3 years if it was non-performing upon restructuring. These periods shall be longer if some events provided for in the Group's principles occur (for instance "reoccurrence").

With no derecognition, the reduction in future flows granted to the counterparty or the deferral of such flows over a longer time horizon than the one before the restructuring shall entail recognition of impairment in the Income Statement. The impairment for the restructuring shall be calculated as the difference between:

- The loan book value;
- The sum of the restructured future flows discounted at the original Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

Upon impairment, the portion regarding the passage of time shall be recognized under net interest income.

PURCHASED OR ORIGINATED CREDIT IMPAIRED ASSETS

Pursuant to IFRS 9, a financial asset is considered impaired upon initial recognition if credit risk is very high and it is purchased with significant rebates vs. the residual contractual debt.

If, based on the classification drivers (SPPI test and Business Model), these financial assets are classified as assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, they shall be classified as "Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired Assets" ("POCI") and shall be subject to specific treatment as regards impairment. As regards these exposures, IFRS 9 requires:

- Their initial recognition at fair value;
- That the expected credit loss be always estimated based on the expected loss over the lifetime of the financial instrument;
- That Interest recognized in the accounts be determined applying the effective interest rate, adjusted by credit risk ("EIR Credit Adjusted") or of the rate that, at initial recognition, discounts all future cash flows estimated at the asset amortized cost, taking into account, in the estimate, also expected credit losses.

POCI loans reported in the Group's financial statements were recognized subsequent to Business Combinations. Specifically, the acquisition of Credito Valtellinese in 2021 had entailed the recognition of a portfolio of non-performing loans, which, therefore, were initially recognized as POCI assets in accordance with IFRS 9 and measured at their fair value determined within the Purchase Price Allocation, as their first-recognition amount. In the light of the disposals finalized later on, the POCI loans coming from Credito Valtellinese and recognized in Crédit Agricole Italia's financial statements as at 31 December 2025 remained under assets measured at amortized cost for significantly lower amounts and further reducing vs. the end of 2024. Those loans have been recognized in the related stages.

HEDGE ACCOUNTING

General framework

In compliance with the decision made by the Crédit Agricole Group, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has not applied the "hedge accounting" section of IFRS 9, exercising the option given by IFRS9 itself. All hedges have continued to be reported in accordance with IAS 39, up to the date of application of the supplement on fair value macro hedging (after its endorsement by the European Union). However, the eligibility of financial instruments for hedge accounting in accordance with the IAS 39 takes into account the bases of classification and measurement of financial instruments pursuant to the IFRS 9.

In accordance with IFRS 9 and with the IAS 39 hedging principles, eligible fair value and cash flow hedges are debt instruments at amortized cost and at fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss.

The Group hedges interest rate risk in order to immunize the Banking Book from changes in the fair value of funding and lending, caused by adverse movements in the interest rate curve, or of reducing the uncertainty of cash flows linked to a specific asset/liability in an integrated balance sheet perspective. Specifically, fixed-rate debenture loans have been hedged (micro-hedging), as have the mortgage loans with cap to Customers (macro-hedging), government securities in reserves (asset-swap hedging) and fixed-rate gaps detected by the internal model (macro-hedging). The hedges were made exclusively by purchasing Interest Rate Swaps and Interest Rate Options.

Documentation

Hedging relationships shall comply with the following principles:

- Fair value hedges have the purpose of protecting the entity against exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognize asset or liability or of an irrevocable commitment not recognized, attributable to the hedged risk or risks and able to impact on the income statement (for instance, total or partial hedge of fair value changes due to interest rate risk on a fixed-rate debt);

- Cash flow hedges have the purpose of protecting the entity against exposure to changes in future cash flows of a recognized asset or liability or of a transaction deemed very likely, attributable to the hedged risk or risks and able (in case of an expected transaction not occurred) to impact on the income statement (for instance, hedging of all or part of the payment of future interests on a floating-rate debt);
- Hedges of net investments in foreign operations have the purpose of protecting the entity against the risk of any unfavourable change in fair value associated with the foreign exchange risk within an investments in foreign operations in a currency other than the Euro.

When an entity intends to use hedges, the following conditions shall be met in order to benefit from hedge accounting:

- Eligibility of the hedging instrument and of the hedged instrument;
- Formalized documentation since inception, specifically including the individual designation and the characteristics of the hedged item, of the hedging instrument, the type of hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged risk;
- Evidence of the hedge effectiveness, at inception (i.e. prospectively) and retrospectively, through tests made at each reporting date.

For interest rate risk hedging of a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group prefers a fair value hedge documentation, as permitted by the IAS 39 endorsed by the European Union (carve out version).

Specifically:

- The Group documents these hedging relationships based on a gross position of derivative instruments and hedges items;
- The effectiveness of these hedging relationships is proved with effectiveness tests.

Measurement

The measurement of the derivative at fair value is recognized as follows:

- Fair value hedges: the derivative remeasurement is recognized in the income statement matching the remeasurement of the hedged item. The income statement reports only the net amount of any ineffective portion of the hedge;
- Cash flow hedges: the changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized through equity as to the effective portion of the hedge; gains and losses on the derivative are then recognized through profit or loss, when, having regard to the hedged item, the cash flow change to be offset occurs or if the hedge proves ineffective;
- Hedges of net investments in foreign operations: the derivative remeasurement derivative is recognised as a balancing item through equity with recycling to profit or loss and the ineffective portion of the hedge is recognized through profit or loss.

Where the conditions for benefiting from hedge accounting are no longer met, the following accounting treatment shall be applied prospectively:

- Fair value hedges: only the hedging instrument continues to be remeasured through profit or loss. The hedged item is wholly recognized in accordance with its classification. For debt instruments at fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss, fair value changes after the termination of hedging relationship shall be fully recognized through equity. For hedged items measured at amortized cost, which were hedged for interest rate risk, the remaining portion of the remeasurement difference shall be amortized over the remaining life of the hedged items;
- Cash flow hedges: the hedging instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss. The amounts accumulated through equity and regarding the effective portion of the hedge shall remain in equity until the hedged element affects profit or loss. Interest-rate hedged items shall be recognized through profit or loss as interests are paid. The remaining portion of the remeasurement difference is then amortized over the remaining life of the hedged items;
- Hedges of net investments in foreign operations: the accumulated amounts in equity regarding the hedge effective portion shall remain in equity as long as the net investment is held. When no longer within the scope of consolidation, net investments in foreign operations shall be recognized through profit or loss.

MAIN FINANCIAL STATEMENT ITEMS

1. *Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss*

CLASSIFICATION

This category comprises the financial assets not classified as “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” or as “Financial assets measured at amortised cost”.

The “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” item consists of three sub-items:

- a) *“Financial assets held for trading”*: this category consists of financial assets (debt securities, equity securities, loans and units in OICR collective investments undertakings) managed in order to realise cash flows through their sale and, therefore, under the “Other” Business Model; this category also includes derivative instruments (except for those classified as hedging derivatives or financial guarantee contracts);
- b) *“Financial assets designated at fair value”*: this category consists of financial assets (debt securities and loans) so designated upon initial recognition and where the related requirements are met (fair value option). As regards this category, an entity may irrevocably designate a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss if, and only if, by doing so it removes or materially reduces any measurement inconsistency;
- c) *“Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value”*, consisting of the financial assets that are managed with the “Hold to Collect” or “Hold to Collect and Sell” business model, but that do not meet the requirements to pass the SPPI test (as their contractual terms do not solely envisage payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding) or that are managed under the “Other” business model but are not held for trading. This category reports also units in OICR collective investment undertakings; this item also reports equity securities that are not held for trading, for which, at first recognition, the entity did not exercised the option to classify them at fair value through other comprehensive income.

IFRS 9 allows reclassifications between the different categories only if the entity changes its business model for the management of the financial assets concerned. In such cases, which are expected to be infrequent, the reclassification shall apply from the date of reclassification and the reporting entity is not required to redetermine profits, losses and interests as previously recognized.

For more exhaustive reporting on the accounting effects generated by reclassifications, please refer to the “Financial instruments (IFRS9, IAS 39 and IAS32)” paragraph in Part A.2 herein.

RECOGNITION

Debt and equity securities and units in OICR collective investment undertakings are initially recognized at the settlement date, while derivative contracts are recognized on the date they are signed. Loans are recognized on their origination date.

Specifically, upon recognition at the settlement date, the reporting entity recognizes any changes in the fair value of the asset occurred between that date and the trading date, based on the same criteria identified for the purchased assets.

On initial recognition, “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” are recognized at fair value; unless otherwise specified, it consists of the price paid to execute the transaction and any transaction costs or revenues attributable to the instrument are not taken into account but are taken directly to the Income Statement.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

After initial recognition, “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” are stated at fair value.

IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

To measure the fair value of financial instruments that are quoted in an active market, market prices are used. Where there is no active market, fair value is measured using generally accepted estimation methods and measurement models that take account of all the risk factors correlated to the instruments and that are based on information available on the market, such as: the measurement of the price of listed instruments with similar features, discounted cash flows, option pricing models, values reported for recent comparable transactions, etc.

For equity securities and derivative instruments that have equity securities as underlying assets, not quoted in an active market, the cost approach is used as the fair value estimate only to a residual extent and limited to very few cases, that is to say when there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements of which cost is the most significant estimate.

The effects of the application of this measurement approach are recognized in the Income Statement, under item 80 “Net gains (losses) on trading activities” for “Financial assets held for trading” and under item 110 “Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss” for “Financial assets designated at fair value” and for “Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value”. The same items report the derecognition of these financial assets. For more information on fair value measurement, please refer to paragraph 16 “Other Information - Fair Value Measurement” and to “Part A.4 - Fair value reporting”.

DERECOGNITION

Financial assets are derecognized if one of the following cases occurs:

- Contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets have expired;
- The financial asset is sold with substantial transfer of all risks and rewards resulting from its ownership. Conversely, when a prevalent share of the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the financial assets is retained, the assets continue to be recognized, even if legal title has been transferred. Where it is not possible to ascertain whether substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, financial assets are derecognized when no form of control over the assets has been retained. Conversely, if even a portion of control is retained, the asset continues to be recognized to the extent of the continuing involvement, measured by exposure to changes in the value of the assets transferred and to changes in the related cash flows.
- The entity retains the contractual right to receive the cash flows from the assets, but it concomitantly undertakes the contractual obligation to pay such flows to a third party (pass-through arrangements).

2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

CLASSIFICATION

This category consists of financial assets that meet both the following conditions:

- The financial asset is managed in accordance with the “Hold to Collect and Sell” Business Model whose objective is achieve both by collecting the contractual cash flows and by selling the asset, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset provide for, at specified date, cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Therefore, this category includes debt securities and loans that are managed in accordance with the “Hold to Collect and Sell” Business Model and that have passed the SPPI test. This category also includes equity instruments, not held for trading, for which the irrevocable option was exercised upon initial recognition for their designation at fair value through other comprehensive income.

IFRS 9 allows reclassifications between the different categories only if the entity changes its business model for the management of the financial assets concerned. In such cases, which are expected to be infrequent, the reclassification shall apply from the date of reclassification and the reporting entity is not required to redetermine profits, losses and interests as previously recognized.

For more exhaustive reporting on the accounting effects generated by reclassifications, please refer to the “Financial instruments (IFRS9, IAS 39 and IAS32)” paragraph in Part A.2 herein.

RECOGNITION

These financial assets are initially recognized at the settlement date for debt and equity securities and, as regards loans, at their disbursement date. At initial recognition, these assets are recognized at fair value that equal to, unless otherwise stated, the price paid for the transaction execution, including any costs or revenues directly attributable to the instrument.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

After initial recognition, Assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income, consisting of debt securities and loans, are measured at fair value, recognizing the impacts generated by the amortized costs application in the Income Statement. For amortized cost measurement, please refer to paragraph 16 “Other information - Amortized Cost Measurement”. Gains and losses on fair value measurement are recognized in a specific equity reserve (item “120. Valuation reserves”), which shall be recycled to the income statement (item 100b “Profit/losses from disposal/repurchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income”) upon derecognition of the financial asset.

“Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” – being them debt securities and loans – are tested for significant increase in credit risk (impairment testing) in accordance with the IFRS 9, as are Assets at amortized cost, with subsequent recognition of value adjustments in the Income Statement for expected losses. Those adjustments are recognized in Income Statement under item “130. Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk”; the same applies, in a mirror-like way, to recoveries on part or all write-downs made in previous periods.

Equity instruments for which the option was exercised for their classification in this category are measured at fair value; gains or losses from fair value measurement are recognized as a balancing item of a specific equity reserve (item “120. Valuation reserves”). These reserves shall never be recycled to the income statement, including where allocated by selling the asset; in that case, the accumulated balance of the reserve is not recycled through profit or loss, but it is classified under retained earnings reserves in equity (item “150. Reserves”). Moreover, these assets shall not be written down in the Income Statement as they are not subject to impairment. The only component recognized in the Income Statement is collected dividends.

Fair value is determined using the standards adopted for “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss”. For the equity instruments included in this category, which are not quoted in an active market, the cost approach is used as the fair value estimate to a residual extent only and in very few circumstances, i.e., when all the measurement methods referred to above cannot be applied, or when there is a wide range of possible measurements of fair value, of which cost is the most significant estimate. For more information on fair value measurement, please refer to paragraph 16 “Other Information - Fair Value Measurement” and to “Part A.4 - Fair value reporting”.

DERECOGNITION

Financial assets are derecognized only if their sale has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the same assets. Conversely, when a prevalent share of the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the financial assets is retained, the assets continue to be recognized, even if legal title has been transferred.

Where it is not possible to ascertain whether substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, financial assets are derecognized when no form of control over the assets has been retained. Conversely, if even a portion of control is retained, the asset continues to be recognized to the extent of the continuing involvement, measured by exposure to changes in the value of the assets transferred and to changes in the related cash flows.

Finally, financial assets which have been sold are derecognized if the contractual rights to receive the related cash flows are retained with the simultaneous assumption of an obligation to pay such flows, and only such flows, to other third parties.

3. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

CLASSIFICATION

This category consists of financial assets, specifically debt securities and loans, that meet both the following conditions:

- The financial asset is managed in accordance with the “Hold to Collect” Business Model whose objective is achieve by collecting the contractual cash flows;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset provide for, at specified date, cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

More specifically, this category includes loans to customers and banks - in any technical form - and debt securities that meet the requirements referred to above. This category also includes receivables originated by finance lease transactions under IFRS 16 and operating loans and receivables linked to the provision of financial services, as defined by the Italian Consolidated Law on Banking (T.U.B.) and by the Italian Consolidated Law on Finance (T.U.F.) (e.g. for the distribution of financial products and servicing activities).

IFRS 9 allows reclassifications between the different categories only if the entity changes its business model for the management of the financial assets concerned. In such cases, which are expected to be infrequent, the reclassification shall apply from the date of reclassification and the reporting entity is not required to redetermine profits, losses and interests as previously recognized.

For more exhaustive reporting on the accounting effects generated by reclassifications, please refer to the “Financial instruments (IFRS9, IAS 39 and IAS32)” paragraph in Part A.2 herein.

RECOGNITION

These financial assets are initially recognized at the settlement date for debt securities and, as regards loans, at their origination date. This asset item reports separately:

- Due from banks;
- Loans to customers.

Specifically, for loans, their origination date is usually the same as the date of contract signing. Should this not be the case, upon contract signing a commitment to disburse funds shall be recognized and derecognized on the loan origination date.

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at their fair value, which is equal to the amount disbursed, or subscription price, including costs and revenues directly attributable to the individual loan and determinable from the inception of the transaction, even if settled at a later time. The initially recognized amount does not include costs that can be classified as normal administrative overhead costs, despite having the above characteristics.

Repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements are recognized as funding or lending transactions. Specifically, repurchase agreements are recognized as liabilities for the spot amount received, whereas reverse repurchase agreements are recognized as assets for the spot amount paid.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

Following initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Measurement at amortized cost entails that the asset is recognized at an amount equal to its initial recognition value less principal repayment, plus or minus accumulated amortization in accordance with the aforementioned effective interest rate method, of the difference between the initial amount and the amount at maturity (typically attributable to costs/income directly pertaining to the individual asset) and adjusted by any loss coverage provision.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows generated by the asset in terms of principal and interest, to the amount disbursed including costs and revenues attributable to the asset. Expected cash flows shall be estimated taking account of all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but irrespective of expected losses on loans and receivables. The calculation includes all fees and commissions, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. This measurement method uses a financial approach and allows the economic effect of the costs/income directly attributable to a financial asset to be spread over its expected remaining lifetime. For more exhaustive reporting on this matter, please refer to paragraph 16 “Other information - Amortized Cost Measurement”.

The amortized cost method is not used for assets that have short lifetime, as their discounting is expected to have negligible effects, for those with indefinite maturity and revocable loans. These assets are measured at historical cost.

The book value of financial assets at amortized cost is adjusted in order to report any provision for expected loss coverage. Indeed, at every reporting date, these assets are tested for impairment in order to estimate any Expected Credit Losses (ECL).

This scope includes non-performing loans (known as “stage 3” loans) classified as bad, unlikely- to-pay or non-performing past due in accordance with the rules issued by the Supervisory Authorities; this scope also includes performing loans classified as “stage 1” and “stage 2”, to which the Expected Credit Losses concept applies on a 12-month or lifetime basis, respectively.

The used bases of measurement are exhaustively described in the paragraph “Financial instruments (IFRS9, IAS 39 and IAS32) - Impairment for credit risk)” in Part A.2 of this document and, as already said, are strictly linked to the classification of these instruments in one of the three stages (credit risk stages) provided for by IFRS 9.

The model of impairment (provisioning) for credit risk comprises:

- Stage 1: from the initial recognition of the financial instrument (loan, debt security, guarantee...), the entity shall recognize expected credit losses over 12 months;
- Stage 2: if the credit quality deteriorates significantly for a given transaction or portfolio, the entity shall recognize the lifetime expected losses;
- Stage 3: when one or more default events have occurred on the counterparty with an adverse effect on the estimated future cash flows, the entity shall recognize a lifetime expected loss. Subsequently, if the conditions for classifying financial instruments in stage 3 are not met, the financial instruments are reclassified in stage 2, then in stage 1 if credit risk further decreases.

Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement under item “130. Net impairment/recoveries for credit risk”.

The original value of the financial assets is written back in following financial years if the exposure credit quality improves vs. the one that entailed the previous write-down. Impairment recoveries are recognized in the Income Statement under the same item and the value of the loan after the writeback shall in no event exceed the amortized cost that the asset would have had if the prior adjustment had not been made.

For non-performing exposures, accrued interests recognized in the Income Statement under item “10. Interest and similar income” are calculated based on amortized cost. The same item reports interest income due to the passage of time, calculated within the measurement of non-performing financial assets based on the original effective interest rate.

A specific item in the income statement reports interest income calculated with the effective interest method in accordance with Bank of Italy Circular 262.

DERECOGNITION

Financial assets are derecognized if one of the following cases occurs:

- Contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets have expired;
- The financial asset is sold with substantial transfer of all risks and rewards resulting from its ownership. Financial assets are derecognized only if their sale has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the same assets. Conversely, when a prevalent share of the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the financial assets is retained, the assets continue to be recognized, even if legal title has been transferred. Where it is not possible to ascertain whether substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, financial assets are derecognized when no form of control over the assets has been retained. Conversely, if even a portion of control is retained, the asset continues to be recognized to the extent of the continuing involvement, measured by exposure to changes in the value of the assets transferred and to changes in the related cash flows;
- Financial assets are written off where their recovery can no longer be reasonably expected, including in case of waivers of the rights to the asset;
- The entity retains the contractual right to receive the cash flows from the assets, but it concomitantly undertakes the contractual obligation to pay such flows to a third party (pass-through arrangements);
- The contract undergoes modifications that qualify as substantial. In case of substantial modifications to the contract (i.e. modifications that affect the characteristics and/or the cash flows of the financial instrument), the entity shall derecognize the financial instrument and shall recognize a new financial asset based on the contract as modified, irrespective of whether the renegotiation is finalized by signing a new contract or by modifying the existing one.

4. Hedging

In compliance with the decision made by the Crédit Agricole Group, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has not applied the hedge accounting rules laid down by IFRS 9, exercising the option given by IFRS9 itself. All hedges have continued to be reported in accordance with IAS 39, up to the date of application of the supplement on fair value macro hedging (after its endorsement by the European Union). Nonetheless, having regard to classification and measurement, IFRS 9 has been applied.

CLASSIFICATION

The “Hedging Derivatives” asset and liability items report financial derivatives held for hedging, which, as at the reporting date, have positive or negative fair values, respectively.

Hedging transactions are used to neutralize potential losses occurring on a given item or group of items attributable to a given risk, should the risk event take place.

The following types of hedges are used:

- Fair value hedges: these are used to hedge exposures to changes in the fair value (attributable to the different types of risk) of assets and liabilities or portions thereof, groups of assets and liabilities, irrevocable commitments and portfolios of financial assets and liabilities, including core deposits, as permitted by IAS 39, which was endorsed by the European Commission;
- Cash flow hedges: these are used to hedge exposures to changes in future cash flows caused by certain risks associated with financial statement items. This type of hedge is essentially used to stabilize interest cash flows from variable-rate funding to the extent it concerns fixed-rate loans. In some cases, similar hedges are used for some variable-rate loans;
- Hedge of an investment in a foreign currency: it is used to hedge risks of an investment in a foreign operation expressed in a foreign currency.

RECOGNITION

Hedging derivatives, like all derivatives, are initially recognized on their subscription date and measured at fair value.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

Hedging derivatives are measured at fair value. Specifically:

- In case of fair value hedging, changes in the fair value of the hedged item are offset against changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument.
This offsetting is recognized in the Income Statement under item “90. Net gains (losses) on hedging activities” by reporting value changes both in the hedged item and in the hedging instrument. Any difference that may arise, since it represents the partial ineffectiveness of the hedge, also represents its net effect through profit or loss;
- Cash flow hedges: these are used to hedge exposures to changes in future cash flows caused by certain risks associated with financial statement items. This type of hedge is essentially used to stabilize interest cash flows from variable-rate funding to the extent it concerns fixed-rate loans. In some cases, similar hedges are used for some variable-rate loans; Changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized in equity (item “120. Valuation reserves”), for the effective portion of the hedge, and are recognized through profit or loss only when the cash flow change to be offset occurs regarding the hedged item;
- Hedge of an investment in a foreign currency: it is used to hedge risks of an investment in a foreign operation expressed in a foreign currency and it is recognized as cash flow hedges are.

The derivative instrument is classified as held for hedging where there is formal documentation of the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument and where it is effective at inception and throughout its life.

The effectiveness of the hedge depends on the degree to which changes in the fair value of the hedged instrument or the relative expected cash flows are offset by changes in that of the hedging instrument. Accordingly, the actual effectiveness is gauged by comparing the above-mentioned changes, taking into account the intention of the company at the inception of the hedge.

Hedging is deemed effective when changes in the fair value (or the cash flows) of the hedging instrument almost entirely – i.e. within an interval of between 80% and 125% – offset changes in the value of the hedged item for the hedged risk factor.

Effectiveness is assessed at every reporting date, using:

- Prospective tests, which justify the application of hedge accounting, since they demonstrate the expected effectiveness of the hedge;
- Retrospective tests, which show the degree of effectiveness of the hedge achieved during the reference period. In other words, they measure how actual results deviate from the perfect hedge.

Any hedge ineffectiveness caused by economic circumstances that are expected to return to normal as confirmed by prospective tests is not taken into account.

DERECOGNITION - TERMINATION OF THE HEDGING RELATIONSHIP

If the hedge effectiveness is not proved by the verifications and tests carried out, from that time on hedge accounting, as described above, shall be terminated, the derivative contract shall be reclassified to “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” and, specifically, to “Financial assets held for trading”.

In case of fair value hedges, the hedged item is measured with the original measurement approach of the category it belongs to; for instruments measured at amortized cost, any accumulated recoveries/losses recognized subsequent to the fair value change of the hedges risk are recognized in the Income Statement under interest income and interest expense throughout the residual life of the hedged item, based on the effective interest rate. If the hedged item is sold or repaid, the fair value portion that has not yet been amortized shall be immediately recognized in the Income Statement.

Furthermore, the hedging relationship terminates when:

- The derivative matures, is terminated or exercised;
- The hedged item is sold, matures or is repaid;
- The hedged future transaction is no longer highly probable.

Hedging of portfolios of assets and liabilities

The hedging of portfolios of assets and liabilities (“macrohedging”) and its consistent recognition can be done after:

- Identifying the portfolio to be hedged and breaking it down by maturity;
- Designating the item to be hedged;
- Identifying the interest rate risk to be hedged;
- Designating the hedging instruments;
- Determining the effectiveness.

The portfolio hedged against interest rate risk may comprise both assets and liabilities. This portfolio is broken down by maturity in terms of collection or repricing of the interest rate, after analyzing the cash flow structure. Fair value changes occurred in the hedged item are recognized in the Income Statement under item “90 Net gains (losses) on hedging activities” and in the Balance Sheet under item “60. Fair value change of financial assets in macro-hedge portfolios” or under item “50. Fair value change of financial liabilities in macro-hedge portfolios”. Fair value changes occurred in the hedged item are recognized in the Income Statement under item “90. Net gains (losses) on hedging activities” and in the Balance Sheet under asset item “50. Hedging Derivatives” or under liability item “40. Hedging derivatives”.

In case of early termination of fair value macro hedging, the accumulated recoveries/losses are recognized in the Income Statement under interest income or interest expense throughout the residual duration of the original hedging relationships, granted that it is verified that the related requirements are met.

5. Equity investments

CLASSIFICATION

This item reports equity investments held in associates and joint arrangements that are recognized using the equity method.

Joint arrangements are arrangements of which two or more parties share control under contractual or other agreements which require unanimous consent of all the parties sharing control in order for material financial and management decisions to be made. The requirement for unanimous consent means that any party with joint control of the arrangement can prevent any of the other parties, or a group of the parties, from making unilateral decisions (about the relevant activities) without its consent.

Associates are companies in which the Group exercises a significant influence, holding, directly or indirectly, at least 20% of the voting rights (including “potential” voting rights that may be exercised) or having the power to participate in determining its financial and management policies, despite holding less than 20% of the voting rights, owing to specific legal ties, such as being party to a shareholders’ agreement.

Significant influence is not ascribed to interests equal to or higher than 20%, in which the Company holds only equity rights to a portion of the return on the investments, does not have a say in the investee’s management policies and can exercise governance rights only to the extent required to protect its equity investment.

RECOGNITION

These financial assets are initially recognized at the settlement date. At initial recognition, these financial assets are recognized at cost, including any goodwill paid upon acquisition which, therefore, is not separately recognized.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

Equity investments are measured using the equity method. After initial recognition, the carrying amount of the financial asset is increased or decreased in order to recognize the portion of profit and losses of the investees attributable to the Group and realized after the equity investment acquisition, as the balancing item of the Consolidated Income Statement item “250. Gains (losses) on equity investments”. Dividends received from an investee are recognized as a reduction in the book value of the equity investment.

Where there is evidence that the value of an equity investment may be impaired, its recoverable value is determined, taking into account the present value of future cash flows that the equity investment could generate, including its value upon divestment.

If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the difference is recognized in the Income Statement.

If the reasons for the impairment are removed subsequent to an event occurred after the impairment loss recognition, a write-back is taken to the Income Statement.

DERECOGNITION

Equity investments are derecognized in case of any sale that transfers all rights and rewards associated with their ownership.

In case significant influence or joint control can no longer be exercised, any residual investment shall be reclassified to the portfolios of financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9.

6. *Property, Plant and Equipment*

CLASSIFICATION

“Property, plant and equipment” includes land, operating property, investment property, technical plants, furniture, furnishings and equipment of any type, works of art and property, plant and equipment inventories governed by IAS 2.

These assets are held to be used in production or supply of goods and services (property, plant and equipment used in operations in accordance with IAS 16), or to be rented out to third parties or for investment purposes (investment property governed by IAS 40) and are intended to be used for longer than one period.

This item also reports the rights-of-use of property, plant and equipment assets acquired with lease contracts in which the Bank is the lessee, irrespective of their specific legal form.

RECOGNITION

“Property, plant and equipment” items are initially recognized at cost, which includes, in addition to the purchase cost, all costs directly attributable to purchasing and placing the asset in service. Extraordinary maintenance expenses that increase the future economic benefits generated by such assets are recognized as an increase in the value of the assets, while ordinary maintenance costs are recognized in the Income Statement.

The initial measurement of the right-of-use asset includes the present value of future lease payments, the lease payments made on or before the lease contract effective date, initial direct costs and any estimated costs for dismantling, removal or restoration of the lease underlying asset, less any lease incentives received by the lessee.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

Property, plant and equipment assets, including investment property and right-of-use assets, are measured at cost less depreciation and impairment.

These assets are systematically depreciated over their useful life on a straight-line basis, as reported in the table below:

Description	Duration
Land	No depreciation
Operating property	33 Years ⁽¹⁾
Other investment property	
- Other	33 Years ⁽¹⁾
- High-end property and property inventories (IAS2)	No depreciation
Furniture, fittings, alarm systems and vehicles	From 4 to 10 years
Computers and electronic equipment	From 3 to 10 years
Works of art	No depreciation

(1) It is specified that, in few specific cases and for specific property units, their useful life, appropriately calculated, may have different duration.

Lease right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Properties are depreciated at a rate based on a useful life deemed fit to appropriately represent the deterioration of the assets over time due to use, taking into account any extraordinary maintenance costs, which increase the value of the asset, and ordinary maintenance costs, which maintain the value of the assets for longer periods of time. However, the assets' remaining useful life is verified on a regular basis.

The depreciation cost for property, plant and equipment is recognized in the Income Statement in the item "210 Net adjustments of/recoveries on property, plant and equipment".

The following assets are not depreciated:

- Land, whether acquired separately or incorporated in the value of the building, since it has an indefinite useful life. Where its value is incorporated in the value of the building, under the components approach, the land is considered separable from the building. The division between the value of the land and the value of the building is based on appraisals by independent experts, only for buildings entirely owned by, and, therefore, fully available to the Group, including the land;
- High-end property;
- Property, plant and equipment inventories under IAS 2 measured at the lower between their cost and net realizable value, that is to say their market value net of completion and selling costs;
- Works of art, as they have indefinite useful life and their value does not normally decrease over time.

If there is evidence of impairment of the asset, the asset's book value is compared to its recoverable value, that is to say the higher between their fair value and their value in use. For more exhaustive reporting, please refer to paragraph "16 Other Information - Method to calculate impairment losses - Other non-financial assets".

Any adjustments are recognized in the Income statement under item "210 Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment".

If the reasons for impairment cease to exist, a write-back is recognized. The book value following the write-back shall not exceed the value the asset would have had, net of depreciation, in the absence of the prior write-down.

DERECOGNITION

Property, plant and equipment items are derecognized when disposed of or when the asset is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefits are expected from its disposal.

7. Intangible assets

CLASSIFICATION

Intangible assets are non-monetary assets that are identifiable and not physical, stem from legal or contractual rights, are held to be used for several years and are expected to generate future economic benefits. The main types of intangible assets are:

- Software acquired from external sources or with licence for use;
- In-house developed software;
- Residual goodwill recognized as the difference between purchase cost and the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired and contingent assets and liabilities recognized upon acquisition in accordance with the IFRS 3 determination criteria;
- The intangibles representing business with Customers are recognized subsequent to the application of IFRS 3.

RECOGNITION

Separately acquired and internally generated intangible assets are initially recognized at cost adjusted by any ancillary expenses, only if the economic benefits from the asset are likely to be generated and if its cost can be reliably determined. Otherwise, the intangible asset cost is recognized in the Income Statement for the period in which it is borne. Intangible assets acquired through business combinations are recognized at fair value as at the acquisition date.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

After initial recognition, intangible assets are recognized net of the accumulated amortization and of any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets' useful life is assessed as finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortized over their useful life and are tested for impairment every time signals of possible impairment are detected. The amortization period and approach for intangible assets with finite useful life are reassessed at least at the end of every year. Changes in the expected useful life or in the modalities with which the future economic benefits linked to the assets occur, are recognized through the change of the period or amortization approach, as the case may be, and are considered as accounting estimate changes. Amortization of intangible assets, with finite useful life is recognized in the Income Statement in the item "220 Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets".

Generally, software useful life is estimated as being five years. In compliance with IAS 38, some large projects have been specifically identified and their useful life has been measured as being ten years. Intangibles consisting of business with Customers and recognized under IFRS 3 are assigned finite useful life, determined based on the available time series on the rates of customer turnover.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life, including goodwill are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, both at individual level and at a cash-generating unit level.

The amount of any impairment is calculated based on the difference between the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit and its carrying amount.

This recoverable value is the higher of the fair value of the cash-generating unit, net of any selling costs, and its value in use. Any subsequent adjustments are recognized in the Income Statement.

DERECOGNITION

Intangible assets are derecognized from the Balance Sheet when disposed of or when no future economic benefits are expected to be generated by the asset.

Gains or losses resulting from the derecognition of intangible assets are calculated as the difference between the net disposal revenue and the book value of the intangible asset and are recognized in the income statement for the year in which the derecognition is made.

8. Non-current assets/liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations

RECOGNITION, CLASSIFICATION, MEASUREMENT AND DERECOGNITION

“Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations” and “Liabilities in respect of assets held for sale” report non-current assets or groups of assets/liabilities which are in the process of being divested and for which a sale is considered highly probable. In case of transactions subject to authorization to be issued by Supervisory Authorities, the Group’s accounting policy, since it attaches an essential value to such authorization, provides for “Non-current Assets/Liabilities and discontinued operations” to be recognized as from the date of receipt of the such authorization (whether express or tacit).

These assets/liabilities are measured at the lower between their book value and their fair value net of disposal costs, except for some types of assets – comprising for instance all financial instruments in IFRS 9 scope of application – to which, in accordance with IFRS 6, the measurement bases as per the reference standard shall continue to be applied.

Income and expenses linked to assets and liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations, if linked to discontinued operations under IFRS 5, are presented in the income statement, net of tax effects, in item “320. Profit (Loss) after tax from discontinued operations”, while if linked to single non-current assets held for sale, they are recognized in the most appropriate item in the income statement.

“Discontinued operations” must be understood as an important self-standing part of business or geographical area of operations, also within a single coordinate divestment programme, or a subsidiary that has been acquired solely in order to be resold.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations are written off upon disposal.

9. Current and Deferred Taxes

These items report current and deferred tax assets and current and deferred tax liabilities, respectively, as regards income taxes.

Income taxes, calculated in accordance with the Italian tax legislation, are recognized on an accrual basis, consistently with the recognition of the costs and revenues generating them. Therefore, they represent the expense, equal to the balance of current and deferred tax assets and current and deferred tax liabilities, for taxes on income for the period. Income taxes are recognized in the Income Statement, except for those related to items debited or credited directly in equity, for which the related taxes are recognized, for consistency purposes, in equity.

The effects of current taxes are recognized at the applicable tax rates in force on 31 December 2025. Having regard to deferred tax assets and liabilities, the increase of two percentage points in the IRAP rate vs. 31 December 2025 introduced by Italian Law 199/2025 and effective in the 2026-2028 three year period was taken into account.

Income taxes are calculated on the basis of forecasts of the current tax liability and deferred tax assets and liabilities. Specifically, deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated on the basis of temporary differences – without time restrictions – between the value attributed to an asset or a liability pursuant to the Italian Civil Code and the corresponding values used for tax purposes.

In March 2016, the domestic tax consolidation scheme was adopted, with effects since the 2015 tax period, by the Crédit Agricole Group in Italy; such scheme was introduced with Article 6 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 147 of 14 September 2015, according to which also the Italian “sister” companies, whose controlling/holding Company is resident in an EU Member State, may exercise the option for consolidated taxation. This regime provides for the consolidated companies to transfer their taxable income (or their tax loss) to the Consolidating Entity Crédit Agricole Italia, which calculates a single taxable income or a single tax loss of the Group for the Italian corporate income tax (IRES), as the algebraic sum of the income and/or losses of the single Companies, and recognizes a single tax account payable to or receivable from the Italian Inland revenue Service. In the consolidating entity’s financial statements, the intra-group balances resulting from the tax consolidation scheme are reported under item “Financial assets measured at amortized cost - due from banks or customers” in an amount equal to the Corporate Income Tax (IRES) net of withholdings due and payments on account made (in the “Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost - due to banks or customers” item if the payments on account made are higher than the amounts due). In the same financial statement items, the scheme member entities recognize the receivable or payable balances resulting from their respective taxable income contributions to the consolidating entity.

Deferred tax liabilities are calculated using the so-called balance-sheet liability method.

Deferred tax assets, relating to deductible temporary differences or future tax benefits that can be gained by carrying forward tax losses, are recognized to the extent their recovery is deemed likely and after the probability test, which is to be run on a yearly basis, in accordance with IAS 12.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except for the reserves subject to tax deferral arrangements, since the amount of available reserves already subject to taxation makes it likely that no taxable operations will be carried out.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in the Balance Sheet with open balances without any offsetting, the former under the “Tax Assets” item, the latter under the “Tax Liabilities” one.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are systematically measured to reflect any changes in tax regulations or rates, as well as in any other situation specifically applying to the Company. The effects are recognized in the Income Statement, except when these regard changes in the temporary differences in items for which accounting policies require recognition directly in equity, in which case the change in the deferred tax liability or asset is taken directly to equity.

Having regard to the Pillar 2 rules published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Group has applied the exception to the recognition and disclosure on deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the Pillar 2 income taxes, in accordance with IAS 12. Further disclosure is given in paragraph 1 Pillar II – GloBE in Section 1 - Statement of compliance with the International Accounting Standards/ International Financial Reporting Standards.

10. Provisions for risks and charges

This item comprises provisions for risks and charges when the following conditions are met:

- A present obligation (legal or implicit) exists resulting from a past event;
- It is likely that resources will have to be used in order to generate the economic benefits necessary to fulfil the obligation;
- The obligation amount can be reliably estimated.

If the time factor is significant, provisions for risks and charges are discounted. The allocation to provision is recognized in the Income Statement, which also reports interest expense accrued on provisions that have been discounted.

PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES REGARDING COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES GIVEN

This sub-item of the “provisions for risks and charges” item reports credit risk allowances recognized for commitment to disburse funds and for guarantees given within the scope of application of the impairment rules pursuant to IFRS 9. In principle, for these cases, the same methods apply for the allocation to the three credit risk stages and for the calculation of the expected loss as reported with regard to financial assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The pension plans, created pursuant to corporate agreements, qualify as “defined-benefit plans”.

The liabilities referring to these plans and the relating social security costs for employees currently on staff are determined based on actuarial assumptions by applying the Projected Unit Credit (PUC) method. Under this method, future outlays are projected based on analyses of time series and the demographic curve and the discounting of these cash flows using market interest rates, as set forth in the relevant tables in the Note to the Financial Statements.

Contributions paid in each period are treated as separate items, recognized and measured individually in calculating the final obligation.

Actuarial profits and losses, defined as the difference between the liability book value and the present value of the commitments as at the reporting date, are fully recognized directly in equity, under the item “Valuation reserves”.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provisions for risks and charges include provisioning for legal or other obligations associated with employment relationships or disputes, including tax disputes, resulting from a past event for which a cash outflow to settle the obligation is likely, granted that its amount can be reliably estimated.

Where the time factor is significant, provisions are discounted using current market rates. The amount allocated to provision is recognized in the Income Statement under item “200. Net provisions for risks and charges” and reports the increases in the provisions due to the passage of time.

This item also reports long-term employee benefits, the liabilities for which are determined using the same actuarial assumptions described for post-employment benefits. Actuarial gains and losses are immediately recognized in full in the Income Statement.

11. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

CLASSIFICATION

The “Due to banks”, “Due to customers” and “Debt securities issued” items report all forms of interbank and customer funding, repurchase agreements and funding through certificates of deposit, bonds and other funding instruments issued, less any amounts repurchased.

This item also reports lease liabilities recognized by the entity as the lessee.

RECOGNITION

These financial liabilities are initially recognized upon the signing of the relevant contract, which is usually the date of receipt of the funds raised or of the issue of debt securities.

These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, which usually is equal to the amount collected or the issue price plus any additional expenses/income that can be directly attributed to the single financing or issue transaction. Internal administrative expenses are excluded.

Repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements are recognized as funding or lending transactions. Specifically, repurchase agreements are recognized as liabilities for the spot amount received, whereas reverse repurchase agreements are recognized as assets for the spot amount paid.

Lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of future lease payments still to be made as at the lease contract effective date in accordance with IFRS 16.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost with the effective interest rate method. The result of the application of this method is taken to the income statement in item "20 Interest and similar expenses". Accrued interest income on financial liabilities is recognized under item "10 Interest and similar income".

This does not apply to short-term liabilities which are recognized in the amount collected since the time factor is negligible.

After the lease contract effective date, the lessee shall redetermine its lease liabilities in order to take account of the changes to lease payments; the amount of the redetermined lease liabilities shall be recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets.

DERECOGNITION

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they mature or are settled. Liabilities are also derecognized when previously issued securities are repurchased.

The difference between the liability book value and the amount paid to purchase that liability is recognized in the Income Statement under item 100 "Gains (Losses) on sale or repurchase of financial liabilities".

The subsequent placement of repurchased securities on the market is treated as a new issue and is recognized at the new placement price, with no effect through profit or loss.

12. Financial liabilities held for trading

RECOGNITION

These financial instruments are recognized, at the date of subscription or at the date of issue, at cost, which is equal to the instrument fair value, without taking into account any directly attributable transaction costs or income.

CLASSIFICATION

This item also reports the negative value of derivative contracts held for trading, as well as the negative value of derivatives that are embedded in complex contracts but that are not strictly connected to such contracts.

It also includes liabilities originating from technical overdrafts generated by securities trading.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

All liabilities held for trading are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For more information on fair value measurement, please refer to paragraph 16 “Other Information - Fair Value Measurement” and to “Part A.4 - Fair value reporting”.

Gains and losses on trading and any capital gains and losses on measurement of the trading book are recognized in the Income Statement under item “80. Net gains (losses) on trading activities”.

DERECOGNITION

Financial liabilities held for trading are derecognized when the contractual rights to the relevant cash flows expire or when the financial liability is sold with substantial transfer of all risks and rewards of ownership.

13. Financial liabilities designated at fair value

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has not exercised the fair value option for financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities may be designated at fair value if one of the following conditions is met:

- The classification allows any “accounting mismatching” to be eliminated or significantly reduced;
- They belong to groups of liabilities that are managed and their performance is measured based on fair value, in accordance with an appropriately documented risk management strategy.

14. Foreign currency transactions

RECOGNITION

Transactions in a foreign currency are initially recognized in the reporting currency by translating the foreign currency amount at the exchange rate in force on the date of the transaction.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

At each financial reporting date, foreign currency items are measured as follows:

- Monetary items are translated at the exchange rate in force as at the reporting date;
- Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate in force as at the transaction date;
- Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate in force as at the reporting date.

Exchange rate differences resulting from the settlement of monetary items or from the translation of non-monetary items at exchange rates other than the initial translation rate, or the translation of previous Financial Statements, are recognized in the Income Statement for the period in which they emerge.

When gains or losses relating to a non-monetary item are recognized in equity, the exchange rate difference for the item is also recognized in equity.

Conversely, when gains or losses are recognized in the Income Statement, the related foreign exchange difference is also recognized in the Income Statement.

15. Insurance assets and liabilities

The Financial Statements of the Group do not report any assets or liabilities bearing insurance risks.

16. Other Information

ADJUSTMENT TO FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES IN MACRO-HEDGE PORTFOLIOS

These items report changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities macro-hedged against interest rate risk, based on their respective balances, either positive or negative. The recognition of hedges is reported in point 4 “Hedging” of this section.

LEASES

IFRS 16 “Leases” requires entities to determine whether a contract is (or contains) a lease, based on the right to control the use of an identified asset for a given period of time; therefore, rental, hire, lease or loan for use contracts are in the scope of application of the standard.

Leases in which the Group is the lessee

IFRS 16 provides for a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to apply it to both operating and finance leases, with the recognition of a Right of Use (“RoU”).

Therefore, for all leases in which it is the lessee, the reporting entity shall recognize the items listed below in its balance sheet:

- Future lease payments, which shall be recognized under financial liabilities as Lease Liability, which reports the obligation to make future payments and is discounted at the incremental borrowing rate (the liability decreases in accordance with payments made and increases by the amount of accrued interest due);
- The right of use, recognized under Property, plant and equipment (RoU Asset) to be calculated as the sum of the lease liability, the initial direct costs, any payments made on or before the contract effective date (net of any lease incentives received) and of dismantling and restoration costs.

The following are recognized in the income statement:

- The expenses for depreciation of right of use asset over the lease term on a straight-line basis;
- Interest expense accrued on the financial liability.

In case of any subsequent “finance” sublease, the related right-of-use asset is derecognized and the account receivable for the financial sublease is concomitantly recognized, amounting to the total contractual rent income discounted at the head lease contract date; interest income shall accrue on the recognized receivable, while any differences between the derecognized right of use and the recognized receivable shall be immediately taken to the income statement. Therefore, the head lease liability continued to be recognized and interest expenses shall accrue on it. In case of “operating” sublease, the rent income accrued and collected as the lessor shall be recognized in the income statement, continuing to recognize the right-of-use and the head lease liability, along with the related effects on profit or loss. An intermediate lessor shall assess whether the sublease is a finance or operating lease within the scope of the asset consisting in the right of use rather than in the underlying actual asset.

The Group exercised the options for the exemptions provided for by the standard listed below:

- Exclusion of short-term lease contracts, i.e. with duration of less than 12 months;
- Leases of low-value assets (lease contracts for assets with unit value of less than Euro 5 thousand).

Furthermore, it is specified that, based on the IFRS 16 requirements and the clarifications given by IFRIC (document “Cloud Computing Arrangements” of September 2018), software shall not fall in the IFRS 16 scope; therefore, all software shall be recognized in accordance with IAS 38 and the related requirements.

Leases in which the Group is the lessor

In accordance with IFRS 16, leases are considered finance leases if they transfer all risks and rewards of ownership; otherwise, leases are classified as operating leases.

For finance lease contracts entered into by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group as the lessor, the leased assets are recognized as receivables in the Balance Sheet with a value equal to the lease net investment, while interest income (financial components of lease fees) is recognized in the Income Statement.

For operating leases, the lease payments accrued are recognized under the “Other income” item.

Sale and leaseback transactions

In a sale and leaseback transaction, an entity (seller-lessee) sells an asset to another entity (buyer-lessor) which then leases it back to the seller-lessee; therefore, under the lease contract, the seller-lessee keeps its right to use of the sold asset.

In order to determine the appropriate accounting treatment under IFRS 16, it must first be assessed whether the transaction qualifies as a sale complying with the IFRS 15 requirements.

If the transfer of the asset by the seller-lessee is assessed as a sale, the seller-lessee shall assess the asset consisting of the right of use under the leaseback at the percentage of the previous book value of the asset consisting of the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. Consequently, the seller-lessee shall recognize only the amount of the gains or losses referring to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor. If the fair value of the consideration for the sale of the asset is not equivalent to the fair value of the asset or if the lease payments due are not at market prices, the sale proceeds at fair value shall consider that the below-market-price conditions shall be recognized as an advanced payment on the lease payments due and higher-than-market-price conditions shall be recognized as an additional loan supplied by the buyer-lessor to the seller-lessee. If the transaction does not qualify as a sale under IFRS 15, the seller-lessee shall continue to recognize the transferred asset and a financial liability under IFRS 9 for the transfer proceeds; the buyer-lessor shall recognize a financial asset under IFRS 9 amounting to the transfer price.

TREASURY SHARES

Shares issued and bought back are recognized as a direct reduction in equity. No gain or loss from the purchase, sale, issue or repayment of those instruments shall be taken to the Income Statement. Each and every amount paid or received for those instruments shall be recognized directly in equity.

No company of the Banking Group holds shares in the Parent Company. Any treasury shares held by companies consolidated on a line-item basis and recognized under the “Treasury shares” item in the separate financial statements shall be reclassified under the “Reserves” item in the consolidated financial statements.

OTHER ASSETS

This item reports assets that cannot be classified under other asset items in the Balance Sheet. By way of example, this item may report:

- Gold, silver and precious metals;
- Accrued income other than capitalized on the related financial assets;
- Receivables associated with the supply of non-financial goods and services;
- Tax liabilities other than those recognized under item “110.Tax assets”.

It also reports leasehold improvement, expenses other than those recognized under item “90. Property, plant and equipment”, as they cannot be separated from the assets they refer to and, therefore, cannot be used independently. It can also report any remaining assets (“debt balance”) of transit and suspended items not recognized in the relevant accounts as long as their total amount is negligible. The costs of renovating leased property are capitalized in consideration of the fact that, for the duration of the lease, the lessee Company has control over and enjoys the future economic benefits of the assets. The aforementioned costs are normally amortized in 5 years. The balancing item in the Income Statement of the above amortization is recognized under “Other operating expenses”.

Tax liabilities recognised in item “Other assets”: purchase of Tax Credits from customers

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group designed and implemented a service for the purchase of tax credits from Customers in accordance with the instructions given by the competent Authorities in document “Accounting treatment of the tax credits associated with the “Cure Italy” and “Relaunch” Italian Law Decrees purchased from the direct beneficiaries thereof or from previous purchasers” published on 5 January 2021 by the Coordination table between Consob, the Bank of Italy and Ivass regarding the application of the IAS/IFRS.

In accordance with the applicable legislation and given that the accounting of tax credits purchased from a third party is not governed by any specific IAS/IFRS, the aforementioned policy makes reference to the accounting rules laid down by IFRS 9, provides for the purchased tax credits to be recognized as assets in the Balance Sheet under item 120 “Other assets”, initially at their fair value, equal to the purchase price paid to the Customers. For the tax credits, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group has also adopted the Business Models given below:

- “Hold to collect”, whereby the Crédit Agricole Italia Group recognizes the tax credits that were purchased to be held in order to be offset in the future. The tax credits under this business model are recognized with the amortized cost method under other assets and the income component of the rebate (delta between the credit nominal value and cash outflow) are recognized in the Income Statement under item 10 “Interest and similar income”.
- “Hold to collect and sell”, with first-time adoption as of 2023, whereby the Crédit Agricole Italia Group recognizes tax credits purchased in order to be offset in the future or to be sold. The tax credits under this business model are recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Considering the constraints laid down by the applicable legislation concerning the use in time of the purchased tax credits, their amount has been determined based on future offsettable payments estimated first of all on a historical basis and in accordance with the applicable legislation currently in force, for the years in which the tax credits will be offset. It is pointed out that the total amount of tax credits that may be purchased under both the HTC and the HTCS Business Models shall be within the limits of the estimated tax capacity for future FYs. In order to mitigate the potential risk consisting in failure to offset the purchased tax credits, the estimate has been decreased by a conservative percentage of the annual offsetting capacity.

ACCRUALS AND DEFERRALS

Accrued income and prepaid expenses and accrued expenses and deferred income for the period on assets and liabilities are recognized as adjustments to the assets and liabilities they refer to.

EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE BENEFITS

Until 31 December 2006, the employee severance benefits of Italian companies were considered defined-benefit plans. The regulation of these benefits was amended by Italian Law No. 296 of 27 December 2006 (Italy’s “2007 Finance Act”) and subsequent Decrees and Regulations issued in the first months of 2007. In the light of such amendments, this item is now to be considered a defined-benefit plan exclusively for the portions accrued before 1 January 2007 (and not yet settled as at the reporting date), whereas, after such date, it is treated as a defined-contribution plan.

Therefore, with reference to the defined-benefit plan component the benefit cost is calculated separately for each plan using the actuarial unitary credit projection method. Under this method, future outlays are projected based on an analysis of time series and the demographic curve, and the discounting of these cash flows using a market interest rate. Contributions paid in each period are treated as separate items, recognized and measured individually in calculating the final obligation.

The plan servicing costs are recognized under personnel costs, include interests accrued, while the actuarial gains and losses, including the revaluation based on the relevant ISTAT (the Italian National Institute of Statistics) Index of the portions accrued in previous years, are recognized in a special equity reserve.

Having regard to the Employee severance benefit portions accrued in the reporting period, based on the employees’ choice, the amounts are allocated to supplementary pension schemes or to the Treasury fund managed by INPS (Italian Social Security Institute). The portions allocated to the defined-contribution plan are calculated based on the contributions due for each year without applying actuarial calculation methods.

RECOGNITION OF REVENUES AND COSTS

Revenues are recognised when realized or when it is probable that future benefits will be received and these future benefits can be reliably determined. Specifically:

- interest revenues are recognized on an accrual basis, using the contractual interest rate or the effective interest rate where the amortized cost method is applied;
- Default interest, if any is contractually provided for, is recognized in the Income Statement only upon collection;
- Dividends are recognized in the income statement when their distribution is authorized;
- Revenues from intermediation of financial instruments held for trading, calculated as the difference between the transaction price and the instrument fair value, are recognized in the Income Statement when the transaction is recognized, if the fair value can be determined with reference to parameters or transactions recently observed in the same market in which the instrument is traded;
- Fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective yield on a financial instrument are recognised as an adjustment to the yield on the instrument and included in its effective interest rate;
- Fees and commission income from services are recognized, based on existing contractual agreements, in compliance with IFRS 15.

The net income from a transaction associated with the provision of services is recognised under Fee and Commission income at the time of transfer of control of the service to the customer, if this can be reliably estimated. This transfer may occur as the service is provided (ongoing service) or on a specific date (one-off service):

- Fee and commission income from ongoing services (fees and commissions on payment instruments, for example) shall be recognised through profit or loss according to the degree of progress of the service provided;
- Fees and commissions collected or paid as consideration for one-off services shall be fully recognized through profit or loss when the service is provided.

Fees and commissions to be paid or collected, or not yet earned, shall be progressively recognized as the performance obligation is satisfied over time. These estimates shall be updated at every reporting date. In practice, this condition can result in the deferred recognition of certain items of performance-related fee and commission income until such income has been definitively acquired.

Costs are recognized in the Income Statement on an accrual basis; the costs regarding the obtainment and performance of contract with customers are recognized in the Income Statement in the periods in which the related revenues are recognized.

Life Insurance Guarantee Fund

Italian Law no. 213 of 30 December 2023 introduced the “Life Insurance Guarantee Fund”, a private association scheme whose members are insurance undertakings and intermediaries. The Guarantee Fund will have its own financial endowment fed with the contributions from members, equal to at least 0.4% (known as the “target level”) of the amount of the technical reserves for life lines of the member undertakings as at 31 December of the previous year.

The target level shall be reached gradually by 31 December 2035, through payments at least on a yearly basis to be made by intermediaries in the amount determined by the Guarantee Fund and notified every year to the members, with the possibility for extension in accordance with the rules issued by the Italian Ministry of the Economy and Finance. In the event the financial endowment decreases to a level below the set threshold, it shall be replenished, also with periodic contributions and for extended periods of time.

Crédit Agricole Italia shall contribute to the Guarantee Fund, as it is on the Single Register of Insurance Intermediaries.

Based on the notifications received from the Fund, the contribution obligation lying with the Group for 2025 amounted to Euro 2.3 million.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SINGLE RESOLUTION FUND

The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD – 2014/59/EU) lays down the resolution rules applying since 1 January 2015 to all the banks within the European Union.

The relevant measures shall be financed by the National Resolution Fund, which, on 1 January 2016, was merged into the Single Resolution Fund – SRF, managed by the Single Resolution Board – SRB.

As at 31 December 2023 the Single Resolution Fund reached the target level of financial means in compliance with Article 69(1) of Regulation (EU) no. 806/2014 (SRMR), equal to at least 1 % of the amount of covered deposits of all credit institutions authorised in all of the participating Member States. That target was achieved thanks to the payment of ex-ante annual contribution by the authorized institutions in the Member States; in normal conditions, under Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/81, the contribution obligation may also have been fulfilled with irrevocable payment commitments (IPC). To secure full payment of the total contributions, intermediaries are required to give eligible assets as collateral, which may consist only of cash.

As in 2024, the Single Resolution Board, did not require any ordinary contributions from banks referring to year 2025 to the Single Resolution Fund – SRF since the fund's endowment as at 31 December 2024 exceed its minimum level equal to 1% of the protected deposits as at the same date.

Nonetheless, the Single Resolution Board shall verify on a year basis whether the financial means available in the SRF have decreased below the target level and, based on the outcome of its verification, it shall assess whether it is necessary to collect additional contributions.

Ex-ante contributions have been recognized in the Income Statement under “Other administrative expenses”. In accordance with IFRIC 21 “Levies” based on which the occurrence of the obligating event triggers recognition of the liability regarding the payment of a levy, as it is the moment in which the annual accrued portion of the obligation arises.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEPOSIT GUARANTEE SCHEME

The Deposit Guarantee Scheme Directive - 2014/49/EU (DGSD) laid down an harmonized regulatory framework applying throughout the European Union on deposit guarantee schemes.

The Deposit Guarantee Scheme provides a coverage of Euro 100,000 per depositor. In Italy, it is managed by the Interbank Deposit Protection Fund. The Scheme required member banks to give an *ex-ante* contribution in order to achieve the target level of financial means, i.e. 0.8% of the amount of the covered deposits of all authorized credit institutions in all Member States, by 3 July 2024.

Therefore, with the payments made by the member banks in 2024, the mandatory contribution to the Deposit Guarantee Scheme ended.

For 2025 the banks were required to pay another contribution as ordinary contributions to supplement the endowment of the the Interbank Deposit Protection Fund, also in the light of the performance of protected deposits, and as payment to the pool of lending banks and to the agent bank of the 2025 fees and commissions concerning the credit line granted to the Fund. The contribution to be paid by the Group amounts to Euro 4.8 million.

Ex-ante contributions have been recognized in the Income Statement under “Other administrative expenses”. In accordance with IFRIC 21 “Levies” based on which the occurrence of the obligating event triggers recognition of the liability regarding the payment of a levy, as it is the moment in which the annual accrued portion of the obligation arises.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Business combinations are recognized in accordance with IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”.

This standard requires business combinations to be recognized using the “acquisition method” of accounting, based on which assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree are measured at acquisition-date fair value.

Any portion of the price paid exceeding the acquisition-date fair values shall be recognized as goodwill or as other intangible assets; if the price is lower than acquisition-date fair value, the difference shall be taken to the Income Statement (badwill).

The “acquisition method” shall be applied from the acquisition date, i.e. the date on which control over the acquiree is actually obtained. Therefore, profit or losses of a subsidiary acquired in the period are reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements starting from the date of its acquisition. Likewise, profit or losses of a subsidiary sold in the period are reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements up to the date on which control is transferred.

Business combinations between entities under common control are not within IFRS 3 scope of application, nor are they governed by other IFRSs; therefore, these business combinations are defined in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Business combinations between entities under common control do not fall into the IFRS 3 scope of application. In the absence of any IAS/IFRS that specifically apply to the combination, IAS 8 provides for the preparers of the entity’s financial statements to use their judgment in applying an accounting policy that ensures relevant, reliable and prudent information and that reflects the economic substance of the business combination.

Therefore, “intra-group” business combinations or business combinations between “entities under common control” within the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are recognized on a predecessor basis of accounting, i.e. preserving continuity of the acquiree’s value in the acquirer’s financial statements. Specifically, the values of the acquired assets and liabilities are recognized based on the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. If the price paid for the acquisition of the equity investment is different from the book value of the transferred entity, the difference is recognized through equity by the acquirer company.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. an exit price) on the main (or more advantageous) market, irrespective of whether this price can be directly observed or is estimated using a valuation technique. Fair value is calculated for each financial asset or liability. As an exception, it can be estimated at a portfolio level, if the strategy for risk management and monitoring allows it and if appropriate documentation is provided. However, certain fair value parameters are calculated on a net basis, when a group of financial assets and financial liabilities is managed based on its net exposure to market or credit risks. This is the case for calculation of Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) or Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA) for derivatives.

More exhaustive reporting on these parameters is given in Part A.4 Fair value reporting of the Note to the Financial Statements.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A RECURRING BASIS

For financial instruments, fair value is determined using prices from financial markets in the case of financial instruments listed in active markets, or using internal measurement models for other financial instruments.

A market is considered active if quoted prices, representing actual and regular market transactions occurring during an appropriate reference period, are readily and regularly available from sources such as stock exchanges, stockbrokers, intermediaries, industry companies, pricing services or authorized bodies. Collective investment schemes (EFT), spot exchange transactions, futures, options and equity securities listed on a regulated market are considered as traded on a market. Bonds for which at least two executable prices can be detected on a quotation service with a bid-asking spread that is less than an interval deemed consistent are also considered as quoted. Otherwise, all securities, derivatives and hedge funds that do not belong to the above categories are not considered as traded on an active market.

For financial instruments traded on active markets, the price is used which is defined as “official”, as at the closure of the reference period. In the case of financial instruments for which the bid-ask spread is immaterial, or for financial assets and liabilities capable of offsetting market risk, a “mid price” is used, i.e. the average market price (on the last day of the reference period) instead of the bid or ask price.

Where there is no active, liquid market, the fair value of financial instruments is defined mainly by using standard measurement techniques designed to establish what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length trade carried out for normal market reasons. In incorporating all the factors that operators would consider in setting the price, development of the valuation models takes into account the time value of money at the risk-free rate, the volatility of the financial instrument, as well as, where applicable, exchange rates, commodity prices and stock prices.

With finance products for which the fair value determined with measurement techniques cannot guarantee a sufficient degree of reliability, the value is calculated as the fair value at the reference date communicated by the parties with which the transactions were signed.

The measurement method chosen for a financial instrument is applied consistently over time and may only be altered if significant changes in market conditions or the subjective condition of the issuer of the financial instrument occur.

For bonds and derivative contracts, valuation models have been set, which refer to market parameters, to the time value of money and to risk-free rates, as well as, where the case, the foreign exchange rates and commodity prices.

Specifically, fixed-rate bonds are measured using the discounted cash flow method pursuant to the security contractual scheme; floating-rate bonds are measured by discounting back future cash flows estimated on the basis of the forward rates with the application of index-linking parameter.

Derivative contracts are measured using specific calculation algorithms and specific numerical procedures according to the type of the different categories of transactions.

Stocks are measured considering the direct transactions, that is, significant transactions on the security registered in a sufficiently short timeframe with respect to the time of measurement and in constant market conditions, comparable transactions by companies operating in the same sector and supplying the same type of products/services as the associated company being evaluated provides, application of the average of significant stock exchange multiples of companies of a comparable financial size to the financial aggregates of the investee and, finally, financial, income and equity measurement methods.

Having regard to units in unquoted funds, the NAV communicated by the asset management undertaking is reduced by a discount determined in accordance with market practices.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE OR MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A NON-RECURRING BASIS

For financial instruments held for sale and for those assets and liabilities recognized at cost or amortized cost, the fair value given as disclosure in the Note to the Financial Statements is calculated as follows:

- For quoted assets and liabilities, the fair value is equal to the closing price (without adjustments) on active markets in the reference period;
- The fair values of medium/long-term assets and liabilities not hedged and at floating rate are measured by discounting future cash flows, taking account of the liquidity and issue spread;
- A good approximation of the fair value of demand or short-term assets and liabilities is their book value as initially recognized and net of collective/individual writedowns;
- The book value of non-performing loans (bad loans, unlikely-to-pay and past-due positions) is deemed to be a reasonable fair value approximation;
- For the Senior notes under the securitizations and for the Agricole Basket Bond security, the measurement is based on the Discounted Cash Flow Model, with the discounting of expected cash flows (including principal plus interests, estimated based on the latest available business plan and following the payment cascade defined in the securitization prospectus) at a discount rate that takes into account the risk free rate component plus an issue, liquidity and credit spread.

For the fair value measurement of medium/long-term and fixed-rate securities and structured securities hedged for interest risk, the book value determined for hedge accounting purposes already takes into account the interest rate risk measurement and, therefore, the determination of the fair value does not take into account any change in own credit rating was taken into account, considering it within the Group.

The fair value of real estate assets is calculated making reference to appraisals by independent experts, considering transactions at current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same geographical area and under the same conditions for leases and other contracts.

AMORTIZED COST MEASUREMENT

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which it was measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization, calculated using the effective interest method, of any difference between the initial amount and the amount at maturity, and minus any impairment loss.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows generated by the financial asset or liability up to maturity or the subsequent repricing date to the present value of the financial asset or liability. To calculate the present value, the effective interest rate is applied to future cash flows or payments over the life of the financial asset or liability or for a shorter period of time under certain conditions (for example, changes in market rates).

Subsequent to initial recognition, the amortized cost method makes it possible to allocate revenues and costs pertaining to the instruments over their expected lifetime. The determination of the amortized cost varies according to whether the financial assets/liabilities being measured are at fixed or variable rate, and - in the latter case - according to whether the rate variability is known or not beforehand. For fixed-rate instruments, or instruments with fixed rate over specified time ranges, future cash flows are measured using the known interest rate (single or variable) over the life of the loan. For floating rate financial assets and liabilities whose variability is not known ahead of time (e.g. because it is linked to an index), cash flows are determined using the last known rate. Each time the rate is changed, the amortization schedule is recalculated, as is the effective rate of return over the entire useful life of the instruments, i.e. to maturity.

Measurement at amortized cost applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost and to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as to financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, which is normally equal to the amount received or paid, including, for instruments measured at amortized cost, directly attributable transaction costs, fees and commissions. Transaction costs are marginal internal or external costs or revenues that are directly attributable to the issue, acquisition or disposal of a financial instrument and that cannot be charged to the customer. These fees and commissions, which must be directly attributable to individual financial assets or liabilities, affect the original effective rate of return and cause the effective interest rate associated with the transaction to vary from the contractual interest rate. Transaction costs do not include costs and revenues that apply, indiscriminately, to more than one transaction and do not include components relating to events that could occur over the life of the instruments that are not certain at the time the instrument is initially prepared, such as: commissions for retrocession, failure to use a credit line, early repayment.

Furthermore, the amortized cost calculation does not take account of the costs that the Group would bear independently of the transaction (for example, administrative costs), of the costs that, though specifically attributable to the transaction, fall within normal loan management practices (for example, activities associated with disbursement of the loan), as well as fees and commissions for services collected for the completion of Structured Finance operations, which would however have been collected irrespectively of the subsequent financing of the transaction (such as, for example, arrangement fees and commissions).

With specific regard to loans, the fees and commissions paid to the distribution channels, the fees paid for advisory services/assistance for the organization of and/or participation in syndicated loans, the costs incurred for the mortgage loans acquired under subrogation are all costs attributable to the financial instruments.

With regard to securities not measured at "fair value through profit or loss", transaction costs include fees and commissions on contracts with stockbrokers operating in Italian markets, fees and commissions paid to intermediaries operating in foreign stock and bond markets based on set fee and commission schedules.

For securities issued, amortized cost is calculated taking into account fees and commissions for placing debenture loans paid to third parties, legal expenses, fees paid to stock exchanges and fees paid to auditors for work done on each individual issue, while the amortized cost includes fees and commissions paid to rating agencies, legal and advice/audit expenses for the annual update of prospectuses, expenses for the use of indices and fees and commissions that arise during the life of the debenture loan issued.

Following initial measurement, financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortized cost, reporting effective interest rates that are higher or lower than the nominal rates.

As regards hedging, the derivative financial instruments and the related financial assets or liabilities hedged are measured at fair value for the hedged risk component through profit or loss.

However, if the hedging relationship ends, the hedged item is measured with the original measurement approach of the category it belongs to; for instruments measured at amortized cost, any accumulated recoveries or losses recognized subsequent to the fair value change of the hedges risk are recognized in the Income Statement under interest income or interest expense throughout the residual life of the hedged item, based on the effective interest rate. If the hedged item is sold or repaid, the fair value portion that has not yet been amortized shall be immediately recognized in the Income Statement in item "90. Net gains (losses) on hedging activities". Moreover, as previously stated in the sections on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost, the amortized cost method does not apply to short-term financial assets and liabilities since the impact of discount is negligible, and does not apply to loans without a specified maturity or loans subject to revocation.

IMPAIRMENT OF OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with a finite useful life are tested for impairment if there is evidence that the book value of the asset can no longer be recovered.

The recoverable value is calculated for each single asset, except in case this asset generates cash flows that are not widely independent of those generated by other assets or groups of assets.

If the carrying amount of an asset is higher than its recoverable amount, that asset is impaired and consequently recognized at its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of the property, plant and equipment or intangible assets net of sale expenses and the value in use.

The fair value of property is mainly determined on the basis of appraisals by independent experts. The appraisal is updated whenever there is a change in the property market trend that could affect the validity of the previous estimates and, in any case, every three years. Having specific regard to investment property, where the market value is lower than the net carrying amount. Reference thresholds have been identified referring to the negative spread of the market value vs. the net carrying amount, which signal potential problems and, therefore, if breached, they trigger additional investigations whether there asset must be written down or not.

For other Property, plant and equipment items and intangible assets (other than goodwill), the Group determines the value in use as the present value of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate before-taxes reflecting market data (the present value of money and asset-specific risks).

The methods used for the impairment testing of goodwill are reported in paragraph 10.3 - Assets.

SEGMENT REPORTING METHOD

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is required to present segment reporting, in accordance with IFRS 8.

The sectors of economic activity covered by segment reporting are determined based on the Group's organizational and management structure.

The Group's business segments are:

- Retail/Private Banking (which includes the Financial Advisors channel and the Digital Business Unit);
- Corporate Banking;
- Other/Non-recurring elements.

For segment reporting purposes, management figures, appropriately reconciled with the data presented in the reclassified Financial Statement figures, have been used.

A.3 REPORTING ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN FINANCIAL ASSET PORTFOLIOS

A.3.1 Transfers between portfolios

This case does not apply.

A.4 FAIR VALUE REPORTING

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS/LIABILITIES

Reporting on the fair value hierarchy as required by IFRS 13 applies to financial instruments and to non-financial assets/liabilities that are measured at fair value (irrespective of whether they are so measured on a recurring or non-recurring basis).

The standard classifies fair value into three different levels based on the observability of the inputs used for its measurement:

- Level 1: Fair value equal to quoted prices (with no adjustments) in active markets. Level 1 includes financial instruments that are quoted on active markets.
- Specifically, these financial instruments are stocks and bonds quoted in active markets, investment schemes quoted in active markets (EFT) and derivatives traded in regulated markets.
- Markets are considered active if the quotations are easily and regularly available on the stock exchange, from brokers, intermediaries, price quotation services or regulatory agencies and these prices represent actual transactions that are regularly carried out in the market on an arm's length basis.
- Level 2: Fair value determined using measurement models that are based on observable or indirectly observable market inputs (for example determining the yield curve based on interest rates that are directly observable on the market at a given reference date). Level 2 includes:
 - Stocks and bonds that are quoted on markets considered not active or that are not quoted on an active market, but whose fair value is determined using a measurement model based on observable or indirectly observable inputs;
 - Financial instruments whose fair value is determined with measurement models using observable market inputs.
- Level 3: Fair value determined using measurement models for which at least one of the significant inputs is based on unobservable parameters. The fair value of some complex instruments that are not traded in active markets is determined with measurement techniques based on inputs that are not observable on the market or using the measurement communicated by qualified market players. They are mainly complex interest rate instruments, stock derivatives and structured loans, where the measured correlation or volatility inputs are not directly comparable to market inputs.

A.4.1 Fair value levels 2 and 3: measurement techniques and inputs used

Level 2: this level includes all financial instruments for which there is no active market, but whose measurement is based on observable market inputs. Therefore, measurement models that refer to observable market inputs have been set.

Specifically, fixed-rate bonds relating to financial assets or liabilities are measured using the discounted cash flow method pursuant to the security contractual scheme; floating-rate bonds are measured by discounting back future cash flows estimated on the basis of the forward rates with the application of index-linking parameters.

Derivative contracts are measured using specific calculation algorithms according to the type of the different categories of transactions. The adopted approaches are the ones normally used in the market for those derivative instruments, which are mainly plain vanilla ones.

Level 3: this level includes all financial instruments for which there is no active market and which are determined using measurement techniques where at least one of the significant inputs is based on unobservable parameters, or using the measurement communicated by qualified market players.

CREDIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT (CVA) AND DEBIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT (DVA)

In accordance with the IFRS 13 regulatory framework, derivatives shall be priced based on market factors, as well as on the possible effects of the risk of the counterparty's default, which comprises the risk associated to the counterparty's creditworthiness, by calculating the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) and the Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA).

CVA is the adjustment to an OTC derivative contract entered into by the Bank with an external counterparty, which reflects the possible loss resulting from the worsening of the credit rating/default of the counterparty. In a mirror-like way, the DVA expresses the CVA from the external counterparty's standpoint and consists in an adjustment of the derivative fair value based on the change in the creditworthiness of the Bank.

Based on the above, the value of a portfolio of OTC derivatives that are in force with a market counterparty is equal to the value of the same risk-free portfolio less the CVA plus the DVA.

As provided for by IFRS13, in certain conditions, risk mitigation tools may be used, such as ISDA master agreements and Credit Support Annexes (CSA). By signing ISDA Master Agreements, which are framework agreements that amount to the reference international standard on OTC derivatives, the Bank can calculate the CVA and DVA by netting set or by counterparty, after assessing the netting effect potentially resulting from such Agreements, rather than calculating it by single derivative. Much in the same way, risks can be mitigated by finalizing Credit Support Annexes (CSA), which are attached to the ISDA Master Agreement and provide for the deposit with the creditor of an amount equal to the mark-to-market value of the exposure as collateral. Such collateral allows the present exposure and the consequent risk to be reduced and must be periodically reviewed in order to verify its consistency.

In accordance with IFRS 13, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has adopted a model implemented by its French Parent Company Crédit Agricole SA; in addition to the effects of any changes in the counterparty's credit rating (Credit Valuation Adjustment - CVA), this model also expresses any changes in the Group's own credit rating (Debit Valuation Adjustment - DVA).

In accordance with the model, the calculation of the CVA depends on the exposure, on the probability of default (PD) and on the Loss Given Default (LGD) of the counterparties. This model provides for the use of a forward-looking PD as a function of the type of counterparty, to which a CDS spread or a CDS proxy is assigned. For this purpose, external counterparties are classified into three categories:

- The first category includes the counterparties for which CDS input parameters are directly observable in the market;
- The second category includes counterparties for which there is no official quoted parameter, but to which a CDS proxy can be assigned, based on the observable market value that is given to counterparties with the same characteristics in terms of economic activity sector, rating and geographical area;
- The third category includes the counterparties to which a proxy cannot be assigned and for which, therefore, historical data are used.

On the other hand, the DVA calculation depends on the Bank's exposure, probability of default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) and this measure expresses the potential earnings from the change in the market prices of the relevant derivative, due to the worsening of the creditworthiness/default of the Bank. In this case, a PD is used.

As at 31 December 2025, the CVA value for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, calculated in accordance with the method reported above, was Euro -2.39 million.

Similarly, as at 31 December 2025, the DVA value was Euro +0.96 million.

The difference between the CVA and DVA amounts as calculated (equal to Euro -1.43 million for the Group), net of the same component already recognized as at 31 December 2024 (equal to Euro -2.38 million), is a positive income component.

A.4.2 Processes and sensitivity of measurement

The Finance Function of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. is responsible for defining the fair value levels of the financial instruments recognized. Choosing between the above methods is not an option, since they shall be applied in a hierarchical order: absolute priority is given to official prices that are available on active markets for assets and liabilities to be measured (Level 1) or for assets and liabilities that are measured using techniques based on parameters that are observable on the market (Level 2); lower priority is given to assets and liabilities whose fair value is determined based on measurement techniques referring to parameters that are unobservable on the market and, thus, more discretionary (Level 3).

IFRS 13 also requires that, for recurring fair value measurements classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a narrative description be given of the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs, if a change in those inputs could result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement.

Indeed, unobservable inputs that can affect the measurement of financial instruments classified as Level 3 mainly consist in estimates and assumptions underlying the models used to measure investments in equity securities and OTC derivatives. For these investments no quantitative sensitivity analysis of the fair value based on the change in unobservable inputs was carried out, since either the fair value was obtained from third-party sources making adjustments mainly linked to their liquidity, or resulted from a model whose inputs are specific for the entity being measured (for example the company equity values) and for which alternative values cannot be reasonably assumed.

Reference is made to the breakdown analysis of the composition of these cases, which is reported in the next section on quantitative disclosures.

A.4.3 Fair value hierarchy

For the assets and liabilities recognized, the Finance Department assesses whether transfers between fair value levels have occurred and reviews the fair value categorization at each reporting date.

The Finance Function moves financial instruments from Level 1 to Level 2 only in case of financial instruments that are quoted in a regulated but not active market and that can be measured using the Group's internal standard pricing models. The Finance Function makes transfers to Level 3 only for financial instruments that are no longer listed in a regulated market and that cannot be measured using standard internal pricing models of the Group.

A.4.4 Other information

The cases provided for by IFRS 13 at paragraphs 51,93 item (i) and 96 did not apply to the Group.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A.4.5 Fair value hierarchy

A.4.5.1 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis: breakdown by fair value level

Financial Assets/Liabilities measured at fair value	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss o/w	4	77,555	150,997	80	134,630	157,998
a) financial assets held for trading	4	77,555	-	80	134,630	-
b) financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	-	150,997	-	-	157,998
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,839,274	211,271	39,572	3,487,359	211,271	41,836
3. Hedging derivatives	-	891,357	6	-	754,018	12
4. Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,839,278	1,180,183	190,575	3,487,439	1,099,919	199,846
1. Financial liabilities held for trading	-	80,408	-	-	136,796	-
2. Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Hedging derivatives	-	1,741,029	-	-	1,672,836	-
Total	-	1,821,437	-	-	1,809,632	-

Key:

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

A.4.5.2 Changes for the year in assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis (level 3)

	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Hedging derivatives	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible Assets
	Total	Of which: a) financial assets held for trading	Of which b) financial assets designated at fair value	Of which c) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value				
1. Opening balance	157,998	-	-	157,998	41,836	12	-	-
2. Increases	18,072	5,002	-	13,070	1,223	-	-	-
2.1 Purchases	16,455	5,000	-	11,455	285	-	-	-
2.2 Gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.1 Income Statement	1,617	2	-	1,615	-	-	-	-
- of which: capital gains	1,388	-	-	1,388	-	-	-	-
2.2.2 Equity	-	X	X	X	938	-	-	-
2.3 Transfers from other levels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Other increases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Decreases	25,073	5,002	-	20,071	3,487	6	-	-
3.1 Sales	5,019	5,002	-	17	3,436	-	-	-
3.2 Repayments	14,576	-	-	14,576	22	-	-	-
3.3 Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3.1 Income Statement	5,279	-	-	5,279	-	6	-	-
- of which: capital losses	5,273	-	-	5,273	-	-	-	-
3.3.2 Equity	-	X	X	X	29	-	-	-
3.4 Transfers to other levels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.5 Other decreases	199	-	-	199	-	-	-	-
4. Closing balance	150,997	-	-	150,997	39,572	6	-	-

A.4.5.4 Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis: breakdown by fair value level

Assets/liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	31 Dec. 2025				31 Dec. 2024			
	BV	L1	L2	L3	BV	L1	L2	L3
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	79,134,571	6,319,698	5,645,241	66,549,097	75,854,167	5,056,999	4,495,211	66,928,097
2. Investment property	101,310	-	-	133,926	126,481	-	-	168,804
3. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	1,475	-	-	1,475	1,478	-	-	1,478
Total	79,237,356	6,319,698	5,645,241	66,684,498	75,982,126	5,056,999	4,495,211	67,098,431
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	81,001,578	-	77,604,369	3,502,821	80,012,195	-	76,267,257	3,683,323
2. Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	81,001,578	-	77,604,369	3,502,821	80,012,195	-	76,267,257	3,683,323

Key:

BV = Book value

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

A.5 REPORTING ON DAY ONE PROFIT/LOSS

Paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 governs the specific situation where, in case of purchase of a financial instrument that is measured at fair value but not listed on an active market, the transaction price, which generally is equal to the fair value best estimate upon initial recognition, is different from the fair value determined based on the measurement techniques used by the entity.

In this case, a measurement gain/loss is realized upon acquisition, which shall be adequately reported by financial instrument class.

It is pointed out that this case does not apply to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements.

PART B - INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Section 1 – Cash and cash equivalents – Item 10

1.1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS: BREAKDOWN

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
a) Cash	535,438	483,083
b) Current accounts and demand deposits with Central Banks	3,429,959	4,570,000
c) Current accounts and deposits with Banks	412,593	243,405
Total	4,377,990	5,296,488

Item b) Current accounts and demand deposits with Central Banks also reports the overnight and tom-next deposits with the Bank of Italy.

Section 2 – Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – Item 20

2.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

Items/Values	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
A. On-balance-sheet assets						
1. Debt securities	4	-	-	80	-	-
1.1 Structured Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Other debt securities	4	-	-	80	-	-
2. Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1 Repurchase agreements for lending purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	4	-	-	80	-	-
B. Derivatives						
1. Financial Derivatives	-	77,555	-	-	134,630	-
1.1 held for trading	-	77,555	-	-	134,630	-
1.2 associated with fair value option	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 other	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Credit Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 held for trading	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 associated with fair value option	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	77,555	-	-	134,630	-
Total (A+B)	4	77,555	-	80	134,630	-

Key:

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

The decrease in item “Derivative instruments” resulted mainly from the change in measurement component.

2.2 FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING: BREAKDOWN BY DEBTOR/ ISSUER/COUNTERPARTY

Items/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
A. On-balance-sheet assets		
1. Debt securities	4	80
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	1	77
c) Banks	2	3
d) Other financial companies	1	-
of which: insurance undertakings		
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
2. Equity securities	-	-
a) Banks	-	-
b) Other financial companies	-	-
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
c) non-financial corporations	-	-
c) Other issuers	-	-
3. Units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings	-	-
4. Loans	-	-
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
f) Households	-	-
Total (A)	4	80
B. Derivatives		
a) Central counterparties	-	-
b) Other	77,555	134,630
Total (B)	77,555	134,630
Total (A+B)	77,559	134,710

The trading book consists mainly of Over-The-Counter derivatives traded on a matched basis (back-to-back trading). The mismatch vs. the measurement of derivatives held for trading recognized in the “Financial liabilities held for trading” item resulted from the CVA/DVA application to fair value measurement, as reported in Part A.4 Fair value reporting of Accounting Policies.

2.5 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS MANDATORILY MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

Items/Values	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
1. Debt securities	-	-	755	-	-	954
1.1 Structured Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Other debt securities	-	-	755	-	-	954
2. Equity securities	-	-	10,331	-	-	6,817
3. Units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings	-	-	139,911	-	-	150,227
4. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1 Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	150,997	-	-	157,998

Item 1.2 “Other debt securities” reports the 5% retained portion of the mezzanine and junior notes within the securitization of a NPL portfolio.

Item 2 “Equity securities” mainly reports the investments in the following companies: Friulia for Euro 5.8 million, Foolfarm for Euro 0.9 million, Finapp for Euro 0.9 million, Krill Design for Euro 0.5 million, Blue Economy for Euro 0.5 million and Endless for Euro 0.5 million.

The main investments reported in item 3 “Units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings” mainly consist of Euro 67 million from business combinations and Euro 30 million in private equity funds.

2.6 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS MANDATORILY MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE: BREAKDOWN BY DEBTOR/ISSUER

Items/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
1. Equity securities	10,331	6,817
of which: banks	-	-
of which: other financial companies	500	323
of which: non-financial corporations	9,831	6,494
2. Debt securities	755	954
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	755	954
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
3. Units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings	139,911	150,227
4. Loans	-	-
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
f) Households	-	-
Total	150,997	157,998

Section 3 – Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – Item 30

3.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

Items/Values	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
1. Debt securities	2,839,274	-	-	3,487,359	-	-
1.1 Structured Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Other debt securities	2,839,274	-	-	3,487,359	-	-
2. Equity securities	-	211,271	39,572	-	211,271	41,836
3. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,839,274	211,271	39,572	3,487,359	211,271	41,836

Key:

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

As at the reporting date, the exposure in debt securities came to a total of Euro 2,839 million and consisted of Italian government securities.

Among equity securities at level 2, the item reports 8,438 shares in the Bank of Italy, equal to 2.81% of its entire share capital. As at the reporting date their book value was Euro 211 million.

In this regard it is pointed out that, for the related measurement, as done in the previous FYs, the direct transactions approach, considering the purchases and sales made from 2015 and continued in the following years; considering that all the main transactions were finalized at nominal value, the use of that approach enables to confirm the carrying amount of the shares held.

These shares resulted from the share capital increase that the Bank of Italy made in 2013 in accordance with Italian Decree Law no. 133 of 30 November 2013, converted with Italian Law no. 5 of 29 January 2014, which determined the issue of new shares.

Level-3 equity securities include the equity investments in Alba Leasing S.p.A. amounting to Euro 20.6 million, Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform amounting to Euro 3.5 million, Cassa di Risparmio di Volterra amounting to Euro 3.2 million and Cepim amounting to Euro 1.7 million.

3.2 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME: BREAKDOWN BY DEBTOR/ISSUER

Items/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Debt securities	2,839,274	3,487,359
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	2,839,274	3,487,359
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
e) Financial companies	-	-
2. Equity securities	250,843	253,107
a) Banks	214,467	214,467
c) Other issuers:	36,376	38,640
- other financial companies	23,466	23,341
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
- non-financial corporations	12,910	15,299
- other	-	-
3. Loans	-	-
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
f) Households	-	-
Total	3,090,117	3,740,466

Line 2.a) Banks reports also the value of the shareholding in the Bank of Italy amounting to Euro 211 million.

3.3 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME: GROSS VALUE AND TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS

	Gross value					Total adjustments				Total partial write-offs (*)
	Stage 1	of which: Low credit risk instruments	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	
Debt securities	2,842,961	2,842,961	-	-	-	3,687	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	2,842,961	2,842,961	-	-	-	3,687	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2024	3,492,990	3,492,990	-	-	-	5,631	-	-	-	-

(*) Value to be stated for disclosure purposes.

Section 4 – Financial assets measured at amortized cost – Item 40

4.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF DUE FROM BANKS

Type of transactions/Values	31 Dec. 2025						31 Dec. 2024					
	Book value			Fair value			Book value			Fair value		
	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	L1	L2	L3	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	L1	L2	L3
A. Claims on Central Banks	678,516	-	-	-	678,516	-	671,060	-	-	-	671,060	-
1. Time deposits	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
2. Reserve requirement	645,664	-	-	X	X	X	638,208	-	-	X	X	X
3. Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
4. Other	32,852	-	-	X	X	X	32,852	-	-	X	X	X
B. Due from Banks	4,966,726	-	-	-	4,966,726	-	3,824,232	18	-	-	3,824,151	100
1. Loans	4,966,726	-	-	-	4,966,726	-	3,824,132	18	-	-	3,824,151	-
1.1 Current accounts	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
1.2 Time deposits	2,959,569	-	-	X	X	X	1,337,562	-	-	X	X	X
1.3 Other loans:	2,007,157	-	-	X	X	X	2,486,570	18	-	X	X	X
- Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
- Loans for leases	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
- Other	2,007,157	-	-	X	X	X	2,486,570	18	-	X	X	X
2. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
2.1 Structured Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Other debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
Total	5,645,242	-	-	-	5,645,242	-	4,495,292	18	-	-	4,495,211	100

Key:

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

The increase in item 1.2 “Time deposits” resulted from new originations to Crédit Agricole S.A., while the decrease in item 1.3 “Other loans - Other” resulted from the repayment of loans with Crédit Agricole Auto Bank S.p.A..

4.2 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

Type of transactions/ Values	31 Dec. 2025						31 Dec. 2024					
	Book value			Fair value			Book value			Fair value		
	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	L1	L2	L3	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	L1	L2	L3
Loans	65,932,602	721,297	-	-	-	65,988,136	64,805,345	830,996	-	-	-	66,296,530
1.1 Current accounts	2,623,363	54,369	-	X	X	X	2,751,572	73,017	-	X	X	X
1.2 Repurchase agreements for lending purposes	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
1.3 Mortgage loans	43,203,156	498,005	-	X	X	X	42,938,603	617,409	-	X	X	X
1.4 Credit cards, personal loans and loans repaid by automatic deductions from salaries/pensions	103,501	547	-	X	X	X	145,536	1,103	-	X	X	X
1.5. Lease loans	2,946,101	39,008	-	X	X	X	2,881,858	37,186	-	X	X	X
1.6. Factoring	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
1.7 Other loans	17,056,481	129,368	-	X	X	X	16,087,776	102,281	-	X	X	X
Debt securities	6,387,953	447,477	-	6,319,698	-	560,961	5,255,562	466,954	-	5,056,999	-	631,467
2.1 Structured Securities	28,448	-	-	-	-	27,027	30,032	-	-	-	-	29,683
2.2. Other debt securities	6,359,505	447,477	-	6,319,698	-	533,934	5,225,530	466,954	-	5,056,999	-	601,784
Total	72,320,555	1,168,774	-	6,319,698	-	66,549,097	70,060,907	1,297,950	-	5,056,999	-	66,927,997

Key:

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

As regards the values in the first and second stages, the most significant sub-items are reported below:

- Item “3. Mortgage loans” also reports loans pledged as collateral for the issues of covered bonds amounting to Euro 16.5 billion;
- Item “2 Other debt securities” mainly reports Italian Government securities.

4.3 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN BY DEBTOR/ISSUER OF LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

Type of transactions/Values	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	POCI assets
1. Debt securities	6,387,953	447,477	-	5,255,562	466,954	-
a) Public administration bodies	6,205,255	-	-	5,036,894	-	-
b) Other financial companies	113,801	447,226	-	156,242	466,694	-
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) non-financial corporations	68,897	251	-	62,426	260	-
2. Loans to:	65,932,602	721,297	-	64,805,345	830,996	-
a) Public administration bodies	325,137	1,322	-	253,656	1,241	-
b) Other financial companies	6,949,446	2,964	-	5,636,577	13,758	-
of which: insurance undertakings	243,241	-	-	194,155	-	-
c) non-financial corporations	23,975,691	398,387	-	25,085,860	439,927	-
d) Households	34,682,328	318,624	-	33,829,252	376,070	-
Total	72,320,555	1,168,774	-	70,060,907	1,297,950	-

4.4 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: GROSS VALUE AND TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS

	Gross value					Total adjustments				Total partial write-offs (*)
	Stage 1	of which: Low credit risk instruments	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	
Debt securities	6,386,556	6,386,555	11,864	453,003	-	10,102	365	5,526	-	-
Loans	66,191,999	-	5,753,350	1,904,702	-	85,270	282,234	1,183,406	-	55,454
Total 31 Dec. 2025	72,578,555	6,386,555	5,765,214	2,357,705	-	95,372	282,599	1,188,932	-	55,454
Total 31 Dec. 2024	67,705,156	5,246,501	7,249,284	2,505,085	-	79,479	318,763	1,207,116	-	37,421

(*) Value to be stated for disclosure purposes.

Section 5 – Hedging derivatives – Item 50

5.1 HEDGING DERIVATIVES: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF HEDGE AND BY LEVEL

	Fair value 31 Dec. 2025			NV 31 Dec. 2025	Fair value 31 Dec. 2024			NV 31 Dec. 2024
	L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3	
A. Financial Derivatives	-	891,357	6	16,261,402	-	754,018	12	17,165,165
1) Fair value	-	891,357	6	16,261,402	-	754,018	12	17,165,165
2) Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Investments in foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1) Fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	891,357	6	16,261,402	-	754,018	12	17,165,165

Key:

NV = notional value

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

5.2 HEDGING DERIVATIVES: BREAKDOWN BY HEDGED PORTFOLIO AND BY TYPE OF HEDGE

Transactions/Type of hedge	Fair value							Cash flows		Investments In foreign operations
	Micro-hedging						Macro- hedging	Micro- hedging	Macro- hedging	
	Debt securities and interest rates	Equity securities and equity indices	Foreign exchange and gold	Credit	Commodities	Other				
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,023	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
2. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	810,518	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
3. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
4. Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-
Total assets	821,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Financial liabilities	69,822	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X
2. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
Total liabilities	69,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Expected transactions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
2. Portfolio of financial assets and liabilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-

Hedging interest rate risk has the objective of immunizing the Banking Book from changes in the fair value of funding and lending, caused by adverse movements in the yield curve. The “Hedging Derivatives” item referring to financial assets measured at amortized cost came to Euro 810.5 million, of which Euro 775.6 million in hedges on mortgage loans and Euro 35 million in hedges on securities measured at amortized cost. Specifically, the hedged item is limited to the portion referring to interest rate risk.

The “Hedging Derivatives” item referring to financial liabilities consisted of Euro 28.6 million in hedges on demand deposits and of Euro 41.2 million in hedges on debenture loans, limited to interest rate risk. Hedging uses IRS in which the fixed-rate leg equalizes the debenture loan rate and the variable-rate leg is determined as Euribor +/- spread. To hedge sight deposits, a “fictitious” bond-equivalent is simulated, which is designed to identify the hedged item obtained by modeling the financial statements item hedged.

Section 6 – Fair value change of financial assets in macro-hedge portfolios – Item 60

6.1 FAIR VALUE CHANGE OF HEDGED ASSETS: BREAKDOWN BY HEDGED PORTFOLIO

Adjustments to hedged assets/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
1. Positive fair value change	32,318	165,281
1.1 of specific portfolios:	32,318	165,281
a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	32,318	165,281
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
1.2 total	-	-
2. Negative fair value change	652,313	330,082
2.1 of specific portfolios:	652,313	330,082
a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	652,313	330,082
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
2.2 total	-	-
Total	-619,995	-164,801

The hedged assets are to two types:

1. Variable-rate mortgage loans with CAP option. Hedging uses IRO traded in order to hedge the risk that a variable-rate mortgage loan contract, once having reached its cap, becomes a fixed-rate item, with subsequent increase in the Bank's financial leverage;
2. Fixed-rate mortgage loans. The hedging purpose is to manage interest rate risk within the wider scope of measuring the impacts that changes in interest rates generate on the bank's assets and liabilities (interest rate gap analysis). That purpose is pursued by entering into Interest Rate Swaps, which essentially convert the fixed interest rates collected on mortgage loans to Customers into variable rates.

For both types of assets, macro-hedges are used on open sets of mortgage loans.

Section 7 – Equity investments – Item 70

7.1 EQUITY INVESTMENTS: DISCLOSURE ON EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

Name	Registered Office	Operating HQ	Type of control (1)	Equity investment		% of votes available (2)
				Investor	% held	
Investees subject to significant influence						
1. Fiere di Parma Spa	Parma, Italy	Parma, Italy	4	Crédit Agricole Italia	26.42%	
2. Valtellina Golf Club S.p.A	Caiolo (SO), Italy	Caiolo (SO), Italy	4	Crédit Agricole Italia	43.08%	
4. BDX S.p.A.	Collecchio (PR), Italy		4	Crédit Agricole Italia	15.00%	
5. Blank S.p.A.	Milan, Italy		4	Crédit Agricole Italia	49.00%	

(1) Type of control:

- 1 = Majority of the voting rights in the General Meeting of Shareholders
- 2 = dominant influence in the ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders
- 3 = agreement with other shareholders
- 4 = Investee subject to significant influence
- 5 = unitary management pursuant to Article 26, paragraph 1, of Italian Legislative Decree 87/92
- 6 = unitary management pursuant to Article 26, paragraph 2, of Italian Legislative Decree 87/92
- 7 = Joint arrangements
- 8 = other type of control

(2) The percentage of available votes is stated only when it is not equal to the equity investment held.

7.2 SIGNIFICANT EQUITY INVESTMENTS: BOOK VALUE, FAIR VALUE AND DIVIDENDS RECEIVED

The information on equity investments with significant minority interests is given in Part A - Section 3, point 4.

7.3 SIGNIFICANT EQUITY INVESTMENTS: ACCOUNTING DATA

The information on equity investments with significant minority interests is given in Part A - Section 3, point 4.

7.4 NON-SIGNIFICANT EQUITY INVESTMENTS: ACCOUNTING DATA

Name	Book value of equity investments	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total revenues	Profit (Loss) after tax from continuing operations	Profit (loss) from discontinued operations (before tax)	Profit (Loss) for the period (1)	Other comprehensive income after tax (2)	Comprehensive income (3) = (1) + (2)
B. Investees subject to significant influence								-	
1. Fiere di Parma Spa	24,700	101,435	26,985	47,662	5,024	-	5,024	-	5,024
2. Valtellina Golf Club S.p.A. ^(*)	-	2,535	5,102	102	33	-	33	-	33
5. BDX S.p.A.	2,699	15,560	9,336	19,768	1,480	-	1,480	-	1,480
6. Blank S.p.A.	637	4,785	1,279	26	-1,854	-	-1,854	-	-1,854

(*) As at 31 December 2024 company Valtellina Golf Club S.p.A. reported negative equity. In 2025, the creditor banks, including Crédit Agricole Italia, subscribed participating financial instruments (hybrid instruments under the Italian Law) by converting its bank credit claims into equity contributions and making Equity positive again.

The accounting data of non-significant equity investments refer to financial statements approved by the General Meetings of their respective shareholders.

7.5 EQUITY INVESTMENTS: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
A. Opening balance	28,130	25,803
B. Increases	1,330	4,059
B.1 Purchases	-	-
B.2 Recoveries	-	-
B.3 Revaluations	1,327	3,616
B.4 Other changes	3	443
C. Decreases	1,424	1,732
C.1 Sales	450	600
C.2 Adjustments	-	-
C.3 Impairment	907	1,082
C.4 Other changes	67	50
D. Closing balance	28,036	28,130
E. Total recoveries/writebacks	4,415	3,155
F. Total adjustments	1,989	777

The changes include the effects of the measurement with the equity method of the associates and report a net positive imbalance of Euro 0.4 million.

The decreases report the full sale of the equity investment in Global Broker S.p.A. for Euro 450 thousand consistent with its carrying amount.

7.6 KEY CONSIDERATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS TO DETERMINE WHETHER JOINT CONTROL OR SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE EXISTS

The existence of significant influence was assessed based on IFRS 10.

Investees are considered jointly controlled (joint arrangements) when there are contract arrangements in place under which control is shared by and between the Group and one or more other investors, that is to say, when decisions on the investee's relevant activities require unanimous approval by all investors sharing control.

Investees are considered subject to significant influence (associates) when the Group holds at least 20% of the voting rights (including "potential" voting rights) or, even though holding a lower percentage of the voting rights, it has the power to participate in determining the investee's financial and management policies based on specific legal ties, such as being a party to shareholder agreements providing for vote pooling.

Significant influence is not ascribed to interests equal to or higher than 20%, in which the Company holds only equity rights to a portion of the return on the investments, does not have a say in the investee's management policies and can exercise governance rights only to the extent required to protect its equity investment.

7.7 COMMITMENTS REFERRING TO EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN JOINT ARRANGEMENTS

As at 31 December 2025, there were no commitments referring to joint arrangements.

7.8 COMMITMENTS REFERRING TO EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN ENTITIES SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE

As at 31 December 2025, there were no commitments referring to entities subject to significant influence.

7.9 DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTIONS

As at 31 December 2025, there were no significant restrictions pursuant to IFRS 12, paragraphs 13 and 22 a).

Section 9 – Property, plant and equipment – Item 90

9.1 OPERATING PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: BREAKDOWN OF ASSETS MEASURED AT COST

Assets/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Owned	653,081	676,951
a) land	174,131	175,348
b) buildings	385,012	405,499
c) furniture	11,029	11,806
d) electronic plants	5,109	5,780
e) other	77,800	78,518
2. Rights of use acquired through leases	259,477	272,014
a) land	-	-
b) buildings	240,661	252,180
c) furniture	-	-
d) electronic plants	-	-
e) other	18,816	19,834
Total	912,558	948,965
of which: obtained through the enforcement of guarantees received	-	-

9.2 INVESTMENT PROPERTY: BREAKDOWN OF ASSETS MEASURED AT COST

Assets/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	Book value	Fair value			Book value	Fair value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
1. Owned	99,003	-	-	131,618	124,041	-	-	166,365
a) land	31,745	-	-	40,683	39,230	-	-	47,520
b) buildings	67,258	-	-	90,935	84,811	-	-	118,845
2. Rights of use acquired through leases	2,307	-	-	2,307	2,440	-	-	2,440
a) land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) buildings	2,307	-	-	2,307	2,440	-	-	2,440
Total	101,310	-	-	133,925	126,481	-	-	168,805
of which: obtained through the enforcement of guarantees received	20,883	-	-	22,421	21,749	-	-	23,056

Key:

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

The assets obtained through the enforcement of received guarantees consisted of buildings with the related plots of land, which were previously granted under finance leases, were returned to the Group subsequent to the termination of the related contracts and for which no credit claim remains towards the contractual obligors.

9.5 INVENTORIES OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT GOVERNED BY IAS 2: BREAKDOWN

Assets/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Inventories of assets obtained through the enforcement of guarantees received	4,711	5,939
a) land	-	-
b) buildings	4,711	5,939
c) furniture	-	-
d) electronic plants	-	-
e) other	-	-
2. Other inventories of property, plant and equipment	8,176	6,786
Total	12,887	12,725
of which: measured at fair value net of sale costs	2,238	3,440

Item "2. Other inventories of property, plant and equipment" reports all properties held of any legal basis other than those obtained through the enforcement of guarantees received, which are governed by IAS 2.

9.6 OPERATING PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Land	Buildings	Furniture	Electronic equipment	Other	Total
A. Opening gross balance	175,348	1,328,033	232,054	128,705	493,490	2,357,630
A.1 Total net impairment writedowns	-	670,354	220,248	122,925	395,138	1,408,665
A.2 Opening net balance	175,348	657,679	11,806	5,780	98,352	948,965
B. Increases	93	64,033	2,310	3,282	12,716	82,434
B.1 Purchases	-	54,772	2,310	3,282	11,491	71,855
B.2 Capitalized improvement expenses	-	6,914	-	-	-	6,914
B.3 Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Fair value gains recognized through:	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Positive foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 Transfers from investment property	93	621	X	X	X	714
B.7 Other changes	-	1,726	-	-	1,225	2,951
C. Decreases	1,310	96,039	3,087	3,953	14,452	118,841
C.1 Sales	100	489	1,906	-	1	2,496
C.2 Depreciation	-	32,021	1,177	3,953	11,984	49,135
C.3 Impairment losses recognized through:	51	1,215	-	-	-	1,266
a) Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Profit or loss	51	1,215	-	-	-	1,266
C.4 Fair value losses recognized through:	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Negative foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Transfers to	1,159	2,313	-	-	-	3,472
a) Investment property	1,113	2,199	X	X	X	3,312
b) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	46	114	-	-	-	160
C.7 Other changes	-	60,001	4	-	2,467	62,472
D. Closing net balance	174,131	625,673	11,029	5,109	96,616	912,558
D.1 Total net impairment writedowns	-	702,375	221,425	126,878	407,122	1,457,800
D.2 Closing gross balance	174,131	1,328,048	232,454	131,987	503,738	2,370,358
E. Measurement at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-

All property, plant and equipment assets are measured at cost adjusted by the related depreciation and any losses/recoveries.

9.6 BIS CHANGES FOR THE PERIOD IN PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT RECOGNIZED APPLYING IFRS 16

	Land	Buildings	Furniture	Electronic equipment	Other	Total
A. Opening gross balance	-	401,939	-	-	30,815	432,754
A.1 Total net impairment writedowns	-	149,759	-	-	10,981	160,740
A.2 Opening net balance	-	252,180	-	-	19,834	272,014
B. Increases	-	56,853	-	-	3,643	60,496
B.1 Purchases	-	54,772	-	-	2,698	57,470
B.2 Capitalized improvement expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Recoveries/writebacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Fair value gains recognized through:	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Positive foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 Transfers from investment property	-	-	X	X	X	-
B.7 Other changes	-	2,081	-	-	945	3,026
C. Decreases	-	68,372	-	-	4,661	73,033
C.1 Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.2 Depreciation	-	7,898	-	-	2,254	10,152
C.3 Impairment losses recognized through:	-	1,187	-	-	-	1,187
a) Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Profit or loss	-	1,187	-	-	-	1,187
C.4 Fair value losses recognized through:	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Negative foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Transfers to	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Investment property	-	-	X	X	X	-
b) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 Other changes	-	59,287	-	-	2,407	61,694
D. Closing net balance	-	240,661	-	-	18,816	259,477
D.1 Total net impairment writedowns	-	157,657	-	-	13,234	170,891
D.2 Closing gross balance	-	398,318	-	-	32,050	430,368
E. Measurement at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-

9.7 INVESTMENT PROPERTY: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	
	Land	Buildings
A. Opening balance	39,230	87,251
B. Increases	1,113	3,819
B.1 Purchases	-	1,421
B.2 Capitalized improvement expenses	-	180
B.3 Fair value gains	-	-
B.4 Recoveries/writebacks	-	-
B.5 Positive foreign exchange differences	-	-
B.6 Transfers from operating property	1,113	2,199
B.7 Other changes	-	19
C. Decreases	8,598	21,505
C.1 Sales	5,320	26,759
C.2 Depreciation	-	-14,145
C.3 Fair Value losses	-	-
C.4 Adjustments for impairment	3,151	4,287
C.5 Negative foreign exchange differences	-	-
C.6 Transfers to:	127	1,901
a) operating property	93	621
b) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	34	1,280
C.7 Other changes	-	2,703
D. Closing balance	31,745	69,565
E. Measurement at fair value	40,683	93,243

Property, plant and equipment assets are measured at cost adjusted by the related depreciation and any losses/recoveries.

9.7 BIS CHANGES FOR THE PERIOD IN PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT RECOGNIZED APPLYING IFRS 16

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	
	Land	Buildings
A. Opening balance	-	2,440
B. Increases	-	1,438
B.1 Purchases	-	1,421
B.2 Capitalized improvement expenses	-	-
B.3 Fair value gains	-	-
B.4 Recoveries/writebacks	-	-
B.5 Positive foreign exchange differences	-	-
B.6 Transfers from operating property	-	-
B.7 Other changes	-	17
C. Decreases	-	1,571
C.1 Sales	-	-
C.2 Depreciation	-	-1,128
C.3 Fair Value losses	-	-
C.4 Adjustments for impairment	-	-
C.5 Negative foreign exchange differences	-	-
C.6 Transfers to:	-	-
a) operating property	-	-
b) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-
C.7 Other changes	-	2,699
D. Closing balance	-	2,307
E. Measurement at fair value	-	2,307

9.8 INVENTORIES OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT GOVERNED BY IAS 2: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Inventories of property, plant and equipment obtained through the enforcement of guarantees received					Other inventories of property, plant and equipment	Total
	Land	Buildings	Furniture	Electronic equipment	Other		
A. Opening balance	-	5,939	-	-	-	6,786	12,725
B. Increases	-	-	-	-	-	2,557	2,557
B.1 Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	2,557	2,557
B.2 Recoveries/writebacks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Positive foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Decreases	-	1,228	-	-	-	1,167	2,395
C.1 Sales	-	522	-	-	-	737	1,259
C.2 Adjustments for impairment	-	706	-	-	-	430	1,136
C.3 Negative foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Closing balance	-	4,711	-	-	-	8,176	12,887

9.9 COMMITMENTS FOR PURCHASES OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

As at 31 December 2025, there were no commitments for purchases of property, plant and equipment.

*Section 10 – Intangible assets – Item 100***10.1 INTANGIBLE ASSETS: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF ASSET**

Assets/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025		Total 31 Dec. 2024	
	Finite life	Indefinite life	Finite life	Indefinite life
A.1 Goodwill	X	1,315,925	X	1,315,925
A.1.1 Group	X	1,315,925	X	1,315,925
A.1.2 Minority shareholders	X	-	X	-
A.2 Other intangible assets	260,201	-	263,609	-
of which. software	191,908	-	176,380	-
A.2.1 Assets measured at cost:	260,201	-	263,609	-
a) Internally generated intangible assets	12,162	-	9,309	-
b) Other assets	248,039	-	254,300	-
A.2.2 Assets measured at fair value:	-	-	-	-
a) Internally generated intangible assets	-	-	-	-
b) Other assets	-	-	-	-
Total	260,201	1,315,925	263,609	1,315,925

The cost of intangible assets with finite life is amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful life.

The useful life of all software in general has been set at 5 years, but, for some types of software, specifically identified, the useful life has been estimated in 10 years.

Intangible assets representing business with customers have been assigned a finite useful life, based on the time series available on the rate of customer turnover in the retail segment, of 15 years as regards the transactions finalized in 2011, of 13 years for the transactions finalized in 2017 and of about 8 years for the transaction finalized in 2021.

10.2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Goodwill	Other intangible assets: internally generated		Other intangible assets other:		Total
		Finite	Indefinite	Finite	Indefinite	
A. Opening balance	1,315,925	102,103	-	1,509,323	-	2,927,351
A.1 Total net impairment writedowns	-	92,794	-	1,255,023	-	1,347,817
A.2 Opening net balance	1,315,925	9,309	-	254,300	-	1,579,534
B. Increases	-	5,267	-	93,720	-	98,987
B.1 Purchases	-	-	-	93,720	-	93,720
B.2 Increases in internally generated intangible assets	X	5,267	-	-	-	5,267
B.3 Recoveries/writebacks	X	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Fair value gains	-	-	-	-	-	-
- through equity	X	-	-	-	-	-
- through profit and loss	X	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Positive foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Decreases	-	2,414	-	99,981	-	102,395
C.1 Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.2 Adjustments	-	2,360	-	98,651	-	101,011
- Amortization	X	2,360	-	98,651	-	101,011
- Impairment writedowns:	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Equity	X	-	-	-	-	-
+ Profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.3 Fair Value losses:	-	-	-	-	-	-
- through equity	X	-	-	-	-	-
- through profit and loss	X	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Transfers to non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Negative foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Other changes	-	54	-	1,330	-	1,384
D. Closing net balance	1,315,925	12,162	-	248,039	-	1,576,126
D.1 Total net adjustments	-	95,154	-	1,341,437	-	1,436,591
E. Closing gross balance	1,315,925	107,316	-	1,589,476	-	3,012,717
F. Measurement at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-

10.3 INTANGIBLE ASSETS: OTHER INFORMATION

To test intangible assets with indefinite useful life for impairment, the latest 2026-2030 income forecasts were used (the macroeconomic scenarios were provided by Crédit Agricole Department of Economic Studies), which already factored in the events characterising FY 2025 and were approved by the Bank's Board of Directors on 2 December 2025.

Crédit Agricole Italia Board of Directors approved, pursuant to IAS 36, the negative outcomes of the impairment test on intangible assets with indefinite useful life (goodwill recognized in the consolidated and separate financial statements as at 31 December 2025).

It was also verified that there was no evidence of impairment regarding intangible assets with finite useful life, in accordance with the approach more exhaustively described below.

For intangible assets with finite useful life, the Directors deemed nonetheless appropriate to perform an additional verification, confirming the exercise of the impairment test, also including the assets in the carrying amount to be compared with the recoverable amount.

Analysis of intangible assets with finite useful life

The book value as in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 regarding intangible assets with finite useful life, resulting from the business combinations made by the Group was of Euro 52 million. Said assets are broken down below, reporting also their analysis.

Intangible assets resulting from the business combination made in 2011

The value of the intangible assets recognized in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 is Euro 3 million.

At the end of 2025, the performance of the elements regarding business with customers, that constitute the intangible assets recognized in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 was verified. The amortization period for said components is 15 years. Based on the evidence found on the changes in the components of the intangible asset recognized, no evidence of impairment was found vs. its book value.

Intangible assets resulting from the business combination made in 2017

The value of the intangible assets in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 was of Euro 32 million and comprises business with customers resulting from the acquisition of Cassa di Risparmio Cesena, Cassa di Risparmio di Rimini and Cassa di Risparmio di San Miniato.

The performance of the elements that constitute the intangible assets recognized in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 was verified. The amortization period for said components is 13 years. Based on the evidence found on the changes in the components of the intangible asset recognized, no evidence of impairment was found vs. its book value.

Intangible assets resulting from the business combination made in 2021

In 2021, within Creval business combination, an intangible asset with finite useful life was recognized, which, as at 31 December 2025, was recognized in the consolidated financial statements for a remaining amount of Euro 18 million.

At the end of 2025 the performance of the elements that constitute the intangible assets recognized in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 was verified. The amortization period for said components is 8 years. Based on the evidence found on the changes in the components of the intangible asset recognized, no evidence of impairment was found vs. its book value.

Impairment testing of goodwill

As required by IASs/IFRSs, the goodwill resulting from the purchases of Crédit Agricole FriulAdria, of the 173 Crédit Agricole Italia branches and of the 29 Crédit Agricole FriulAdria branches (made in 2007), of the 81 Crédit Agricole Italia branches and of the 15 Crédit Agricole FriulAdria branches (made in 2011) and of Crédit Agricole Carispezia (made in 2011) was tested for impairment. Consistently with the segment reporting given in the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements, the goodwill determined after the allocation of the purchase price paid within the above-described transactions was initially allocated, in the Group con-

solidated financial statements, to the two Cash Generating Units (CGU) identified in the Retail and Private Banking Business Segment and in the Corporate Banking Segment. After having been written down in the previous years, the goodwill paid within the above-described transactions is now fully allocated to the Retail Banking, Private Banking and Financial Advisors CGU for an amount of Euro 1,316 million.

The CGU value in use was determined in accordance with the method used by the Crédit Agricole Group, namely the Dividend Discount Model (“DDM”) in its Excess Capital version. The DDM estimates the value of the business unit as the sum of the present value of future cash flows, for the calculation of which, starting from the 2026 expected result, a two-stage model has been adopted:

- For the first stage (2026-2030), the following forecasts have been used: the 2026 Budget for 2027-2030 and medium- and long-term financial forecasts;
- The second stage considers the Terminal Value: the cash flow after taxes for the last year was, therefore, projected into perpetuity using a long-term growth rate “g” (2.00%). This rate falls in an interval that is consistent with the industry measurement practices.

The forecasts used in the impairment test provided for growth rates that are consistent with the Italian banking industry performance taking into account the Group’s positioning and record of performances. The profitability ratios considered are also in line with those of the Italian banking industry.

The cash flows (after taxes) thus determined have then been discounted at a rate (k_e) calculated based on the Capital Asset Pricing Model (i.e. based on a risk-free rate plus the product of the beta coefficient multiplied by the risk premium), totalling 9.3% (in line with the 2024 figure of 9.3%).

Allocated own funds have been measured based on a 10.36% rate of the RWAs, in accordance with the regulatory requirements, which have fully implemented the Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB), since June 2025.

The components of the discount rate k_e and the relating comparison with the parameters used in 2024 are reported below:

	2025	2024
Cost of equity (k_e)	9.31%	9.31%
of which risk-free rate	2.93%	2.94%
of which Beta	1.2	1.2
of which risk premium	5.31%	5.31%

Specifically, these parameters:

- risk-free rate: 2.93% in 2025, represents the average yield in the last 15 years of the 10Y BTP benchmark;
- beta: 1.2 equal to the beta used by the Parent Company CA.sa;
- risk premium: 5.31% in 2025, determined based on the 15-year surveys of infoproviders Datastream and Kepler.

The value in use of the Retail-Private Banking Business Segment, equal to 77.9% of the consolidated value was determined based on the average weight of the CGU on the profit for period over the last 10 years.

For the CGU the calculation showed a value in use higher than the related book value, with a positive difference of Euro 2,554 million. Furthermore, that positive difference was calculated considering also intangible assets with finite useful life in the book value. If those assets were excluded, the positive difference would increase coming to a figure of 2,606 million Euros.

Sensitivity to variations in the used parameters was also analyzed. Specifically, this sensitivity analysis was developed calculating the threshold levels of each parameter above which impairment would arise.

The analysis results show that, as regards risk premium, the book value is equal to the value in use at a much higher level than the one used for the test (8.97%), and the same can be said for the risk-free rate (7.32%) and for the beta parameter (2.03); therefore, the discount rate level at which book value and the value in use are equal is higher by over 350 basis points from the present level (about 14%).

Lastly, also in case the long-term growth rate “g” were set at zero, the Retail Banking, Private Banking and Financial Advisors CGU would continue to have a value in use higher than its book value.

Section 11 – Tax Assets and Tax Liabilities – Item 110 of Assets and Item 60 of Liabilities

11.1 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS: BREAKDOWN

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
A. Gross deferred tax assets	1,105,118	1,089,443
A1. Loans and receivables (including asset-backed securities)	167,371	163,748
A2. Other financial instruments	656	727
A3. Goodwill	276,259	267,511
A4. Long-term liabilities	-	-
A5. Property, plant and equipment	4,465	5,708
A6. Provisions for risks and charges	95,769	88,506
A7. Entertainment expenses	-	-
A8. Staff expenses	59,007	51,248
A9.1 Tax losses	-	2,023
A9.2 Tax losses convertible into tax credits	-	-
A10. Unused tax receivables to be deducted	-	-
A11. Other	501,591	509,972
B. Offset against deferred tax liabilities		
C. Net deferred tax assets:	1,105,118	1,089,443

As regards the recognition of DTAs, the probability test was carried out and confirmed their full recoverability. First of all, it is to be pointed out that a significant portion of the recognized DTAs consists of so-called “convertible” DTAs, i.e. DTAs whose recoverability does not depend on future profit or loss, as they may be converted in true tax credits, receivable from the Inland Revenue Agency in case of statutory or tax losses. Furthermore, the DTAs regarding tax losses came to zero, as the taxable income expected for the FY is amply sufficient with full absorption of the remaining tax losses from previous years.

Considering the amount of convertible DTAs, impaired DTAs came to approximately Euro 667 million. Article 1, paragraph 74 of Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025 provides for an increase of two percentage points in the base rate of the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) applying to banks and leasing companies for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028, which entailed the alignment of the related deferred tax assets and liabilities.

For the probability test calculation, profits and losses for tax purposes in the coming FYs were simulated, starting from the assumed profit or losses for those FYs and taking into account, for that purpose, the permanent increases and decreases that can be estimated, as well as the release of temporary differences, both positive and negative, expected for that period. These calculations have confirmed the recovery of the aforementioned temporary differences.

Furthermore, as regards Italian Corporate income tax (IRES) DTAs, it is to be considered that the companies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are members of a tax consolidation scheme under Article 117 *et seq.* of Italian Presidential Decree 917/86, which includes also other resident entities that are directly or indirectly controlled by Crédit Agricole S.A. A tax profit is expected on the tax consolidation scheme in the coming FYs, which is further ground supporting the recoverability of the recognized DTA for IRES.

11.2 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES: BREAKDOWN

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
A. Gross deferred tax liabilities:	45,986	44,844
A1. Capital gains spreading	3,153	4,389
A2. Goodwill	-	-
A3. Property, plant and equipment	-	-
A4. Financial instruments	3,573	3,978
A5. Staff expenses	-	-
A6. Other	39,260	36,477
B. Offset against deferred tax assets		
C. Net deferred tax liabilities	45,986	44,844

Article 1, paragraph 74 of Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025 provides for an increase of two percentage points in the base rate of the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) applying to banks and leasing companies for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028, which entailed the alignment of the related deferred tax assets and liabilities.

11.3 CHANGES IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS)

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Opening balance	1,067,385	1,389,320
2. Increases	93,368	55,021
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognized in the year	64,912	37,520
a) referring to previous years	-	-
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) Recoveries/writebacks	-	-
d) other	64,912	37,520
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	24,457	1
2.3 Other increases	3,999	17,500
3. Decreases	74,092	376,956
3.1 Deferred tax assets derecognized in the year	59,558	355,766
a) reversals	59,558	355,766
b) writedowns for supervening non-recoverability	-	-
c) change in accounting policies	-	-
d) other	-	-
3.2 Reduction in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	14,534	21,190
a) conversion into tax credits pursuant to L. 214/2011	126	-
b) other	14,408	21,190
4. Closing balance	1,086,661	1,067,385

Article 1, paragraph 74 of Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025 provides for an increase of two percentage points in the base rate of the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) applying to banks and leasing companies for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028. This entailed the alignment of the related deferred tax assets, which resulted in the increases reported at point 2.2.

The other increases reported in point 2.3 and the other decreases reported in point 3.3.b) are increases or decreases determined also by correct recognition of deferred tax assets after filing the income tax return. For the aforementioned cases, the related balancing item is not represented by income statement items, but by current tax liabilities. As at the reporting date, deferred tax assets generated by tax losses that could be carried forward from previous FYs came to zero.

11.4 CHANGES IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS PURSUANT TO ITALIAN LAW 214/2011

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Opening balance	425,532	605,340
2. Increases	12,769	116
3. Decreases	126	179,924
3.1 Reversals	-	179,924
3.2 Conversion into tax credits	126	-
a) from losses for the year	-	-
b) from tax losses	126	-
3.3 Other decreases	-	-
4. Closing balance	438,175	425,532

Article 1, paragraph 74 of Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025 provides for an increase of two percentage points in the base rate of the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) applying to banks and leasing companies for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028. This entailed the alignment of the related deferred tax assets, which resulted in the increases reported at point 2.

11.5 CHANGES IN DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS)

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Opening balance	36,553	40,715
2. Increases	3,559	15,120
2.1 Deferred tax liabilities recognized in the year	968	877
a) referring to previous years	-	-
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) other	968	877
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	920	-
2.3 Other increases	1,671	14,243
3. Decreases	6,122	19,282
3.1 Deferred tax liabilities derecognized in the year	4,315	8,769
a) reversals	4,315	8,769
b) writedowns for supervening non-recoverability	-	-
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
3.2 Reduction in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	1,807	10,513
4. Closing balance	33,990	36,553

Article 1, paragraph 74 of Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025 provides for an increase of two percentage points in the base rate of the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) applying to banks and leasing companies for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028. This entailed the alignment of the related deferred tax assets, which resulted in the increases reported at point 2.2.

The other increases reported in point 2.3 and the other decreases reported in point 3.3.b) are increases or decreases determined also by correct recognition of deferred tax assets after filing the income tax return. For the aforementioned cases, the related balancing item is not represented by income statement items, but by current tax liabilities.

11.6 CHANGES IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (THROUGH EQUITY/OCI)

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Opening balance	22,058	20,681
2. Increases	3,635	8,033
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognized in the year	2,751	6,768
a) referring to previous years	-	-
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) other	2,751	6,768
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	-	-
2.3 Other increases	884	1,265
3. Decreases	7,236	6,656
3.1 Deferred tax assets derecognized in the year	721	1,032
a) reversals	721	1,032
b) writedowns for supervening non-recoverability	-	-
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
d) other	-	-
3.2 Reduction in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	6,515	5,624
4. Closing balance	18,457	22,058

11.7 CHANGES IN DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (THROUGH EQUITY/OCI)

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Opening balance	8,291	9,016
2. Increases	9,603	4,673
2.1 Deferred tax liabilities recognized in the year	8,837	3,997
a) referring to previous years	-	-
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) other	8,837	3,997
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	481	-
2.3 Other increases	285	676
3. Decreases	5,898	5,398
3.1 Deferred tax liabilities derecognized in the year	5,658	5,115
a) reversals	5,658	5,115
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) other	-	-
3.2 Reduction in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	240	283
4. Closing balance	11,996	8,291

Article 1, paragraph 74 of Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025 provides for an increase of two percentage points in the base rate of the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) applying to banks and leasing companies for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028. This entailed the alignment of the related deferred tax assets, which resulted in the increases reported at point 2.2.

Section 12 – Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations and associated liabilities – Item 120 of Assets and Item 70 of Liabilities

12.1 NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF ASSETS

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
A. Assets held for sale		
A.1 Financial assets	-	-
A.2 Equity investments	-	-
A.3 Property, plant and equipment	1,475	1,478
Of which from recovery of NPLs	-	-
A.4 Intangible assets	-	-
A.5 Other non-current assets	-	-
Total (A)	1,475	1,478
Of which measured at cost	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 1	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 2	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 3	1,475	1,478
B. Discontinued operations		
B.1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
- Financial assets held for trading	-	-
- Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-
- Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	-
B.2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
B.3. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-
B.4 Equity investments	-	-
B.5 Property, plant and equipment	-	-
of which: obtained through the enforcement of guarantees received	-	-
B.6 Intangible assets	-	-
B.7 Other assets	-	-
Total (B)	-	-
Of which measured at cost	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 1	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 2	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 3	-	-
C. Liabilities associated with assets held for sale		
C.1 Dye and payables	-	-
C.2 Securities	-	-
C.3 Other liabilities	-	-
Total (C)	-	-
Of which measured at cost	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 1	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 2	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 3	-	-
D. Liabilities associated with discontinued operations		
D.1 Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	-	-
D.2 Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-
D.3 Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-
D.4 Funds	-	-
D.5 Other liabilities	-	-
Total (D)	-	-
Of which measured at cost	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 1	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 2	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 3	-	-

Section 13 – Other assets – Item 130

13.1 OTHER ASSETS: BREAKDOWN

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Sundry debits in process	35,183	51,549
Revenue stamps and other instruments	3,953	1,170
Items being processed	119,007	133,766
Accrued income not allocated to other items	12,936	11,383
Prepaid expenses not allocated to other items	38,456	82,070
Protested bills and cheques	4,129	5,322
Leasehold improvements	9,262	10,778
Tax advances paid on behalf of third parties	258,551	223,704
Sundry	211,226	116,670
Purchased tax credits	1,405,010	1,809,110
Total	2,097,713	2,445,522

LIABILITIES

Section 1 – Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost – Item 10

1.1 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF DUE TO BANKS

Type of transactions/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	BV	Fair value			BV	Fair value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
1. Due to central banks	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2. Due to banks	1,574,258	X	X	X	1,971,856	X	X	X
2.1 Current accounts and demand deposits	17,567	X	X	X	29,345	X	X	X
2.2 Time deposits	344,384	X	X	X	445,764	X	X	X
2.3 Loans	1,193,043	X	X	X	1,488,559	X	X	X
2.3.1 Repurchase agreements for funding purposes	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2.3.2 Other	1,193,043	X	X	X	1,488,559	X	X	X
2.4 Liabilities for commitments to repurchase own equity instruments	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2.5 Lease liabilities	3,582	X	X	X	1,932	X	X	X
2.6 Other due and payables	15,682	X	X	X	6,256	X	X	X
Total	1,574,258	-	1,574,258	-	1,971,856	-	1,971,856	-

Key:

BV = Book value

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

Item 2.2 “Time deposits” decreased mainly due to the repayment of deposits with Crédit Agricole S.A..

The decrease in item 2.3 “Loans” resulted mainly from the repayment of subordinated deposits with Crédit Agricole S.A. and from the decrease in loans from the EIB.

1.2 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF DUE TO CUSTOMERS

Type of transactions/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	BV	Fair value			BV	Fair value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
1. Current accounts and demand deposits	60,967,777	X	X	X	59,744,634	X	X	X
2. Time deposits	1,471,887	X	X	X	1,137,011	X	X	X
3. Loans	127,598	X	X	X	144,217	X	X	X
3.1 Repurchase agreements for funding purposes	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
3.2 Other	127,598	X	X	X	144,217	X	X	X
4. Liabilities for commitments to repurchase own equity instruments	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
5. Lease liabilities	279,432	X	X	X	304,821	X	X	X
6. Other due and payables	527,051	X	X	X	451,333	X	X	X
Total	63,373,745	-	63,373,745	-	61,782,016	-	61,782,016	-

Key:

BV = Book value

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

1.3 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

Type of securities/values	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	BV	Fair value			BV	Fair value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
A. Securities								
1. Bonds	12,550,754	-	12,656,366	-	12,575,000	-	12,513,385	-
1.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 other	12,550,754	-	12,656,366	-	12,575,000	-	12,513,385	-
2. Other securities	3,502,821	-	-	3,502,821	3,683,323	-	-	3,683,323
2.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 other	3,502,821	-	-	3,502,821	3,683,323	-	-	3,683,323
Total	16,053,575	-	12,656,366	3,502,821	16,258,323	-	12,513,385	3,683,323

Key:

BV = Book value

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

Item “Bonds” reports covered bonds for Euro 9,871 million, Senior Non Preferred notes for Euro 2,547 million and ordinary debenture loans for Euro 132.7 million.

Item “other securities” reports certificates of deposit for Euro 3,349 million and banker’s drafts for Euro 153.6 million.

1.4 BREAKDOWN OF SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES/SECURITIES

Characteristics	Issue date	Maturity date	Repayment schedule	Interest rate	Currency	Original amount in the rep. currency	Book value
Tier 2 instrument	15 Dec. 2021	15 Dec. 2031	at maturity	3M Euribor + 266 bps	Euro	80,000	80,169
Tier 2 instrument	12 Apr. 2022	12 Apr. 2032	at maturity	3M Euribor + 314 bps	Euro	150,000	151,700
Tier 2 instrument	14 Dec. 2023	14 Dec. 2033	at maturity	3M Euribor + 374 bps	Euro	215,000	215,558
Tier 2 instrument	20 June 2024	20 Sept. 2034	at maturity	3M Euribor + 277 bps	Euro	45,000	45,054
Tier 2 instrument	27 Sept. 2024	27 Sept. 2036	at maturity	3M Euribor + 258 bps	Euro	80,000	80,020
Tier 2 instrument	27 Dec. 2024	27 Dec. 2036	at maturity	3M Euribor + 227 bps	Euro	190,000	190,321
Tier 2 instrument	5 Sept. 2025	5 Sept. 2037	at maturity	3M Euribor + 197 bps	Euro	100,000	100,289
Tier 2 instrument	11 Dec. 2025	11 March 2036	at maturity	3M Euribor + 163 bps	Euro	220,000	220,454

As at the reporting date total subordinated deposits amounted to Euro 1,084 million.

1.5 BREAKDOWN OF STRUCTURED LIABILITIES

At the end of 2025 there were no structured liabilities to banks and to customers.

1.6 LEASE LIABILITIES

For reporting on lease liabilities and the breakdown of maturities and cash flows, please see Part M of this Note to the financial statements.

Section 2 – Financial liabilities held for trading – Item 20

2.1 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

Type of transactions/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025					Total 31 Dec. 2024				
	NV	Fair value			FV(*)	NV	Fair value			FV(*)
		L1	L2	L3			L1	L2	L3	
A. On-balance-sheet liabilities										
1. Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Due to Customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1 Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.1.2 Other bonds	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.2 Other securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.2.2 Other	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Total (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Derivatives										
1. Financial Derivatives		-	80,408	-			-	136,796	-	
1.1 Held for trading	X	-	80,408	-	X	X	-	136,796	-	X
1.2 Associated with fair value option	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
1.3 Other	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
2. Credit Derivatives		-	-	-			-	-	-	
2.1 Held for trading	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
2.2 Associated with fair value option	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
2.3 Other	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
Total (B)	X	-	80,408	-	X	X	-	136,796	-	X
Total (A+B)	-	-	80,408	-	-	-	-	136,796	-	X

Key:

NV = notional value

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

Fair value (*) = Fair value calculated excluding value changes resulting from an alteration in the issuer's credit rating after the date of issue.

The decrease in item “Derivative instruments” resulted mainly from the change in measurement component.

2.2 BREAKDOWN OF “FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING”: SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2025, there were no subordinated “Liabilities held for trading”.

2.3 BREAKDOWN OF “FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING”: STRUCTURED LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2025, there were no structured “Liabilities held for trading”.

Section 4 – Hedging derivatives – Item 40

4.1 HEDGING DERIVATIVES: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF HEDGE AND BY HIERARCHY LEVEL

	Fair value 31 Dec. 2025			NV 31 Dec. 2025	Fair value 31 Dec. 2024			NV 31 Dec. 2024
	L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3	
A. Financial Derivatives	-	1,741,029	-	23,413,868	-	1,672,836	-	20,244,809
1) Fair value	-	1,741,029	-	23,413,868	-	1,672,836	-	20,244,809
2) Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Investments in foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1) Fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,741,029	-	23,413,868	-	1,672,836	-	20,244,809

Key:

NV = notional value

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

4.2 HEDGING DERIVATIVES: BREAKDOWN BY HEDGED PORTFOLIO AND BY TYPE OF HEDGE

Transactions/Type of hedge	Fair value						Macro-hedging	Cash flows		Investments in foreign operations
	Debt securities and interest rates	Equity securities and equity indices	Foreign exchange and gold	Credit	Commodities	Other		Micro-hedging	Macro-hedging	
1. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,332	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
2. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	59,649	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
3. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
4. Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-
Total assets	61,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Financial liabilities	1,679,048	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X
2. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
Total liabilities	1,679,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Expected transactions	X	X	X	X		X	X	-	X	X
2. Portfolio of financial assets and liabilities	X	X	X	X		X	-	X	-	-

Hedging interest rate risk has the objective of immunizing the Banking Book from changes in the fair value of funding and lending, caused by adverse movements in the yield curve.

The “Hedging Derivatives” item referring to financial assets measured at amortized cost consisted of Euro 49.6 million in hedges on securities measured at amortized cost and Euro 10.1 million in hedges on mortgage loans.

The “Hedging Derivatives” item referring to financial liabilities consisted of Euro 934.5 million in hedges on own bonds issued and Euro 744.6 million in macro-hedged on demand deposits; specifically, the hedged item is limited to the portion referring to interest rate risk. Hedging uses IRS in which the fixed-rate leg equalizes the debenture loan rate and the variable-rate leg is determined as Euribor +/- spread. To hedge sight deposits, a “fictitious” bond-equivalent is simulated, which is designed to identify the hedged item obtained by modeling the financial statements item hedged.

Section 5 – Fair value change of financial liabilities in macro-hedge portfolios – Item 50

5.1 FAIR VALUE CHANGE OF HEDGED FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Fair value change of hedged liabilities /Group components	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Increase in fair value of hedged financial liabilities	28,119	96,820
2. Decrease in fair value of hedged financial liabilities	739,448	601,654
Total	-711,329	-504,834

The part of demand deposits that is considered stable as to liquidity and rate, by the internal model adopted by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is in the macro-hedge portfolio.

Section 6 – Tax Liabilities – Item 60

Please, see Section 11 - Assets.

Section 8 – Other liabilities – Item 80

8.1 OTHER LIABILITIES: BREAKDOWN

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Trade payables	236,263	273,959
Amounts due to third parties	364,949	457,178
Credit transfers ordered and being processed	393	371
Amounts payable to tax authorities on behalf of third parties	274,485	339,673
Advances on loans to mature	324	43
Adjustments for illiquid items	452,548	426,050
Personnel expenses	124,399	120,924
Uncapitalized accrued expenses	20,825	33,667
Deferred income not allocated to other items	14,365	52,152
Sundry ^(*)	259,822	239,777
Total	1,748,373	1,943,794

(*) This item also reports the 27.5% extraordinary contribution for the “voluntary” release of the windfall tax reserve for an amount of Euro 59.8 million.

Section 9 – Employee severance benefits – Item 90

9.1 EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE BENEFITS: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
A. Opening balance	86,558	90,428
B. Increases	2,578	3,124
B.1 Provision for the period	2,578	2,713
B.2 Other changes	-	411
C. Decreases	7,269	6,994
C.1 Severance payments	6,550	5,289
C.2 Other changes	719	1,705
D. Closing balance	81,867	86,558
Total	81,867	86,558

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION

Information on the characteristics of defined-benefit plans and risks associated with them (IAS 19, paragraph 139)

Pursuant to the Italian legislation, at the date of termination of his/her employment contract with a company, each employee is entitled to a severance package called “*Trattamento di Fine Rapporto*” (Employee Severance Benefits or with the Italian acronym TFR) equal to the sum of the Severance Benefits accrued for each year of work for the employer. The benefit accrued each year is equal to 6.91% of the gross annual Pay. This rate is calculated by dividing the ordinary pay by 13.5; to the resulting amount a deduction is made of 0.5%, which is paid directly to the Italian National Social Security Institute (INPS) as a pension contribution.

Moreover, as at 31 December of each year, the Provision for Employees' Severance Benefits is subject to revaluation applying a fixed-rate of 1.5% plus 75% of the increase in the consumer price index for blue-collar and white-collar households for the year.

The revalued amount as calculated above is taxed at a 17% rate, as provided for by the Italian 2015 Stability Law (Italian Law No. 190 of 23 December 2014).

Pursuant to the applicable legislation, employees may ask for advances on their Severance Benefits accrued when the employment relation is still going on. This advance may be obtained only once during the employment relation, after at least 8 years on staff and up to 70% of the Employee Severance Benefits accrued as at the date of request.

With the entry into force of Italian 2007 Finance Act, concerning also the Reform of Supplementary Pension Schemes, the measurement of Employee Severance Benefits, in accordance with IAS 19 Revised, shall take account of the impacts of this Act, as well as of the guidelines for their calculation, which were issued by the Italian National Association of Actuaries and by the *Organismo Italiano di Contabilità* (the Italian National Accounting Body).

Given that, in 2006, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group had an average number of employees higher than 50, it has been considered that the portions of employee severance benefits accruing in the future will be paid to a separate entity (supplementary pension scheme, FONDINPS or to the Fund managed by the Italian State Treasury) irrespective of the employees' choice. It was specifically considered that the Fund managed by the Italian State Treasury through the Italian National Social Security Institute (INPS), pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 5, of the Italian 2007 Finance Act “ensures that private sector employees receive the severance benefits as provided for in Article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code, in accordance with the contributions paid to the Fund”.

0.5% supplement to employee severance benefits

For the employees that were formerly employees of the Intesa San Paolo Group and were already on staff on 31 December 1990, upon employment termination, an amount supplementing their severance benefits is granted, equal to the 0.5% contribution paid to the Italian National Social Security Institute (INPS) by the workers.

Such supplementary amount accrues on a monthly basis and is revalued in accordance with the ISTAT (the Italian National Institute of Statistics) index for the revaluation of employee severance benefits.

Additional 2.75% revaluation of employee severance benefits

To formerly Intesa employees, in case of employment termination, a supplementary amount is paid which is calculated by applying to the employee severance benefits accrued since 1992, on a yearly basis, an additional fixed revaluation equal to 2.75%. This amount is then revalued, on a yearly basis, according to the reference ISTAT (the Italian National Institute of Statistics) index.

Changes for the year in the defined-benefit plan net liabilities (assets) and in rights to repayment (IAS 19, paragraphs 140 and 141)

The statement of reconciliation for 2024 of the present value of the plan obligation for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is given below:

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 1 Jan. 2025		86,558
a	Service cost	31
b	Interest cost	2,547
c	Transfer in/out	-
d.1	Actuarial gains/losses from changes in financial assumptions	-85
d.2	Actuarial gains/losses from changes in inflationary assumptions	-
d.3	Actuarial gains/losses from demographic experience	-633
e	Payments provided for by the Plan	-6,550
Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		81,867

Disclosure of the fair value of the plan assets (IAS 19, paragraphs 142 and 143)

This point does not apply because no assets covering Employee Severance Benefits have been provided for.

Description of the main actuarial assumptions (IAS 19, paragraph 144)

In order to be able to make the required measurements, appropriate demographic and economic assumptions must be used regarding:

- Mortality;
- Invalidity;
- Termination (resignation or dismissal);
- Requests for advances;
- The workers' future economic career (including the assumptions on promotion to higher positions);
- Performance of the actual purchasing power of money.

Specifically, the following assumptions were used:

a) DEMOGRAPHIC TECHNICAL BASES:

- Annual probability of exclusion due to death of employees on staff were calculated based on IPS55;
- Annual probabilities of exclusion due to causes other than death of employees on staff were calculated based on appropriate smoothing of historical data of the Group and, therefore, an annual frequency of turnover of 3.50% was used;
- The annual probability of request for advances on the accrued severance benefits was calculated based on the Group's experience and was assumed as equal to an average annual rate of 3%;
- Retirement is assumed upon meeting the first requirement to qualify for pension.

b) ECONOMIC TECHNICAL BASES:

- b.1 To calculate the present value of the various plans, in compliance with the instructions given by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole SA, the following rates were used:
- Employee severance benefits: IBOXX duration 5-7 years 2.96%;
 - Supplement of 0.5%: IBOXX duration 3-5 years 2.69%;
 - Additional revaluation of 2.75%: IBOXX duration 5-7 years 2.96%;
- b.2 The cost of living index for white-collar and blue-collar households, required for the revaluation of the employee severance benefits amounts allocated to provision, was assumed at 2%, as per the instructions given by Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- b.3 The pay line, as a function of seniority, increasing by automatic pay increases only, was calculated, on average, with reference to the Company's employees, based on the interpolation and smoothing of the distribution of pays by seniority and on the national and company collective bargaining agreements;
- b.4 The average annual rate of increase in pay for changes in the minimum wage, is to be seen as related to the fluctuation in the value of money and, therefore, its appreciation, especially in a long-term perspective, is technically difficult; a 2% rate was assumed;
- b.5 Percentage of accrued employee severance benefits requested as advances: 60%. This percentage was inferred based on the Group historical data.

Disclosure of amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows (IAS 19, paragraphs 145, 146 and 147)

The outcomes of the sensitivity analyses for each one of the above main assumptions are given below:

Discount rate

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		
Central assumption	+50 bps	-50 bps
81,867	79,924	83,889

Inflation rate

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		
Central assumption	+50 bps	-50 bps
81,867	83,152	80,641

Turnover rate

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		
Central assumption	+100 bps	-100 bps
81,867	81,858	81,873

Multi-employer plans (IAS 19, paragraph 148)

This point does not apply because the provision for employee severance benefits is not a Multi-employer plan.

Defined-benefit plans that share risks between various entities under common control (IAS 19, paragraphs 149 and 150)

This point does not apply because the provision for employee severance benefits is not a plan that shares risks between various entities under common control.

Section 10 – Provisions for risks and charges – Item 100

10.1 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES: BREAKDOWN

Items/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Provisions for credit risk on commitments and financial guarantees given	104,027	93,123
2. Provisions for other commitments and guarantees given	-	-
3. Company pension plans	25,632	28,932
4. Other provisions for risks and charges	407,570	373,632
4.1 legal and tax-related disputes	53,539	60,109
4.2 personnel expenses	178,008	159,079
4.3 other	176,023	154,444
Total	537,229	495,687

10.2 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Provisions for other commitments and guarantees given	Pension plans	Other provisions for risks and charges	Total
A. Opening balance	-	28,932	373,632	402,564
B. Increases	-	848	150,561	151,409
B.1 Provision for the year	-	-	148,641	148,641
B.2 Changes due to passage of time	-	848	1,915	2,763
B.3 Changes due to alterations in the discount rate	-	-	1	1
B.4 Other changes	-	-	4	4
C. Decreases	-	4,148	116,623	120,771
C.1 Use in the year	-	3,396	60,832	64,228
C.2 Changes due to alterations in the discount rate	-	56	5	61
C.3 Other changes	-	696	55,786	56,482
D. Closing balance	-	25,632	407,570	433,202

10.3 PROVISIONS FOR CREDIT RISK ON COMMITMENTS AND FINANCIAL GUARANTEES GIVEN

	Provisions for credit risk on commitments and financial guarantees given				Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	
Commitments to disburse funds	16,149	11,482	-	-	27,631
Financial guarantees given	2,693	9,015	64,688	-	76,396
Total	18,842	20,497	64,688	-	104,027

10.4 PROVISIONS FOR OTHER COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES GIVEN

As at 31 December 2025, there were no provisions for other commitments and guarantees given.

10.5 COMPANY DEFINED-BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

1. Information on the characteristics of the entity's defined benefit plans and risks associated with them

Through its Defined-Benefit Pension Plan, Crédit Agricole Italia provides pension schemes that are supplementary or complementary to the pensions paid by INPS (Italian National Social Security Institute) on whatsoever ground, in compliance with the specific Regulation of the Pension Fund.

As at today's date, in accordance with the above Regulation, the employees on staff are not entitled to the benefits provided by the Pension Fund.

The plan is funded by a provision accrued by the Company, determined based on the mathematical reserve, certified annually by an independent actuary. These benefits may consist in a pension assigned directly to the person concerned, in a pension assigned indirectly to the surviving family of the person concerned dying either before or after retirement.

As at 31 December 2025, 413 pensioners, 3 people in service and a deferred member (224 women and 193 men) were the beneficiaries of Crédit Agricole Italia Pension Fund. The average age of the pensioners is 84.9 years and the average annual gross amount paid to them is Euro 7,680.

2. Change for the year in defined-benefit net liabilities (assets) and in rights to repayment from the plan

The table below reports the 2025 reconciliation figures for Crédit Agricole Italia:

Value of the obligation as at 1 Jan. 2025	28,932
a Service cost	-
b Interest cost	847
c Transfer in/out	-
d.1 Actuarial gains/losses from changes in financial assumptions	-56
d.2 Actuarial gains/losses from changes in demographic assumptions	-695
d.3 Actuarial gains/losses from demographic experience	-
e Payments provided for by the Plan	-3,396
Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025	25,632

The value of the mathematical reserve is equal to the amount that the Management should have as at the measurement date, based on the assumptions used, in order to meet all the commitments undertaken towards the participants in the plan.

3. Disclosure of the fair value of the plan assets

This point does not apply because no assets covering the plan have been provided for.

4. Description of the main actuarial assumptions

In order to be able to make the required measurements, appropriate demographic and economic assumptions must be used, such as:

- Mortality;
- Probability to have a family;
- Performance of the actual purchasing power of money.

The main economic and demographic assumptions are given below, which have been used for the plan measurement and have been made based on the information provided by the Company subject to assessment and on market data/statistics:

- Annual probability of exclusion due to death of employees not on staff were calculated based on A62;
- For assignment to the surviving family in case of the pensioner's death, differentiated technical bases were used according to the age and gender of the member;

- The cost of living index for white-collar and blue-collar households, required for smoothing the annual pension instalments, was assumed at 2%, in accordance with the instructions given by Crédit Agricole SA;
- The annual increase in the plan benefits is governed by the relevant regulation, and, therefore, by the applicable regulations in force for INPS (Italian National Social Security Institute) pensions (automatic smoothing pursuant to paragraph 1, Article 34 of Italian Law No. 448/1998, as amended by paragraph 1, Article 69 of Italian Law No. 388/2000);
- To calculate the Present Value, in compliance with the instructions issued by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, the rate used was IBOXX AA (duration 5-7 years) of 2.96%.

5. Disclosure of amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows

The results of the sensitivity analyses for each one of the aforementioned main assumptions are given below:

Discount rate

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		
Central assumption	+50 bps	-50 bps
25,632	24,815	26,505

Mortality rate

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		
Central assumption	+20 bps	-20 bps
25,632	23,362	28,573

Inflation rate

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		
Central assumption	+20 bps	-20 bps
25,632	26,131	25,182

10.6 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES - OTHER PROVISIONS

The breakdown of Other Provisions is as follows:

- **Legal disputes:** the provision is intended to cover any expenses from lawsuits brought against the Bank and revocatory actions in insolvency and bankruptcy.
- **Personnel expenses:** the provision covers the expenses for voluntary redundancy incentives.
- **Other risks and charges** refer mainly to provisions intended to cover the expenses for the integration of Credito Valtellinese, Cassa di Risparmio di San Miniato, Cassa di Risparmio di Cesena and Cassa di Risparmio di Rimini, the expenses associated with the disposal of NPL portfolios and other disputes with Customers.

In FY 2025, pending disputes had a physiologically performance, in line with expectations and with the relevant national context.

The progressively decreasing trend concerned both new disputes, reflecting the by now well-established evolution that was seen also in the previous years, and pending ones, the reduction in which also resulted from the strategy aimed at limiting the risk of disbursement and effective management of legal risk, with actions aimed at settling disputes making good use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) procedures.

As at the reporting date, pending disputes were 1,597 in total, for which provisions have been recognized in an amount of Euro 53.5 million.

The majority of court disputes, i.e. 79% of the total, regards positions classified as NPE or positions associated with disposed loans; disputes on performing loans or started by non-customer third parties (13% of the total) come next, whereas tax-related and labour-related disputes have but marginal weight.

For the purposes of this Note to the Financial Statements, it was decided to give a **representation by homogeneous type of dispute**, which is deemed more effective than the description of the individual disputes, as it provides a summary and significant snapshot of the main areas of legal risk.

The Bank's disputes as at 31 December 2025 can be broken down into the following **macro-categories**:

- **Revocatory actions in bankruptcy:** disputes started by official receivers or liquidators in bankruptcy petitioning for the return of amounts paid to debtors that were later declared insolvent;
- **Liability regarding loan origination or revocation:** claims for compensation lodged by customers for allegedly unlawful loan origination, omitted or late revocation of credit lines, or undue reporting to the Central Credit Register;
- **Disputes regarding compounding of interest, interest and other financial terms and conditions applied to current accounts and loan contracts:** disputes started by customers claiming the refund of amounts allegedly charged by the Bank as quarterly compounding of interest due, interest interest above the statutory rate or unauthorized overdraft fees;
- **Disputes regarding financial intermediation:** disputes regarding the provision of investment services (breach of obligations concerning suitability, appropriateness, pre-contractual information and conflicts of interest) and the placing of financial and insurance products;
- **Other banking disputes:** disputes regarding contracts, compensation for damage to third parties, opposition to payment orders, claims on banking transparency, diligence obligations, frauds associated with the use of payment instruments (especially cards, credit transfers and on-line purchases) and other disputes not falling into the above-listed categories;
- **Labour law disputes:** this category includes disputes involving employees, including terminated employees, and regarding the breach of Non-compete Covenants and Extended Notice Covenants, besides disciplinary measures and claims for compensation in general;
- **Tax-related disputes:** procedures and disputes started by the Tax Authority regarding tax payment.

Having regard to tax-related disputes, in 2025 the bank achieved a favourable closure of the most material disputes, namely a dispute claiming payment of registration taxes in amount of Euro 11.7 million plus interest, regarding transfers made in 2011 to Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. followed by the assignation of equity investments to institutional shareholders, which the Tax Authority reclassified as sale of business units, and with further claims on the goodwill value, with consequent release of a provision of Euro 1.15 million as an overlay.

It is also pointed out that, in H1 2025, the Agenzia delle Entrate (the Italian Revenue Agency) performed an extensive audit on Crédit Agricole Italia. Amongst other matters, the audit concerned 2020 income determination, as well as previous events, which generated effects on that year and events that occurred in 2020 and generated effects on following years. Considering that the resulting tax demands are modest and in order to limit disputes and to reduce dispute-related risks and costs, an application was filed for full acceptance of the

content of the report of verification, while reasserting that the Bank's conduct was utterly lawful; the impacts generated by the acceptance were fully recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

Lastly, the notice of some assessments was served on Crédit Agricole Italia in its capacity as the designated consolidating entity in the tax consolidation scheme comprising the Italian direct and indirect subsidiaries of Credit Agricole S.A., which actually concern the determination of the income of entities that do not belong to the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group; any expense shall be paid for the entities concerned.

Section 13 – Parent Company Shareholders' Equity – Items 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170 and 180

13.1 “CAPITAL” AND “TREASURY SHARES”: BREAKDOWN

As at 31 December 2025, the Parent Company's share capital, fully paid in, consisted of 1,102,071,064 ordinary shares, with a nominal value of Euro 1 each.

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank held 8,240 treasury shares.

Please, see the Management Report for more exhaustive information on the book Equity, Own Funds and Capital Ratios.

13.2 CAPITAL - NUMBER OF SHARES: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

Items/Types	Ordinary	Other
A. Shares - opening balance	1,102,071,064	-
- fully paid in	1,102,071,064	-
- partially paid in	-	-
A.1 Treasury shares (-)	6,221	-
A.2 Outstanding shares: opening balance	1,102,064,843	-
B. Increases	-	-
B.1 New issues	-	-
- for a consideration:	-	-
- business combinations	-	-
- conversion of bonds	-	-
- exercise of warrants	-	-
- other	-	-
- free of charge:	-	-
- to Employees	-	-
- to Directors	-	-
- other	-	-
B.2 Sale of treasury shares	-	-
B.3 Other changes	-	-
C. Decreases	2,019	-
C.1 Cancellation	-	-
C.2 Purchase of treasury shares	2,019	-
C.3 Disposal of businesses	-	-
C.4 Changes for the year	-	-
D. Outstanding shares: closing balance	1,102,062,824	-
D.1 Treasury shares (+)	8,240	-
D.2 Shares - closing balance	1,102,071,064	-
- fully paid in	1,102,071,064	-
- partially paid in	-	-

13.3 CAPITAL: OTHER INFORMATION

The unit nominal value of the 1,102,071,064 ordinary shares is Euro 1.

13.5 EQUITY INSTRUMENTS: BREAKDOWN AND CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

The “Equity instruments” item reports the issues of Additional Tier 1 instruments for Euro 740 million.

Section 14 – Minority interests – Item 190

14.1 BREAKDOWN OF ITEM 190 “MINORITY INTERESTS”

Company name	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Equity investments in consolidated companies with significant minority interests		
1. Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia S.r.l.	25,791	23,530
2. Crédit Agricole Group Solutions S.c.p.A.	393	393
3. Le Village by CA Parma S.r.l.	381	365
4. Agricola Le Cicogne S.r.l.	1,651	1,775
5. Le Village by CA Triveneto S.r.l.	833	789
6. Le Village by CA Alpi società benefit S.r.l.	255	253
7. Le Village by CA Milano S.r.l.	173	223
8. Le Village by CA Sicilia S.r.l.	208	198
Other equity investments	4	4
Total	29,689	27,530

14.2 EQUITY INSTRUMENTS: BREAKDOWN AND CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

Only Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. Issued equity instruments. There were no other equity instruments issued by companies within the consolidation scope.

OTHER INFORMATION

1. Commitments and financial guarantees given

	Notional value on commitments and financial guarantees given				Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI		
Commitments to disburse funds	24,060,578	304,482	164,546	-	24,529,606	23,594,713
a) Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	544,624	976	-	-	545,600	421,858
c) Banks	2,163,328	-	-	-	2,163,328	2,185,944
d) Other financial companies	2,454,565	3,838	98	-	2,458,501	2,857,681
e) non-financial corporations	18,079,694	253,283	160,977	-	18,493,954	17,244,719
f) Households	818,367	46,385	3,471	-	868,223	884,511
Financial guarantees given	2,755,464	335,473	73,060	-	3,163,997	3,304,948
a) Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	9,680	2,712	-	-	12,392	11,430
c) Banks	421,016	22,659	-	-	443,675	500,869
d) Other financial companies	46,440	11,347	3	-	57,790	55,212
e) non-financial corporations	2,202,719	288,727	72,244	-	2,563,690	2,640,880
f) Households	75,609	10,028	813	-	86,450	96,557

2. Other commitments and other guarantees given

	Nominal value	
	Amount as at 31 Dec. 2025	Amount as at 31 Dec. 2024
Other guarantees given	-	-
Of which: non-performing credit exposures	-	-
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
f) Households	-	-
Other commitments	36,913	39,264
Of which: non-performing credit exposures	-	-
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	36,913	39,264
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
f) Households	-	-

3. Assets pledged as collateral for own liabilities and commitments

Portfolios	Amount as at 31 Dec. 2025	Amount as at 31 Dec. 2024
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	69,510
3. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	17,199,318	16,548,970
4. Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
- of which: property, plant and equipment inventories	-	-

5. Management and intermediation services

Type of services	Amount
1. Trading on behalf of customers	-
a) purchases	-
1. settled	-
2. not yet settled	-
b) sales	-
1. settled	-
2. not yet settled	-
2. Asset management	-
a) individual	-
b) collective	-
3. Custody and administration of securities	112,709,237
a) third-party securities on deposit held for depository bank services (excluding asset management)	-
1. Securities issued by the reporting Bank	-
2. other securities	-
b) other securities of third parties on deposit (excluding asset management): other	52,650,562
1. Securities issued by the reporting Bank	4,657,424
2. other securities	47,993,138
c) third-party securities deposited with third parties	51,614,560
c) proprietary securities deposited with third parties	8,444,115
4. Other transactions	-

6. Financial assets subject to offsetting or subject to master netting agreements or similar arrangements

Technical forms	Gross amount of financial assets (a)	Gross amount of financial liabilities offset (b)	Net amount of financial assets recognized (c=a-b)	Related amounts not subject to offsetting		Net amount (f=c-d-e) 31 Dec. 2025	Net amount as at 31 Dec. 2024
				Financial Instruments (d)	Cash deposits received as collateral (e)		
1. Derivatives	968,918	-	968,918	965,474	-	3,444	23,734
2. Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Securities lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	968,918	-	968,918	965,474	-	3,444	X
Total 31 Dec. 2024	888,660	-	888,660	864,926	-	X	23,734

7. Financial liabilities subject to offsetting or subject to master netting agreements or similar arrangements

Technical forms	Gross amount of financial liabilities (a)	Gross amount of financial assets offset (b)	Net amount of financial liabilities recognized (c=a-b)	Related amounts not subject to offsetting		Net amount (f=c-d-e) 31 Dec. 2025	Net amount 31 Dec. 2024
				Financial Instruments (d)	Cash deposits as collateral (e)		
1. Derivatives	1,821,437	-	1,821,437	965,474	770,540	85,423	5,428,896
2. Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Securities lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	1,821,437	-	1,821,437	965,474	770,540	85,423	X
Total 31 Dec. 2024	1,809,632	-	1,809,632	864,926	829,570	X	5,428,896

IFRS 7 requires specific disclosure on financial instruments that have been offset in the Balance Sheet pursuant to IAS 32 or that may be potentially offset, upon occurrence of specific conditions, but are recognised in the Balance Sheet without any netting as they are governed by “master netting agreements or similar arrangements” that do not comply with all the requirements laid down by IAS 32 paragraph 42.

As regards instruments that may potentially be offset, at the occurrence of certain events, and to be reported in tables 6 and 7, it is pointed out that, for transactions in OTC, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has signed bilateral netting agreements (ISDA) with all banking counterparties it has OTC derivatives if force with, whereby, if certain conditions are met, claims and obligations relating to OTC derivatives may be offset. Furthermore, the Group has signed Credit Support Annexes (CSA) attached to the ISDA agreements, providing for the exchange of collateral with the counterparties in order to reduce net exposure.

In order to prepare the tables and in accordance with IFRS 7 and with the new regulations on Banks’ financial statements, it is reported that:

- The effects of the potential offsetting of the balance sheet values of financial assets and liabilities are reported in column (d) “Financial instruments”;
- The related cash collaterals are presented in column (e) “Cash deposits received/pledged as collateral”;
- Transactions in derivatives are recognized at fair value.

These effects are calculated for each master netting agreement, to the extent of the exposure stated in column (c).

Based on the preparation methods described above, thanks to the netting agreements and the related collateral, the credit/debt exposure to the counterparties can be significantly reduced, as shown in column (f) “Net amount”.

PART C - INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Section 1 – Interest – Items 10 and 20

1.1 INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME: BREAKDOWN

Items/Technical forms	Debt securities	Loans	Other transactions	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:	203	-	-	203	527
1.1 Financial assets held for trading	1	-	-	1	6
1.2 Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	202	-	-	202	521
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	69,293	-	X	69,293	89,277
3. Financial assets measured at amortized cost:	166,216	2,334,380	-	2,500,596	3,085,823
3.1 Due from banks	4	239,624	X	239,628	417,627
3.2 Loans to customers	166,212	2,094,756	X	2,260,968	2,668,196
4. Hedging derivatives	X	X	31,122	31,122	212,547
5. Other assets	X	X	114,789	114,789	152,027
6. Financial liabilities	X	X	X	-	-
Total	235,712	2,334,380	145,911	2,716,003	3,540,201
of which: interest income on impaired financial assets	-	41,197	-	41,197	47,072
of which: interest income on finance leases	X	121,076	X	121,076	147,446

1.2 INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME: OTHER INFORMATION

1.2.1 Interest income on foreign-currency financial assets

As at 31 December 2025, interest income on foreign-currency financial assets came to Euro 19.9 million.

1.3 INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES: BREAKDOWN

Items/Technical forms	Due and payables	Securities	Other transactions	31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(424,898)	(386,466)	-	(811,364)	(1,122,226)
1.1 Due to central banks	-	X	X	-	(30,751)
1.2 Due to banks	(71,426)	X	X	(71,426)	(99,755)
1.3 Due to customers	(353,472)	X	X	(353,472)	(579,430)
1.4 Debt securities issued	X	(386,466)	X	(386,466)	(412,290)
2. Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other liabilities and provisions	X	X	(34)	(34)	(263)
5. Hedging derivatives	X	X	(209,502)	(209,502)	(640,143)
6. Financial assets	X	X	X	(3)	(6)
Total	(424,898)	(386,466)	(209,536)	(1,020,903)	(1,762,638)
Of which: interest expenses on lease liabilities	(10,659)	X	X	(10,659)	(10,257)

1.4 INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES: OTHER INFORMATION

1.4.1 Interest expense on foreign-currency liabilities

As at 31 December 2025, interest expense on foreign-currency financial liabilities came to Euro 9.2 million.

1.5 DIFFERENTIALS ON HEDGING TRANSACTIONS

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
A. Positive differentials on hedging transactions	732,850	767,030
B. Negative differentials on hedging transactions	(911,230)	(1,194,626)
C. Balance (A-B)	(178,380)	(427,596)

Section 2 – Fees and Commissions – Items 40 and 50

2.1 FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME: BREAKDOWN

Type of services/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
a) Financial instruments	331,510	277,130
1. Placement of securities	308,235	257,393
1.1 With firm commitment underwriting and/or based on an irrevocable commitment	-	-
1.2 Without irrevocable commitment	308,235	257,393
2. Receipt and transmission of orders and trading on customers' behalf	22,152	18,592
2.1 Receipt and transmission of orders for one or more financial instruments	22,152	18,592
2.2 Trading on behalf of customers	-	-
3. Other fees and commissions on activities in financial Instruments	1,123	1,145
Of which: proprietary trading	884	906
Of which: individual portfolio management	241	252
b) Corporate Finance	-	-
1. M&A advice	-	-
2. Treasury services	-	-
3. Other fees and commissions on corporate finance services	-	-
c) Investing advice	8,434	6,311
d) Clearing and settlement	-	-
e) Collective portfolio management	-	-
f) Custody and administration	7,011	6,359
1. Depositary bank services	-	-
2. Other fees and commissions on custody and administration	7,011	6,359
g) Central administrative services for collective portfolio management	-	-
h) Fiduciary activities	-	-
i) Payment services	420,712	422,905
1. Current accounts	246,334	253,863
2. Credit cards	49,199	44,364
3. Debit cards and other payment cards	55,927	51,663
4. Credit transfers and other payment orders	19,772	25,609
5. Other fees and commissions on payment services	49,480	47,406
j) Distribution of third-party services	439,270	434,617
1. Collective portfolio management	-	-
2. Insurance products	370,462	373,868
3. Other products	68,808	60,749
Of which: individual portfolio management	15,748	12,854
k) Structured finance	50,261	43,440
l) Securitization servicing	-	-
m) Commitments to disburse funds	-	-
n) Financial guarantees given	26,527	26,806
Of which: credit derivatives	-	-
o) Financing transactions	15,858	14,129
Of which: for factoring	-	-
p) Foreign exchange trading	7,508	7,458
q) Commodities	-	-
r) Other fee and commission income	70,993	71,782
Of which: for management of multilateral trading facilities	-	-
Of which: management of organized trading facilities	-	-
Total	1,378,084	1,310,937

Item “q) Other fee and commission income” mainly reports fee and commission income from collection services for Euro 30.1 million and fee and commission income on e-money services for Euro 21.4 million.

2.2 FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSE: BREAKDOWN

Services/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
a) Financial instruments	(3,384)	(2,786)
Of which: trading in financial instruments	(3,384)	(2,786)
Of which: placement of financial instruments	-	-
Of which: individual portfolio management	-	-
- ON own account	-	-
- Delegated by third parties	-	-
b) Clearing and settlement	-	-
c) Collective portfolio management	-	-
1. On own account	-	-
2. Delegated by third parties	-	-
d) Custody and administration	(3,048)	(2,844)
e) Collection and payment services	(9,446)	(9,255)
Of which: credit cards, debit cards and other payment cards	(5,393)	(5,246)
f) Securitization servicing	-	-
g) Commitments to receive funds	-	-
h) Financial guarantees received	(10,699)	(11,637)
Of which: credit derivatives	-	-
i) Off-premises distribution of financial instruments, products and services	-	-
j) Foreign exchange trading	-	-
k) Other fee and commission expenses	(23,691)	(22,977)
Total	(50,268)	(49,499)

Item “k) Other fee and commission expenses” mainly reports fee and commission expenses on e-money services for Euro 10.7 million,

Section 3 – Dividend and similar income – Item 70

3.1 DIVIDEND AND SIMILAR INCOME: BREAKDOWN

Items/Income	Total 31 Dec. 2025		Total 31 Dec. 2024	
	Dividend income	Similar income	Dividend income	Similar income
A. Financial assets held for trading	9	-	13	-
B. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	2,841	-	3,531
C. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,758	-	9,649	-
D. Equity investments	-	-	-	-
Total	9,767	2,841	9,662	3,531

The main dividend for the reporting year referred to the shareholding in the Bank of Italy, which was classified in the “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” portfolio (Euro 9.6 million).

Income referred to the units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings held.

Section 4 – Net gains (losses) on trading activities – Item 80

4.1 NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON TRADING ACTIVITIES: BREAKDOWN

Transactions/Income components	Capital gains (A)	Trading gains (B)	Capital losses (C)	Trading losses (D)	Net gains (losses) [(A+B) - (C+D)]
1. Financial assets held for trading	-	1,081	-	(1)	1,080
1.1 Debt securities	-	1,081	-	(1)	1,080
1.2 Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 Loans	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Other	-	-	-	-	-
2. Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Due and payables	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Other	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other financial assets and liabilities: exchange rate differences	X	X	X	X	10,189
4. Derivatives	88,471	248,487	(87,345)	(241,278)	8,803
4.1 Financial derivatives:	88,471	248,487	(87,345)	(241,278)	8,803
- On debt securities and interest rates	81,008	242,076	(78,459)	(236,328)	8,297
- On equity securities and equity indices	-	-	-	-	-
- On foreign exchange and gold	X	X	X	X	468
- Other	7,463	6,411	(8,886)	(4,950)	38
4.2 Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
of which: natural hedges associated with the fair value option	X	X	X	X	-
Total	88,471	249,568	(87,345)	(241,279)	20,072

Section 5 – Net gains (losses) on hedging activities – Item 90

5.1 NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON HEDGING ACTIVITIES: BREAKDOWN

Income components//Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
A. Income from:		
A.1 Fair value hedging derivatives	657,966	688,162
A.2 Hedged financial assets (fair value)	29,763	280,486
A.3 Hedged financial liabilities (fair value)	452,470	1,984
A.4 Cash flow hedging financial derivatives	-	-
A.5 Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	-	-
Total income from hedging activities (A)	1,140,199	970,632
B. Expenses for:		
B.1 Fair value hedging derivatives	(592,376)	(421,042)
B.2 Hedged financial assets (fair value)	(508,932)	(3,064)
B.3 Hedged financial liabilities (fair value)	(47,180)	(558,594)
B.4 Cash flow hedging financial derivatives	-	-
B.5 Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	-	-
Total expenses on hedging activities (B)	(1,148,488)	(982,700)
C. Net gains (losses) on hedging activities (A - B)	(8,289)	(12,068)
of which: fair value adjustments in hedge accounting on net positions	-	-

Section 6 – Gains (losses) on disposal/repurchase – Item 100

6.1 GAINS (LOSSES) ON DISPOSAL/REPURCHASE: BREAKDOWN

Items/Income components	Total 31 Dec. 2025			Total 31 Dec. 2024		
	Gains	Losses	Net gains (loss)	Gains	Losses	Net gain (loss)
A. Financial Assets						
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	42,414	(14,934)	27,480	66,258	(34,950)	31,308
1.1 Due from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Loans to customers	42,414	(14,934)	27,480	66,258	(34,950)	31,308
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	42,158	(13,099)	29,059	41,898	(20,536)	21,362
2.1 Debt securities	42,158	(13,099)	29,059	41,898	(20,536)	21,362
2.2 Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets (A)	84,572	(28,033)	56,539	108,156	(55,486)	52,670
B. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost						
1. Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Due to Customers	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Debt securities issued	11	(4,513)	(4,502)	58	(786)	(728)
Total liabilities (B)	11	(4,513)	(4,502)	58	(786)	(728)

Section 7 – Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss – Item 110

7.1 NET CHANGE IN VALUE OF OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS: BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE

There were no financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value.

7.2 NET CHANGE IN VALUE OF OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS: BREAKDOWN OF OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS MANDATORILY MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

Transactions/Income components	Capital gains (A)	Gains on realization (B)	Capital losses (C)	Losses on realization (D)	Net gain (loss) [(A+B) - (C+D)]
1. Financial assets	1,388	227	(5,273)	(6)	(3,664)
1.1 Debt securities	346	227	(4,151)	(6)	(3,584)
1.2 Equity securities	1,042	-	(119)	-	923
1.3 Units of collective investment undertakings	-	-	(1,003)	-	(1,003)
1.4 Loans	-	-	-	-	-
2. Financial assets in foreign currencies: foreign exchange differences	X	X	X	X	-
Total	1,388	227	(5,273)	(6)	(3,664)

Section 8 – Net losses/recoveries for credit risk – Item 130

8.1 NET ADJUSTMENTS FOR CREDIT RISK ON FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN

Transactions/ Income components	Losses (1)						Recoveries (2)				Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		POCI assets		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets		
			Write-off	Other	Write-off	Other						
A. Due from banks	(164)	(3)	-	-	-	-	21	-	4,119	-	3,973	(521)
- Loans	(164)	(3)	-	-	-	-	21	-	4,119	-	3,973	(521)
- Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Loans to and receivables from Customers	(42,081)	(170,126)	(9,696)	(333,224)	-	-	31,630	164,955	126,881	-	(231,661)	(234,994)
- Loans	(36,798)	(170,126)	(9,696)	(333,224)	-	-	30,977	164,955	126,881	-	(227,031)	(232,708)
- Debt securities	(5,283)	-	-	-	-	-	653	-	-	-	(4,630)	(2,286)
Total	(42,245)	(170,129)	(9,696)	(333,224)	-	-	31,651	164,955	131,000	-	(227,688)	(235,515)

8.2 NET ADJUSTMENTS FOR CREDIT RISK ON FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME: BREAKDOWN

Transactions/ Income components	Losses (1)						Recoveries (2)				Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		POCI assets		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets		
			Write-off	Other	Write-off	Other						
A. Debt securities	(2,925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,925)	(2,940)
B. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(2,925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,925)	(2,940)

Section 9 – Gains/losses on contract modifications without derecognition – Item 140

9.1 GAINS (LOSSES) ON CONTRACT MODIFICATIONS: BREAKDOWN

Item “Losses on contract modifications” came to Euro 2.0 million.

This item reports the impacts resulting from contract modifications on medium/long-term loans to customers, which, as they do not classify as substantial in accordance with IFRS 9, do not entail derecognition of the assets, but recognition in the Income Statement of the modifications made to contractual cash flows.

Section 12 – Administrative expenses – Item 190

12.1 PERSONNEL EXPENSES: BREAKDOWN

Type of expense/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1) Employees	(1,102,527)	(1,028,686)
a) wages and salaries	(752,339)	(739,224)
b) social security contributions	(200,036)	(195,917)
c) severance benefits	(526)	(908)
d) pensions	-	(59)
e) allocation to employee severance benefit provision	(2,578)	(2,713)
f) allocation to provision for post-employment and similar obligations:	(848)	(904)
- defined-contribution	-	-
- defined-benefit	(848)	(904)
g) payment to external supplementary pension schemes:	(69,953)	(69,032)
- defined-contribution	(69,953)	(69,032)
- defined-benefit	-	-
h) costs from share-based payment agreements	-	-
i) other employee benefits	(76,247)	(19,929)
2) Other staff	(1,517)	(926)
3) Directors and Auditors	(1,787)	(1,697)
4) Retired personnel	-	-
5) Expense recovery for employees seconded to other companies	2,780	2,797
6) Expense refund for third parties' employees seconded to the company	(1,186)	(800)
Total	(1,104,237)	(1,029,312)

12.2 AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY CATEGORY

	31 Dec. 2025
Employees:	11,554
a) Senior Managers	138
b) Junior Managers	5,495
c) other Employees	5,921
Other staff	69

The figures reporting the number of employees take account of incoming and outgoing secondments; the “Other staff” figure refers exclusively to non-employees.

12.3 COMPANY DEFINED-BENEFIT PENSION PLANS: COSTS AND REVENUES

Type of expenses/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Provision for the year	-	-
Changes due to passing of time	(847)	(904)

12.4 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

These mainly consisted of the costs incurred for voluntary redundancy provisioning, for non-occupational policies, refresher and training, and for employee benefits.

12.5 OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES: BREAKDOWN

Type of expense/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Direct and indirect taxes	(180,308)	(177,254)
IT services, data processing	(140,822)	(140,643)
Facility rental and management	(8,139)	(9,576)
Expenses for advisory services	(11,833)	(17,657)
Mail, telegraph and delivery services	(3,156)	(2,727)
Telephone and data transmission	(5,736)	(6,088)
Legal expenses	(7,523)	(5,730)
Property maintenance	(15,288)	(14,305)
Furnishing and plant maintenance	(5,065)	(5,673)
Marketing, promotion and entertainment expenses	(23,917)	(22,193)
Transport services	(8,826)	(10,954)
Lighting, heating and air conditioning	(15,154)	(17,277)
Printed material, stationery and consumables	(3,663)	(5,029)
Staff training expenses and reimbursements	(7,844)	(6,184)
Security services	(4,106)	(3,250)
Information and title searches	(5,336)	(5,503)
Insurance premiums	(216,143)	(248,555)
Cleaning services	(9,057)	(7,764)
Leasing of other property, plant and equipment	(2,241)	(3,413)
Management of archives and document handling	(10,180)	(11,361)
Reimbursement of costs to Group companies	(30,335)	(31,627)
Contributions to support the banking system	(5,425)	(58,000)
Sundry expenses	(31,949)	(35,568)
Total	(752,046)	(846,331)

Section 13 – Net provisions for risks and charges – Item 200

13.1 NET PROVISIONS FOR CREDIT RISK ON COMMITMENTS TO DISBURSE FUNDS AND FINANCIAL GUARANTEES GIVEN: BREAKDOWN

The “Net provisions for credit risk on commitments and financial guarantees given” item came to Euro 10.9 million.

13.2 NET PROVISIONS FOR OTHER COMMITMENTS AND OTHER GUARANTEES GIVEN: BREAKDOWN

As at 31 December 2025, there were no provisions for other commitments and guarantees given.

13.3 NET PROVISIONS FOR OTHER RISKS AND CHARGES: BREAKDOWN

The “Net provisions for risks and charges” item came to Euro 43.1 million and consists of Euro 0.2 million in released provisions for revocatory actions, Euro 13.7 million in provisions for non-lending-related disputes and Euro 29.6 million in net amounts allocated to other provisions.

Section 14 – Net adjustments/writebacks of property, plant and equipment – Item 210

14.1 NET ADJUSTMENTS TO PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: BREAKDOWN

Assets/Income component	Amortization (a)	Impairment (b)	Recoveries (c)	Net gains (losses) (a + b - c)
A. Property, plant and equipment:				
1. Operating assets	(89,538)	(1,258)	-	(90,796)
- owned	(42,013)	(71)	-	(42,084)
- Rights of use acquired through leases	(47,525)	(1,187)	-	(48,712)
2. Investment property	(5,512)	(7,343)	-	(12,855)
- owned	(4,332)	(7,343)	-	(11,675)
- Rights of use acquired through leases	(1,180)	-	-	(1,180)
3. Inventories	X	-	-	-
B. Assets held for sale	-	(104)	-	(104)
Total	(95,050)	(8,705)	-	(103,755)

Section 15 – Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets – Item 220

15.1 NET ADJUSTMENTS TO INTANGIBLE ASSETS: BREAKDOWN

Assets/Income component	Amortization (a)	Impairment (b)	Recoveries (c)	Net gains (losses) (a + b - c)
A. Intangible assets				
of which software	(74,647)	-	-	(74,647)
A.1 Owned	(102,875)	-	-	(102,875)
- Internally generated	(2,388)	-	-	(2,388)
- Other	(100,487)	-	-	(100,487)
A.2 Rights of use acquired through leases	-	-	-	-
Total	(102,875)	-	-	(102,875)

Section 16 – Other operating expenses and income – Item 230

16.1 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES: BREAKDOWN

Type of expense/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Expenses for finance lease transactions	(8,898)	(7,788)
Amortization of expenditure for leasehold improvements	(5,212)	(5,495)
Other expenses	(17,462)	(19,772)
Total	(31,572)	(33,055)

16.2 OTHER OPERATING INCOME: BREAKDOWN

Type of expense/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Rental income and recovered expenses on real estate	3,630	4,803
Income from finance lease contracts	3,596	2,940
Taxes and levies recovered	159,849	155,180
Insurance costs recovered	220,827	249,881
Other expenses recovered	16,200	13,240
Service recovery	2,752	2,979
Other income	23,306	27,086
Total	430,160	456,109

*Section 17 - Gains (losses) on equity investments - Item 250***17.1 GAINS (LOSSES) ON EQUITY INVESTMENTS: BREAKDOWN**

Income component/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1) Joint arrangements		
A. Income	-	-
1. Revaluations	-	-
2. Gains on disposal	-	-
3. Recoveries/writebacks	-	-
4. Other income	-	-
B. Expenses	-	-
1. Writedowns	-	-
2. Writedowns for impairment	-	-
3. Losses on disposal	-	-
4. Other expenses	-	-
2) Investees subject to significant influence		
A. Income	1,327	3,955
1. Revaluations	1,327	3,616
2. Gains on disposal	-	339
3. Recoveries/writebacks	-	-
4. Other income	-	-
B. Expenses	(909)	(1,082)
1. Writedowns	(907)	(1,082)
2. Writedowns for impairment	-	-
3. Losses on disposal	(2)	-
4. Other expenses	-	-
Net gain (loss)	418	2,873

Section 18 – Net gains (losses) from property, plant and equipment and intangible assets measured at fair value – Item 260

18.1 NET PROFIT (LOSS) FROM PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE (OR REVALUED AMOUNT) OR AT THEIR EXPECTED REALIZABLE VALUE: BREAKDOWN

Assets/Income component	Revaluations (a)	Impairment (b)	Foreign exchange differences		Net gains (loss) (a-b+c-d)
			Positive (c)	Negative (d)	
A. Property, plant and equipment:	-	(1,136)	-	-	(1,136)
A.1 Operating assets:	-	-	-	-	-
- owned	-	-	-	-	-
- Rights of use acquired through leases	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Investment property	-	-	-	-	-
- owned	-	-	-	-	-
- Rights of use acquired through leases	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 Inventories	-	(1,136)	-	-	(1,136)
B. Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
B.1 Owned:	-	-	-	-	-
- Internally generated	-	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Rights of use acquired through leases	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	(1,136)	-	-	(1,136)

Section 20 – Gains (losses) on disposal of investments – Item 280

20.1 GAINS (LOSSES) ON DISPOSAL OF INVESTMENTS: BREAKDOWN

Income component/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
A. Real estate	3,306	2,051
- Gains on disposal	3,765	2,483
- Losses on disposal	(459)	(432)
B. Other assets	628	23
- Gains on disposal	1,150	28
- Losses on disposal	(522)	(5)
Net gains (loss)	3,934	2,074

Section 21 – Taxes on income from continuing operations: Item 300

21.1 TAXES ON INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS: BREAKDOWN

Income components//Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Current taxes (-)	(381,182)	(65,318)
2. Changes in current taxes for previous years (+/-)	156	280
3. Reduction in current taxes for the year (+)	60	355
3.bis Reduction in current taxes for the year for tax receivables pursuant to Law No. 214/2011 (+)	-	-
4. Change in deferred tax assets (+/-)	29,811	(318,246)
5. Change in deferred tax liabilities (+/-)	2,427	7,892
6. Taxes for the year (-) (-1+/-2+3+3bis+/-4+/-5)	(348,728)	(375,037)

21.2 RECONCILIATION OF THEORETICAL TAX LIABILITY AND ACTUAL TAX LIABILITY RECOGNIZED

	31 Dec. 2025
Theoretical taxable income	1,147,881
Income taxes - Theoretical tax liability at the ordinary rate	(315,667)
- effect of expenses that are fully or partially non-deductible and income that is fully or partially non-taxable at 27.5%	12,883
- consolidation effect	1,070
Income tax - actual tax liability	(301,714)
Effect of realignment under Art.172/ 176 of the Italian Consolidated Act on Income Taxes	(20)
- IRAP refund effect	81
- Effect of deduction and tax credits	60
IRAP - Theoretical tax liability	(63,133)
- effect of income/expenses that do not contribute to the taxable base	(110,654)
- effect of other changes	126,546
- consolidation effect	106
IRAP - Actual tax liability	(47,135)
Actual tax liability recognized	(348,728)
of which: actual tax liability on continuing operations	(348,728)
Of which: actual tax liabilities on discontinued operations	-

Section 23 – Profit (loss) for the period attributable to minority interests – Item 340

23.1 BREAKDOWN OF ITEM 340 “PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD ATTRIBUTABLE TO MINORITY INTERESTS”

Company name	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Equity investments in consolidated companies with significant minority interests		
1. Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia S.r.l.	2,258	2,024
2. Other equity investments	-102	-31
Total	2,156	1,993

Profit attributable to minority interests came to Euro 2.2 million, mainly regarding Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia S.r.l..

Section 25 – Earnings per share

25.1 AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES OF DILUTED CAPITAL

This piece of information shall be given by Banks listed on regulated markets.

PART D - COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

BREAKDOWN STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
10. Profit (Loss) for the period	799,153	810,277
Other income components not reclassified to profit or loss	6,271	498
20. Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,319	345
a) Fair value change	842	(81)
b) Transfers to other equity components (equity securities derecognized)	4,477	426
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (changes in own credit rating):	-	-
a) Fair value change	-	-
b) Transfers to other equity components (equity securities derecognized)	-	-
40. Hedging of equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
a) Fair value change (hedged item)	-	-
b) Fair value change (hedging instrument)	-	-
50. Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
60. Intangible assets	-	-
70. Defined-benefit plans	1,465	262
80. Non-current assets held for sale	-	-
90. Share of valuation reserves on equity investments measured using the equity method	4	(6)
100. Income taxes for other income components not reclassified to profit or loss	(517)	(103)
Other income components reclassified to profit or loss	14,679	(5,714)
110. Hedging of investments in foreign operations:	-	-
a) changes in fair value	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
120. Foreign exchange differences:	-	-
a) changes in fair value	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
130. Cash flow hedges:	-	-
a) changes in fair value	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
of which: fair value adjustments on net positions	-	-
140. Hedging instruments: (elements not designated) (IAS 1 para. 7 letters g) and h))	-	-
a) value changes	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
150. Financial assets (other than equity securities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,468	(7,919)
a) fair value changes	33,397	3,008
b) reclassification to profit or loss	(11,929)	(10,927)
- adjustments for credit risk	2,925	2,940
- gains/losses on disposal	(14,854)	(13,867)
c) other changes	-	-
160. Non-current assets held for sale	-	-
a) changes in fair value	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
170. Share of valuation reserve on equity investments measured using the equity method:	-	-
a) changes in fair value	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
- impairment losses	-	-
- gains/losses on disposal	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
180. Income taxes for other income components reclassified to profit or loss	(6,789)	2,205
190. Total other income components	20,950	(5,216)
200. Comprehensive income (10+190)	820,103	805,061
210. Consolidated comprehensive income attributable to Minority Interests	2,157	1,993
220. Consolidated comprehensive income pertaining to the Parent Company	817,946	803,068

PART E - INFORMATION ON RISKS AND RELATIVE HEDGING POLICIES

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group attaches great importance to the measurement, management and control of risks, as an essential factor to achieve sustainable growth.

Crédit Agricole Italia is the operating Parent Company in Italy and is engaged in overall risk guidance and control, acting both as coordinator and as a commercial bank with its own distribution network.

In turn, the system set by Crédit Agricole Italia is based on the Supervisory regulations and on the directions issued by Credit Agricole S.A. concerning its subsidiaries.

Its approach to risks takes account of the features of its main reference market and of the guidelines issued by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. on the Group's vocation as customer-focused proximity bank, which results in services designed to build and consolidate priority relations with local Customers, by fully understanding their specificities and enhancing their potential for development and growth, as well as by offering lines of dedicated products and services, specialist Branches throughout the geographical areas of operations, by making product specialists available to Customers and by providing training programs that involve also Trade Associations.

The companies of the Group have their own risk management and control structures in compliance with the Group's guidelines, operate in their respective perimeters and benefit from the functions directly performed by Crédit Agricole Italia, when centralized.

RISK APPETITE AND CULTURE DISSEMINATION

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has designed its Risk Appetite Framework consistently with the guidelines and with the strategic plan of Crédit Agricole S.A.

This framework entails a set of global limits, alert thresholds and indicators that are set out in operational terms by the Group Risk Strategy, on a yearly basis. Then, these limits are submitted to the Boards of Directors of the Parent Company and of the single Entities of the Group for their approval.

The Risk Strategy has the objective to provide for and steer credit risk, operational risk, market and financial risks.

In order to constantly ensure effective risk measurement and effective integration of risk management in the Group's governance and operations, as well as dissemination and sharing of risk culture, the Group's organization includes, on a permanent and fully structured basis, specific Committees and Interdepartmental Working Groups, the members of which are the reference roles of all relevant corporate functions.

To be noted are the Risks and Internal Control Committee and the ALM Committee, which, within their different Risk scopes (Credit Risk, Operational Risk, including ICT Risk, Financial Risk and Compliance Risk) are responsible for designing and formalizing risk management policies, for structuring and assigning tasks and responsibilities to corporate bodies and functions, for monitoring risk trends and steering the relevant action plans, consistently with the Group's risk appetite and with the guidelines issued by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole and adopted by the Board of Directors.

Going downstream in the organization, important drivers for the dissemination of risk culture are provided by:

- The Operational Risk Manager (ORM), a key role for activity and support, within the reference perimeter, on the identification of operational risks and processing of the relevant practices;
- Preparation of 2.1 controls, which directly involves the relevant structures in defining the scopes to be monitored;
- Scenario analysis and RSA (Risk Self-Assessment, with subsequent implementation of risk mapping), which directly involve the relevant structures in identifying risk and their possible consequences;
- Management support on the outsourcing of important operational functions;
- Specific training.

Risk Appetite Framework

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has established its Risk Appetite Framework - “RAF” at the Board of Directors meetings held on 10 December 2024 and on 18 March 2025. This risk appetite statement is an integral part and plays a pivotal role in the definition of the Governance framework, since, consistently with the maximum risk that may be taken, it includes the business model and the strategic plan, the risk appetite, tolerance thresholds, risk limits, risk governance policies and the reference processes required to define and implement them.

Furthermore, the set of documents regarding the Group’s Risk Appetite Framework was updated; specifically, in terms of Governance, the following items were revised:

- The RAF Policy, which defines the RAF scope of application, the process to monitor and determine the thresholds, in order to ensure consistency between the Group’s operations, complexity and sizes;
- The Policy on Material Transactions (“Operazioni di Maggior Rilievo”, or with the Italian acronym OMR), which sets forth the methodological approach and the operational aspects of the MRT management process, including the related identification criteria in order to ensure full compliance with the applicable legislation;
- The Stress Test Policy in accordance with Crédit Agricole S.A. guidelines. The document sets forth the annual Stress Test programme of the Group, the Governance and the responsibilities of the various players involved, as well as any improvement areas/points scheduled in the year;
- The Risk Appetite Statement (“RAS”), which sets forth the Risk Management and Governance process and the roles played by the Group’s bodies engaged in management and control functions and the Map of the material risks the Group is exposed to. This document also reports the quantitative ratios/indicators expressing the main risks the Group is exposed to, along with exhaustive description of the logic behind the determination of RAF thresholds and limits. For qualitative risks, the document sets forth the control processes and mitigation tools implemented by the Group.

In 2025, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group carried out the usual process for the identification of material risks, in accordance with the layout received from Crédit Agricole S.A., and consistently with information given in the ICAAP document and in the Internal Control Annual Report (ICAR or with the Italian acronym RACI); 17 material risks were identified, falling into the credit risk, financial risks, strategic risk, operational risks, noncompliance and real estate risks macro-categories. Furthermore, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group and Crédit Agricole S.A. have always paid close attention to climate and environmental issues and, in 2025 environmental risk, in its sub-categories of physical risk and energy transition, was included in the Group’s Risk Map, as done in the previous years.

Also in 2025 the RAF has been supplemented with some indicators regarding climate-related and environmental risks, and some other ICT risk indicators as monitoring elements.

The Group’s Risk Appetite expresses the risk level that the Group is willing to take for each type of risk. The Group’s risk appetite has been determined based especially on its financial policy and on its risk management policy and is expressed through:

- A selective and responsible funding policy within a conservative lending policy that is set out in the Risk Strategy, consistently with the corporate social responsibility policy and with the system of decision-making powers in force;
- Orientation towards a low risk profile on all main financial risks, with specific focus on limiting the exposure to market risk;
- Strict oversight on exposure to operational risk;
- Orientation towards a low Information Technology (IT) risk profile;
- A system of controls aimed at managing non-compliance risk (identified and monitored);
- Careful measurement of risk-weighted assets;
- Integrated management of the Group’s assets and liabilities;
- Careful mapping of all material or emerging risks that may generate impacts on the Group.

The Risk Appetite Framework structure consists in activities for the monitoring and control of risks, in order to ensure that they are managed, driving continuous development and improvement of the methods and models for their measurement.

To this end, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group uses methods, measurement standards and risk control tools that are consistent throughout the Group and adequate to the type and extent of the risks taken, involving and informing the corporate bodies of the subsidiaries about the choices made as regards risk management procedures and policies.

Within the RAF, limits and alert thresholds are set on Solvency, Liquidity, Asset Quality, Profitability, Credit/Concentration, Interest Rate, Operational, ICT and Compliance main ratios/indicators, which are fit to verify the affordability of the Group's Budget and MTP on a continuous basis, as well as to identify the first alerts in case such ratios/indicators worsen, in order for all corrective actions to be triggered and to return to normal operation.

Moreover, the Group's risk appetite is also expressed by the management of qualitative risks, concerning the Group's strategy and operations, especially based on the Company's will to pursue sustainable development and effective management of risks. The Group has implemented a set of operational limits that are laid down in its Risk Strategy and have become an integral part of the RAF. These indicators allow better classification and monitoring of the risks taken, ensuring pervasiveness of the RAF model.

Lastly, in 2025, within the RAF ordinary operation, opinions were given on the consistency of any Material Transactions (*Operazioni di Maggior Rilievo* - or with the Italian acronym OMR) with the RAF and with the risk management policy at the Group level.

In general terms, the Risk Appetite Framework of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is structured as follows:

- Risk Appetite (risk target): level of risk (overall and by type) that the Group is willing to take in order to pursue its strategic objectives;
- Risk Tolerance (tolerance threshold): maximum allowed deviation from the Risk Appetite; the tolerance threshold has been set in order to ensure that, in all cases, the Group has sufficient margins to operate, also in stress scenarios, within its risk capacity;
- Risk Capacity (maximum risk that can be taken): the maximum level or risk that the Group is technically able to take without violating any regulatory requirements or other restrictions laid down by its Shareholders or by the Supervisory Authority;
- Risk Profile: the risk actually taken, as measured at a given point in time;
- Risk Limits: the structuring of risk objectives into alert thresholds and operational limits, set in accordance with the proportionality principle, by types of risk, business units and/or lines, product lines, types of Customers.

The Group's risk profile is monitored and submitted, with specific periodic reports, to the Risk and Internal Control Committee (RICC or with the Italian acronym CRCI) and to the Boards of Directors of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia and of the other Entities of the Group, as well as to the Controlling Company Crédit Agricole S.A..

In case the Tolerance and Capacity levels of the RAF ratios/indicators are exceeded, an escalation process is provided for, which has been designed to involve the corporate roles responsible for defining the corrective actions needed to return to the normal risk levels. That process updated at least on a yearly basis.

Climate-related and environmental risks

Since 2021, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has progressively implemented the forward-looking action plans pursuing the goal of gradually including climate-related and environmental factors in its business model and strategy, in its governance and organization, in its risk management system and in its disclosure to the market. The above-described plans are in accordance with the ECB "Guide on climate-related and environmental risks - Supervisory expectations relating to risk management and disclosure" and in accordance with the instructions given by the Parent Company.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has adopted a sustainability governance framework on four levels: a specific Board Committee, a Managerial Committee, the Sustainability function as the unit in charge of coordinating the various project activities and a network of owners belonging to operational structures and - in an independent position - to control structures. The structures engaged in control functions have extended their scope of activity also to ESG matters applying the model based on three lines of defence.

The actions carried out in 2025 concerned: the inclusion of ESG factors in the lending policies, the preparation of the lending policy for the oil and gas sectors, the extension of the database supplementing it with the 28 risks referred to in the EU Environmental Taxonomy Regulation through an external info-provider, the preparation of the single ESG questionnaire, the enrichment of the Risk Management's controls plan, the go-live of the process for enhanced assessment of loan applications falling into specific cases regarding ESG matters, disclosure and supervisory reporting. Furthermore, consistently with the methodological instructions given by the Crédit Agricole Group, updating started of the climate stress testing methods, with special regard to the models to predict the evolution in the loan portfolio in terms of probability of default and migration between rating grades.

Furthermore, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group shares, with its French Parent Company, the Net-Zero Banking Alliance commitments in order to align the emissions of the various portfolios with the achievement of climate neutrality by 2050, and, to this end, pursues the objective of providing support to its Customers in their transition process.

As already done by the ECB and by other national Supervisory Authorities, in April 2022 the Bank of Italy published its "Supervisory expectations for climate-related and environmental risks", which are a first set of supervisory expectations regarding the integration of climate-related and environmental risks into business strategies, governance and control frameworks, the risk management framework and in the disclosure to be given by supervised banking and financial intermediaries.

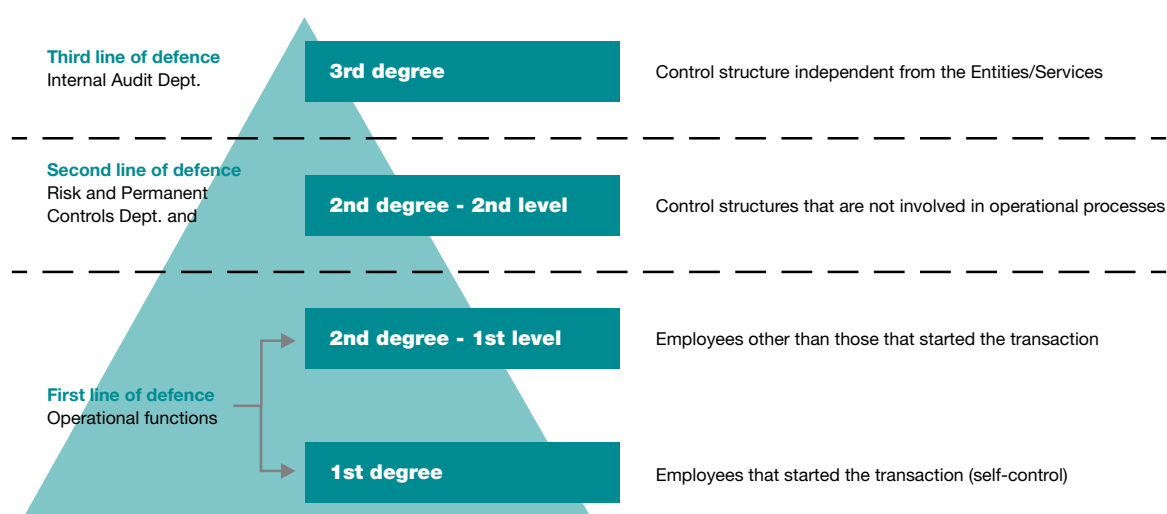
To this end, Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia implemented the Bank of Italy's action plans in order to be fully compliant with the "Supervisory expectations on climate-related and environmental (C&E) risks". The main activities carried out in 2025 are the following: the extension of the database with the inclusion of the 28 risks referred to in the EU Environmental Taxonomy Regulation through an external info-provider, the fine-tuning of the tools to assess the counterparty's ESG indicators and contribution to the required disclosure and supervisory reporting.

On a continuous basis, the Risk Management reported the progress in the action plans to the Board.

Internal control framework

The Internal Control Framework of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group implements the instructions given by the Italian Supervisory Authority (see Bank of Italy Circular no. 285 of 17 December 2013 as updated) and the guidelines given by Crédit Agricole S.A., which entail compliance with the requirements and expectations laid down in document "Arrêté du 3 novembre 2014 relatif au contrôle interne des entreprises du secteur de la banque, des services de paiement et des services d'investissement", of the French Supervisory Authority ACPR.

The Internal Control Framework is implemented with the three defence lines set out in the chart below:



- First line of defence:
 - 1st degree controls: performed continuously, at the start of any transaction and throughout the process for its validation, by the employees that carry it out and by the persons they report to on a solid line, or performed by the automated systems for transaction processing;
- 2nd degree – level 1 controls: performed by employees other than those that started the transaction;
- Second line of defence:
 - 2nd degree – level 2 controls: performed by the specialist structures engaged in last-level permanent controls, independent from structures and roles with business executive functions.
 - 1 - and 2.1 - degree controls aim at identifying, correcting and preventing any irregularities or anomalies in operations. 2.2 - degree controls may be performed also based on the evidence found within lower-degree controls and, therefore, they may express also outcomes of lower - degree controls.
- Third line of defence:
 - 3rd degree periodic controls performed by the Internal Audit Function.

The Internal Control Framework adopted by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group results from a process involving:

- The definition of the scope of control and the areas of responsibility of the different players appointed;
- The identification of the main risk zones, based on risk mapping;
- The implementation of the procedures to classify operating activities, decision-making powers and controls;
- The exercise of permanent controls at the different degrees and levels provided for, monitoring correct implementation of the procedures and detection of any earlywarnings and non-performing instances;
- The exercise of periodic control by the Internal Audit Function;
- The implementation of a specific system for reporting to the corporate bodies and the top management engaged in governance and control functions.

The configuration of the Internal Control Framework is harmonized and formalized in the entire Group through the internal normative system.

The organization of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group includes three main structures that are engaged in control functions and are independent; within their scope of action and in accordance with their functions, these structures ensure constant control on all corporate operations and on the risks generated by such operations:

- The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function (which includes the Validation Unit) and the Compliance Function, which are responsible for second degree - second level controls;
- The Internal Audit Function, which is responsible for third-degree controls.

Moreover, in accordance with the provisions of Article 154-*bis* of the Italian Consolidated Act on Finance, the Manager in Charge has the task of monitoring and overseeing the internal controls system relating to accounting and financial reporting.

The risk management and permanent controls governance function

In 2025 the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function was engaged in the main projects listed below:

- Go-live of the rating approach for risk groups without consolidation perimeter (G20) and of the transactions falling into the FEL perimeter with original leverage >4x (C2/LBO), in line with the internal normative rules of Credit Agricole S.A. And the operations of the other entities of the Group;
- Constant activity for corporate rating of non-retail counterparties in order to reduce the unrated and past due portion of the portfolio, in terms of both number and exposures for IFRS 9 purposes;
- Contribution to the training of the Relationship Managers on the Anadefi corporate rating official framework;
- Daily and weekly survey of counterparties with material downgrading of their ratings and subsequent referral to the commercial structure and lending chain for analysis and thorough assessment;
- The activities in preparation for the adoption of DAFNE, the new rating framework (replacing the one currently used, Anadefi);
- Use of AI to read financial documents (i.e. financial statements) supporting the assessment of the corporate rating qualitative part;

- Definition of the requirements for the automated production of the ECB Loan Tape (to be made available to the Regulator during its audits) and implementation of a contingency solution developed in a lab environment pending full automation;
- Evolution in the reporting produced by the Function on the various customer segments and risk scopes in order to strengthen the forecasting capacity and Risk steering;
- Continuation of the portfolio thematic analyses. In this scope, worth mentioning is the stress test exercise on the Individuals portfolio, given the increase in interest rates, identifying priority customers for derisking/reclassification;
- Strengthening the second-level permanent controls on credit risk also complying with specific requests emerged within the SREP scope;
- Start of the project for progressive automation of second-level controls on credit risk;
- Supplementing the reporting flows to Crédit Agricole S.A. (i.e. CRR flows) with the information on leveraged loans and rolling out the updated and enhanced framework of second-level regulatory controls on credit risk by resuming sectoral Portfolio reviews, with special regard to the real estate promoters and leveraged loans segments;
- Continuing with the activity to provide support to the Collective Bodies responsible for loans, in order to monitor the asset quality and compliance with the Group's Risk Strategies, besides the issuing of independent opinions on lending proposals and on the other matters provided for by the relevant internal policies and by the applicable regulations;
- Continuing with the activity of the Lending Central Teams in cooperation with the Commercial and Credit structures for collective review of corporate counterparties that showed problems or that may have problems because of sector-specific or macroeconomic events;
- Issuing of independent opinions on the assessment of Lending Policies and Regulations, with special regard to their consistency with the Risk Strategy, with the rules set by the Parent Company and with the Supervisory requirements and expectations;
- Evolution in the CRR reporting flows, in accordance with the instructions given by Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- Implementation of the regulatory compliance and IT actions for full implementation of the definition of forbearance in processes and tools;
- Maintenance of the risk parameters in the IFRS 9 scope;
- Implementation of the project aimed at enhancing the efficiency of the early warning process supplementing it with new information sources and new methods for model estimate;
- Interaction with the Regulator on matters regarding the revalidation of the new Retail segment models and start of the activities to put said models into operation, which were validated by the ECB in June 2022 (Retail Material Model Change, the application for which had been submitted to the ECB in July 2020 and an IMI mission was undergone in H1 2021);
- Carrying out the activities needed in order to submit an application to the ECB for the inclusion of the former-Creval portfolio in the credit risk measurement models of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group and for the IRB validation of the corporate portfolio (known as Return to Compliance Plan);
- In early 2025 the update of the internal normative corpus (Policies and regulations) was released to implement the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA). The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Functions updated the general policy on ICT risk governance, which was then implemented in early 2026;
- Preparation of opinions on Material Transactions (*Operazioni di Maggior Rilievo* or OMR) made by the Group with the assessment of their impacts on the main financial ratios;
- Integration of climate-related and environmental risk indicators in the Risk Appetite Framework;
- Enhancement of second-level permanent controls on financial risks;
- Continuous maintenance of the market risk monitoring tools and fixing of any troubles;
- Go-live of the updated and enhanced framework of second-level controls on liquidity risk, in accordance with the guidelines given by Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- Preparation of specific opinions on all the transactions made by the Group generating impacts on the financial risk ratios and indicators and requiring an independent opinion to be given by the Risk Management;
- Continuation with the activities for full implementation of the controls system in the MIFID scope;
- Participation in the full review of the internal normative instruments for the control of outsourced activities, falling in the scope of the specific structure supporting the Outsourcing Arrangements Owner;
- Upgrading of the permanent control framework on accounting controls in accordance with the guidelines given by Crédit Agricole S.A.;

- Monitoring of developments in the applicable legislation and regulations in the Basel IV scope, also participating in an interfunctional Work Group – in synergy with the Group Risk Management Department (DRG) of Crédit Agricole S.A. – to define the new methods to calculate the capital requirement for operational risks;
- Implementation and automation of the controls on the loss data collection process;
- Taking part in projects of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Group Risk Management on the automation and evolution of Operational Risk management (e.g. New application for reporting operational risk events);
- Continuing to monitor the action plans regarding the ECB's 13 expectations on climate-related and environmental risks and the Bank of Italy's 12 expectations;
- Continuing the activity for the assessment, monitoring and reporting of transition and physical risks in order to represent the exposures to climate-related and environmental risks, the outcomes of which are reported on a quarterly basis to the Board. The assessment covers both loans backed by collateral and unsecured ones, and risk levels are assigned using the place hazard mapping of the Italian territory;
- Preparation of specific opinions on all the Group's operations and transactions concerning sustainability matters and requiring an independent opinion to be given by the Risk Management Function;
- Updating of the materiality assessment of climate-related and environmental risks;
- Preparing and strengthening the framework of permanent controls on sustainability matters;
- Conducting the first stress test exercise on climate risk;
- Adoption of the guidelines to manage and measure Model Risk in compliance with Crédit Agricole S.A. standards;
- Continuation and strengthening of all the activities aimed at:
 - Verification and implementation of the developments in the applicable national legislation and of the measures deployed by the Supervisory Authorities to respond to the economic crisis still ongoing;
 - Close monitoring, for prudential purposes, of the economic sectors hit by the crisis;
 - Close monitoring of the main indicators concerning financial risks, both regulatory and management ones;
 - Validation of the new lending policies for Performing Customers, including the system of lending decision-making powers, which is based on the weighted authorized amount principle;
 - Validation of credit risk internal models within the AIRB Return to Compliance Project;
 - Monitoring of regulatory and management Risk Models currently in production;
 - Monitoring of proper application of the applicable legislation on model risk.

In 2026, the main projects will concern:

- Continuing with sectoral Portfolio reviews, in cooperation with the Sales and Lending structures, with special regard to the sectors worst hit by the macroeconomic tensions or structurally at higher risk;
- Continuing with the activity of the Lending Central Teams;
- Increase in the second-level regulatory assessments, consistently with the progressive automation of these controls;
- Further strengthening of credit risk reporting on the different customer segments, given the ever-changing macroeconomic scenario;
- Further strengthening of the activities to classify and monitor credit risk associated with leverage transactions, implementing new IT tools;
- Supplementing the present systems for the use of Corporate ratings by extending the adopted approaches as provided by the internal normative instruments (namely, Methodological Note G20 and some Project Finance models);
- Going on, in Q1, with the organizational, testing, analysis and training activities in preparation for the go-live of the new DAFNE (*Dispositif d'Analyse Financière et de Notation Entreprise*) Framework and of the rating approaches for the PIM- Real Estate Professionals segment (April 2026). As of Q2 2026 use of the new framework and of the new grids;
- Contributing to the training of Relationship Managers on DAFNE and on the new adopted approaches, as well as refresh on operational schemes already adopted;
- Development and analysis of Project Finance (Real Estate, Hotel and Renewable Energy sectors) rating approaches;
- Testing the AI tool supporting the qualitative assessment of the Corporate rating, assessment of its efficiency in cooperation with AI Factory, in view of its adoption;

- Continuing the activities within the Return to Compliance Plan;
- Implementing the retail models validated by the ECB in June 2022 (Retail Material Model Change);
- IT automation of «ECB Loan Tape» (containing information to be given to the Regulator in case of audits);
- Continuing with the revision of the early warning framework started in 2022;
- Maintenance of the risk parameters in the IFRS 9 scope;
- Completion of the revision of the PD/LGD specific models for provisioning on Performing Loans in accordance with IFRS 9;
- Monitoring and alignment of the new Basel IV regulatory framework for the calculation of capital requirements;
- Supplementing the reporting flows to Crédit Agricole (i.e. CRR flows) with information on leveraged loans (LL) and start of the general revision of the framework of the reporting flows to the Parent Company from a Basel IV perspective;
- Implementation of new information flows feeding the Parent Company's database (i.e. the Collecte Flash project) concerning the scopes given below: ESG /Moratoria /SRB Valuation /Financial Conglomerates;
- Change of the ECAI rating provider for the Corporate portfolio (from CERVED to CRIF);
- Enhancement of quantitative and methodological control activities on the relevant perimeter;
- Revision of the permanent controls application;
- Continuing to strengthen control and monitoring of financial risks by implementing the internal tools for the pricing of derivatives sold to Customers;
- Continuing to strengthen control and monitoring on financial risks and the related monitoring tools based on any requests made by the Regulator or the Parent Company and taking into account the ever-changing economic and financial scenario;
- Continuing to strengthen the permanent controls on financial risks, based on the internal normative instruments set by the Parent Company and to be implemented in the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group;
- Going on with the activities aimed at implementing the new tool to calculate risk measures and to prepare the reporting required by the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB) effective as of 1 January 2027;
- Monitoring of and alignment to the developments in the applicable legislation and regulations on Loss Data Collection (e.g. collection of data on losses associated with environmental events);
- Participation in projects of the Group Risk Department of Crédit Agricole S.A. and in Work Groups of Crédit Agricole Italia in the Basel IV scope;
- Implementation and automation of the internal controls on the proper operation of the Loss Data Collection process, also strengthening the audits in case of reallocation of activities not in the scope of responsibility of the Operational Risk and Permanent Controls Division;
- Going on with the activities for full operation of the DORA rules and tools, including:
 - Completion of ICT risk mapping, with special regard to Critical and Important Functions (CIF) pursuant to the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA);
 - Supplementing reports and controls in order to implement the risk mapping used throughout the Group;
- Conducting the EBA regulatory stress test exercise;
- Strengthening and continuing the analysis, monitoring and reporting of physical and transition risks;
- Continuing and fine-tuning of the activities to monitor the Net Zero Banking Alliance trajectories;
- Updating of the materiality assessment of climate-related and environmental risks;
- Strengthening of the internal reporting intended to represent the exposures to climate-related and environmental risks;
- Preparing and strengthening the framework of permanent controls on sustainability matters;
- Continuing to monitor the action plans regarding the ECB's 13 expectations on climate-related and environmental risks and the Bank of Italy's 12 expectations;
- IMA (Performance Monitoring Indicator) and Transaction Score validation process;
- Monitoring of the regulatory and management Risk Models currently in production, with special regard to the activities to close the ECB recommendations on this matter still outstanding.

The above activities will be carried out in cooperation with the relevant structures of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Compliance Function

Crédit Agricole Italia's Compliance Function centrally controls non-compliance risk, also for Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia S.r.l. and Crédit Agricole Group Solutions S.c.p.a. under specific service contracts and Service Level Agreements.

On that background, the Compliance Function:

- Sets and steers, on a continuous basis, the policies for non-compliance risk prevention, by monitoring the relevant legislation and by assessing and measuring the impact of non-compliance risks on processes and procedures in order to prevent any violation of the legislation and regulations falling in the Function's scope of responsibility; furthermore, if necessary, it asks for organizational and procedural changes;
- Ensures the effectiveness of the anti-money-laundering arrangement and the related operating, control and reporting activities, in order to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing risks;
- Oversees all matters regarding the applicable legislation on "international sanctions";
- Manages, prevents and mitigates risks of fraud, bribery and corruption, transparency, usury, conflicts of interest, market abuse, risks of non-compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation, personal data protection and ICT compliance risks; it also provides expert advice on the aforementioned risks;
- Provides the relevant reporting to the Bodies engaged in strategic oversight, management and control functions of the Group's entities and to Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Compliance Function performs its control activities for Crédit Agricole Italia, Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia S.r.l. and Crédit Agricole Group Solutions S.c.p.a., in accordance with an annual plan of second-level controls, which is designed with a risk-based approach and abiding by the directions given by Crédit Agricole S.A.; therefore, it sets, as regards the matters it is responsible for, risk mitigation activities and then verifies their proper implementation.

Within its responsibility and action scopes, the Compliance Function also oversees the implementation of specific innovative projects, in order to ensure compliance by design.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has strengthened its system for prevention and management of bribery and corruption risks, implementing a specific anti-corruption arrangement that aims at establishing a culture of prevention and fight against bribery and corruption risks throughout the Group, with a "zero tolerance" approach to any and all behaviours that are not ethical, in general, and to any bribery and corruption risks.

Furthermore, having regard to compliance and personal data protection matters, the Compliance Function is the point of contact for and maintains the relationships with the Supervisory Authorities and Regulators.

The Internal Audit Function

In compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia is responsible for defining and monitoring the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control processes, mechanisms and framework, as well as for overseeing all business lines and internal units, including the Corporate Control Functions.

For this reason, Crédit Agricole Italia designs, keeps and regularly updates in writing adequate internal control policies, mechanisms and procedures. To this end, Crédit Agricole Italia set up and maintains its Internal Audit Function, i.e. the Corporate Function in charge of third-level control, which is separate from and independent of the other functions and activities of the Bank and of the Group, as it is appropriate and proportional given the nature, scale and complexity of its business operations, as well as the nature and range of the activities it engages in. Therefore, Crédit Agricole has vested the Internal Audit Function with the responsibility for performing assurance and advisory activities to the benefit of the Board and of the Top Management, in an objective and unbiased manner, being independent of all structures engaged in operational functions of the bank and of its subsidiaries, with a risk-based approach.

In order to ensure adequate independence in exercising the Function, the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) of Crédit Agricole Italia reports on a solid line to the Bank's Board of Directors, and the Board has the responsibility and power to appoint or remove the CAE from office.

The independence of the Internal Audit Function is guaranteed also by the role of the Chief Executive Officer, who ensures management oversight and actual availability of the operational levers and of the appropriate financial and human resources for the Function's effective operation.

To this purpose, once a year the CAE gives the Board of Directors confirmation of the organizational independence of the Internal Audit Function; if the Board or the Top Management should not support the organizational independence of the Function, the CAE shall document the elements limiting independence and any safeguards adopted in order to return to full compliance with the principle of independence.

The Function's activity falls within a wide external regulatory framework. In accordance with the applicable Italian legislation and regulations, the structure performs the internal audit activities provided for by the Bank of Italy Supervisory Provisions, Circular no. 285 Title IV, Chapter 3, as well as by other applicable legislation and regulations.

On the other hand, in accordance with the French applicable legislation and regulations, the structure is one of the components of the "periodic control" system required under the "l'arrêté du 3 novembre 2014".

Within the applicable legislation and regulations set out above, the Function has adopted the "International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing" (the Global Internal Audit Standards or GIAS), which lay down the essential requirements to be met by the Internal Audit Function and its work.

The "*Inspection Générale Groupe*" (hereinafter IGL), i.e. the Internal Audit Function of the Parent Company of the French Group "Crédit Agricole S.A.", is responsible for directing and coordinating the activities of the Internal Audit Function of the Italian Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia; to this end, the IGL defines the implementation guidelines for harmonised application by all the banks of the Group (without prejudice to full compliance with the local regulatory provisions) of the Audit model, methods and tools, by means of specific internal normative instruments in writing (e.g. *Note de procédure* or NP and *Note méthodologique* or NOM), with which the Function complies.

The actions carried out by the Internal Audit Function of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are assurance actions pursuant to the professional standards, and cover the entire organization, including all the activities, assets and personnel that are in the Internal Audit scope, and aim at verifying:

- The completeness, adequacy, good operation and reliability of the governance framework and the control arrangements, which ensure the reliability of financial, accounting and management data, of the information system (ICT Audit) and of the operation of the audited scopes;
- Whether the policies and procedures in force remain adequate and compliant with the obligations under the applicable legislation and regulations, as well as with the risk and risk appetite strategy and the related level of exposure, specifically credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, intermediation risk, settlement risk, anti-money-laundering risk, terrorist financing risk and the various components of operational risk, including internal or external fraud risks, business continuity risk, legal risk, non-compliance risk and model risk;
- Compliance of the procedures with the applicable legislation and regulations and with the Board of Directors' decisions;
- Whether the procedures are implemented in a proper and effective manner (for example compliance of transactions, the risk level actually taken, etc.);
- The adequacy, quality and effectiveness of the controls performed and the items reported by the operational units (first line of defence) and by the Risk Management, Compliance and Anti money-laundering Functions (second line of defence);
- Proper implementation of the set corrective actions;
- The quality and effectiveness of the general functioning of the corporate organization.

The Audit perimeter includes all the organizational structures and processes of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, and is updated on a yearly basis in accordance with any changes in the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's perimeter. The audits fall within an Multi-year Audit Plan, which is designed through the following phases:

- The annual update of the mapping of auditable risks ("risk assessment"), whereby the business and corporate processes' inherent risk is assessed and the audit priorities and frequencies can be set in a multi-year plan that is approved by the Board of Directors and ensure a forward-looking view as it is risk-based. In any case, the multi-year plan is revised every year;

- Talks with the Corporate Officers, the Top Management (Board and Executives) and the independent audit firm;
- Coordination with the IGL in order to agree on the audit priorities;
- Identification of the necessary resources, in terms of number and skills, to cover the plan, including any additional effort for audits that are necessary and could not be foreseen.

The Multi-year Audit Plan, part of the wider “Internal Audit Function Activities Plan”, sets out the control activities planned for the reference period, considering the risks associated with the various activities and corporate structures, including the audits that, in accordance with the applicable legislation, shall be conducted at least on a yearly and/or periodic basis, and specifically:

- Anti money-laundering: the Internal Audit Function verifies – on a continuous basis – the adequacy of the corporate organizational structure and its compliance with the applicable anti money-laundering (AML) legislation and regulations, and supervises the proper operation of the internal controls system as a whole;
- Business Continuity: the Business Continuity Plan and the related updating process are regularly reviewed by the Internal Audit Function; the Internal Audit Function examines the assessment schedules, is present at the testing and verifies the results thereof, proposing changes to the Business Continuity Plan based on any shortcomings found;
- Outsourcing arrangements: the Internal Audit Function’s activities include, in accordance with a risk-based approach, the independent review of outsourced activities;
- ICT Audit: within the scope of its duties and responsibility (also under DORA), the Internal Audit Function has – in house or using external resources – the necessary skills to its assurance duties regarding the corporate information system (“ICT Audit”), as well as Crédit Agricole Italia’s ICT organizational structure, in accordance with the proportionality principle;
- At least on a yearly basis, the Internal Audit Function verifies compliance of the remuneration practices with the approved policies and the applicable legislation and regulations. The evidence and any anomalies found are reported to the relevant bodies and functions in order for them to adopt for any corrective measures and to assess their relevance for prompt reporting to the competent Supervisory Authorities. The outcomes of the audits carried out are reported on a yearly basis to the General Meeting of Shareholders;
- Fraud: the Internal Audit Function plays a key role in strengthening the governance and internal control system as regards fraud risk.

The Multi-year Audit Plan is shared with the IGL of Crédit Agricole S.A.; it is then presented to the Audit and Internal Control Committee, to the Board of Auditors and to the Risk and Internal Control Committee and then approved by the Board of Directors.

Audits not included in the Multi-year Audit Plan may be carried out, at the decision of Crédit Agricole Italia’s CAE based on the assessment of the evolutions in risks, or at the request of the Top Management or Corporate Governance Bodies or Officers, as well as at the request of the Supervisory Authority or of the IGL.

To this end, the Internal Audit Function:

- Defines the Audit perimeter, in accordance with the Crédit Agricole Group’s methodology, performs the mapping of auditable risks, whereby the audit priorities and frequencies can be set; the risk mapping is shared with the IGL and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval. The Audit perimeter covers all organizational structures and processes of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, specifically including the Permanent Control and Compliance Functions, as well as the performance of outsourced Critical or Important Functions. The Audit perimeter is updated every year consistently with any changes in the perimeter of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group;
- Prepares, implements and maintains an Audit Plan for reviewing and assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems and mechanisms and of Crédit Agricole Italia’s rules and arrangements. The audits fall within a Multi-year Audit Plan. The Audit Plan may be revised, if necessary, to respond to any contingencies;
- May conduct specific investigations in case any material internal or external frauds are suspected or it may perform audits not planned in advance in case of events that are not included in the risk mapping or in the Audit Plan;
- Issues recommendations based on the outcomes of the work done;
- Verifies whether its recommendations and all the recommendations issued by the Controlling Company Crédit Agricole S.A. and by the Supervisory Authorities are complied with in the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group perimeter;

- Ensures good coordination between its activities and those of the other Control Functions (i.e. second-level such as “Risk Management and Permanent Controls”, “Compliance” and “Anti-Money Laundering”);
- Submits reports on Internal Audit matters. Special attention is given to the structuring of the reporting flows between the Control Functions;
- It holds regular meetings with the independent Audit Firm in charge of the Statutory Audit of the Accounts and the Manager in charge, especially as regards the design of the Audit Plan and to make its audit reports available;
- May, where appropriate, rely on the work performed by other providers of assurance/advisory services – internal or external – after assessing their skills and independence, as well as the methodological adequacy of the activities performed.

Through the internal audits, a professional and independent opinion is given to the Board of Directors, the Board of Auditors and the Heads of the audited units on the operation and the controls system of the audited entities. The Internal Audit Function also provides, upon specific request, support and assistance to other corporate structures (advisory activities), the nature and extent of which are agreed with the structures concerned and which aim at improving governance, risk management and organization control processes, with no decision-making responsibility lying with the Internal Audit Function.

The Function’s authority results from the fact that it reports directly to the Board of Directors, which ensures that it has unlimited access to the Board.

To this end, the Board authorizes the Internal Audit Function:

- To have full and unlimited access to all functions, data, records, information, physical properties and personnel as necessary to perform its duties; the requested information shall be provided in a truthful and complete manner and within a reasonable period of time;
- To allocate the resources at its own discretion, set the audit frequency, select the topics to be examined in depth and define the scope of the audit work, as well as to apply the communication techniques and methods deemed most appropriate to pursue the Function’s objectives;
- To obtain, where necessary, support from the Group’s personnel and internal or external specialist services to conduct its audit activities.

Moreover, in order to ensure that the Function is vested with sufficient authority to perform its duties, the Board of Directors:

- Discusses with the CAE and the Top Management on the authority, role, responsibility and scope of the Function, as well as of the assurance and/or advisory services to be provided by it;
- It makes sure that the CAE has unlimited access to and can communicate and interact directly with the Board of Directors, also without the presence of the Top Management;
- Discusses with the CAE and the Top Management on any other topics that should be included in the Italian Internal Audit Charter;
- Discusses with the CAE and the Top Management on the essential prerequisites set out in the Global Standards, in order to ensure actual and effective activity by the Internal Audit Function;
- Approves the Internal Audit Charter, including the Mandate;
- Revises the Internal Audit Charter with the CAE at least once a year in order to take into account any changes;
- Approves the risk-based Internal Audit Plan;
- Approves the Function’s human resources management and budget;
- Approves the Function’s expenses;
- Considers the impact of any insufficiency of resources both on the Mandate and on the Audit Plan;
- Works with the Top Management and the CAE to find solutions to any insufficiency of resources;
- Cooperates with the Top Management to determine the qualifications and skills that the organization requires the CAE to have (in accordance with the GIAS);
- Authorizes the appointment and removal from office of the CAE, who may never be removed from office without the prior approval of the Board of Directors, after obtaining a formal opinion from the Board of Auditors;
- Assesses the CAE’s performances;

- Receives reporting from the CAE on the status of the Internal Audit Function, including the Audit Plan monitoring;
- Makes sure that a quality assurance and improvement plan has been set and reviews the related results on a yearly basis;
- Makes the appropriate investigations with the Top Management and the CAE to assess whether the scope or the limitations to resources are inappropriate;
- Cooperates with the Top Management in order to provide the Function with sufficient resources to perform the Internal Audit Mandate and to implement the Audit Plan;
- Briefs the CAE at least once on the sufficiency of the Internal Audit Resources, in terms of both number and skills, to perform the Internal Audit Mandate and implement the Audit Plan;
- Ensures that the Internal Audit Function reports directly to the Board of Directors on an as-needed basis when any material risk is found of non-compliance by the Group with the obligations lying with it under the applicable legislation and regulations;
- Ensures that the material risk-takers who participate in the Internal Audit Function do not participate in the provision of the services and in the performance of the activities that they are responsible for monitoring;
- Ensures that the method to determine the remuneration of material risks takers who participate in the Internal Audit Function does not compromise nor risks to compromise their objectivity.

The Function is equipped with adequate information and support systems and has access to corporate data and to external data as necessary to perform its duties in an appropriate manner.

The Functions is staffed adequately in terms of personnel number and technical and professional skills, also by means of continuous training programmes; specifically the personnel keep their qualifications constantly updated and receive the necessary training. Moreover, the personnel shall not be involved in activities that the Functions audits; specifically, its personnel shall not engage in any operational tasks that fall into the scope of the activities that the Internal Audit Function is responsible for monitoring and controlling.

Therefore, the personnel of the Internal Audit Function of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group undertakes to comply with and implement six core principles of internal audit ethics: integrity, objectivity, confidentiality, competency, transparency and due professional care. The internal auditors have the obligation to inform their managers immediately of any potential or actual conflicts of interest that may prevent them from working in an unbiased manner.

The internal auditors seconded from other Units of the Ligne Métier Audit Inspection (LMAI) of the IGL, or who participate in audits performed in cooperation with other Functions within the LMAI shall comply with and implement the same principles of ethics, with special regard to confidentiality rules.

Specifically the CAE:

- Meets adequate fit requirements;
- Is in a position that is appropriate in terms of solid-line and dotted line reporting and reporting directly to the board of Directors;
- Has no direct responsibility for operational areas subject to control nor report on an solid line to the heads of those areas;
- Reports directly to the Corporate Governance Bodies and answers to those Bodies on the performance of his or her duties; specifically, the Chief Audit Executive has direct access to the Board of Auditors and communicate with it without any restriction or intermediation;
- Ensures that the internal auditors comply with the Global Standards, including the Ethical and Professional core principles: integrity, objectivity, competence, due professional care and confidentiality;
- Informs the Board of Directors also of:
 - Any situation that may theoretically impair his or her independence of mind and any reasons why, in his or her opinion, such situations do not actually impair his or her independence of mind;
 - Any interference that the internal auditors may experience regarding the scope, the services or communication of the Internal Audit work and related results;
- The CAE develops and supports a quality assurance and continuous improvement programme (Quality Assurance and Improvement Program or QAIP) covering the whole perimeter of Internal Audit activities. The continuous improvement programme is developed in order to assess compliance of the Internal Audit activity with the International Standards and compliance by the internal auditors with the set rules and provisions. Furthermore, the programme has the purpose of assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Internal Audit activity.

The CAE of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is entitled to contract, independently and with no limitation, the Governance Bodies of the companies of the Group to report material information and also sits on the Risk and Internal Control Committee.

The CAE also submits the Audit Plan to the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia, to the Internal Control Audit Committee (CACI) of Crédit Agricole Italia, to the Board of Auditors, to the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole Italia, to the General Managers and to the Governance Bodies of the subsidiary companies.

The CAE reports to the competent Bodies on the main outcomes of the performed activities, on the progress in the Audit Plan implementation and in the implementation of the requested corrective actions (recommendations) as well as on the evolution of the available resources.

Having specific regard to the Board of Auditors, the Internal Audit Function establishes the necessary cooperation in order to ensure full and timely transmission of the relevant information on the outcomes of the Audits performed and to ensure continuous updating on oversight of the internal controls system.

Should any exceptionally severe situations be found during any audit – where exceptionally severe means situations that could compromise the internal organizational structure and business continuity – they shall be reported immediately to the Board of Auditors.

In order to facilitate the direction and coordination activity performed by the *Inspection Générale Groupe* – IGL of the parent Company of the French Group “Crédit Agricole S.A.”, as well as to ensure compliance with the implementation guidelines – for harmonised implementation by all the banks of the Group of the Internal Audit model, methods and tools, the CAE may perform extraordinary audits, i.e. not provided for in the Multi-year Audit Plan also at the IGL’s request. Furthermore, the CAE ensures periodic information reporting flows to the IGL.

In the reporting period, the CAE reported to the Board of Directors and to the Top Management on:

- The Function’s Mandate;
- The Audit Plan and monitoring and revision thereof;
- The Internal Audit budget;
- The results of the quality assurance and continuous improvement programme, which includes the Function’s compliance with the Global Standards and the action plans to address any shortcomings and opportunities to improve the Function;
- Significant exposures to risks and control topics, including fraud risks, governance topics and other areas of interest for the Board of Directors;
- The results of the assurance and advisory services provided by the Function;
- Requirements for the Function’s resources.

The Validation function

Under Regulation (EU) 575/2013, Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 and the Regulatory Technical Standards issued on this matter by the ‘European Banking Authority (EBA), the Institutions seeking to be authorized to use advanced approaches shall apply an internal validation process to the approaches to calculate risk estimates used to calculate capital requirements. The internal validation process is defined as the set of activities aimed at substantiating the accuracy, predictive ability and stability of the internally estimated risk parameters.

In the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, the responsibility for the internal validation process is vested in the Validation Function, which is part of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function, reports to the Head of that Function and is integrated in the “Ligne Métier Validation”, consisting of the validation units of the legal entities of the Crédit Agricole Group and coordinated by the Validation Modèles Groupe Unit, part of the Direction Risque Groupe of Crédit Agricole SA. In compliance with the applicable regulations governing this matter, the Validation Function performs its activities independently from the Functions responsible for the risk estimate process, as well as from those engaged in the lending and loan review process. When necessary, the Validation Function’s activities extend to the other legal entities of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group in compliance with the agreements laid down in the relevant Service Contracts.

The validation process consists in a wide range of activities, tools and procedures aimed at assessing the estimation process and the performances of the risk models. The Validation Function also verifies the effectiveness and efficiency of the system of controls on proper risk assignment, as well as its proper use in the decision-making and risk management processes and in the reporting system, in case the underlying estimation models are regulatory (i.e., used to determine the capital requirements). Furthermore, the Validation Function periodically verifies consistency between the estimates and the related actual data to address the cases in which material differences are found between them (see Article 185 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013). Having regard to the activities to validate the Credit Risk models to which the AIRB approach is applied, in 2026 the Validation function is going to reinforce second-level controls. This action aims at meeting the requests made by the Supervisory Authority following the Audit Mission it conducted in 2024 on the credit risk models used for retail customers.

Lastly, in compliance with Crédit Agricole S.A.'s normative instruments on model risk management and measurement, the Validation Function is responsible for validating the estimation approaches that fall in the definition of model. In this context, in case of signing or renewal of contracts with external providers that include the provision of a statistical model, the corporate function promoting the arrangement shall put the tool on record in the model mapping, this triggering the internal validation process. Therefore, the Validation Function also performs the validation of those external models in compliance with the standards laid down by the Validation Policy.

In order to implement the amendment made by the Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 to Regulation (EU) 575/2013 as regards the models to calculate capital requirements for market risk (FRTB), starting in Q1 2026 the Validation Function will perform 2nd-level controls on the calculation of the capital requirements for market risk effective as of the entry into force of the new rules. Furthermore, in order to implement the ECB «Guide on effective Risk Data Aggregation and Risk Reporting (RDARR)», THE Validation Function has planned to conduct regular assessments of the Risk Data Aggregation and Risk Reporting framework.

Section 1 – Risks of accounting consolidation

In this Section, the reported information regards the entities included in the accounting consolidation scope.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. Credit quality

A.1. PERFORMING AND NON-PERFORMING EXPOSURES: AMOUNTS, VALUE ADJUSTMENTS, CHANGES, BREAKDOWN BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

A.1.1 Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio and credit quality (book values)

Portfolio/quality	Bad loans	Unlikely to Pay	Non-performing past due exposures	Other performing exposures	Performing past-due exposures	Total
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	166,751	998,783	3,240	832,496	77,133,301	79,134,571
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,839,274	2,839,274
3. Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	73	-	-	682	755
5. Financial assets being divested	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	166,751	998,856	3,240	832,496	79,973,257	81,974,600
Total 31 Dec. 2024	150,999	1,139,841	7,215	1,007,811	77,036,614	79,342,480

All financial assets are classified by credit quality with the exception of equity securities and units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings.

The breakdowns of forborne exposures by the various credit quality categories are given in the tables in Section 2 - Prudential consolidation risks, as they do not show significant deviations from the accounting consolidation perimeter.

A.1.2 Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio and by credit quality (gross and net values)

Portfolio/quality	Non-performing				Performing			Total (net exposure)
	Gross exposure	Total adjustments	Net exposure	Total partial write-offs ^(*)	Gross exposure	Total adjustments	Net exposure	
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,357,705	1,188,932	1,168,773	55,454	78,343,769	377,971	77,965,798	79,134,571
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,842,961	3,687	2,839,274	2,839,274
3. Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	73	-	73	-	X	X	682	755
5. Financial assets being divested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	2,357,778	1,188,932	1,168,846	55,454	81,186,730	381,658	80,805,754	81,974,600
Total 31 Dec. 2024	2,505,172	1,207,116	1,298,056	37,421	78,447,429	403,872	78,044,424	79,342,480

All financial assets are classified by credit quality with the exception of equity securities and units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings.

The table below reports credit quality evidence regarding exposures classified as financial assets held for trading (securities and derivatives) and as hedging derivatives (not represented in the previous table):

Portfolio/quality	Assets of evidently low credit quality		Other assets
	Accumulated losses	Net exposure	Net exposure
1. Financial assets held for trading	866	507	77,052
2. Hedging derivatives	-	-	891,363
Total 31 Dec. 2025	866	507	968,415
Total 31 Dec. 2024	830	495	888,245

B. INFORMATION ON STRUCTURED ENTITIES (OTHER THAN SECURITIZATION SPECIAL-PURPOSES ENTITIES)

B.1 Consolidated structured entities

As at 31 December 2025, there were no structured entities in the accounting consolidation scope, other than securitization special-purpose entities, of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

B.2 Structured entities not consolidated in the accounts

As at 31 December 2025, there were no structured entities in the prudential consolidation scope, other than securitization special-purpose entities, of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

B.2.2 Other structured entities

The Group's operations through structured entities are performed also through Special Purpose Entities.

To this end, Special-Purpose Entities are the legal entities incorporated in order to achieve a specific purpose, which is clearly defined and limited:

- Funding on the market through the issue of specific financial instruments;
- Developing and/or financing a specific business initiative, able to generate, through a business activity, cash flows sufficient to repay the debt;
- Financing the acquisition of a target company that, through its business activity, will be able to generate cash flows for the Special-Purpose Entity to a sufficient amount for full repayment of the debt.

Operations through securitization special-purpose entities, i.e. entities incorporated to acquire, sell and manage certain assets, separating them from the Originator's financial statements, both for asset-backed securities and for funding via self-securitization or issue of Covered Bonds (CB) is not to be reported in this Section.

For reporting on these types of special-purposes entities, please refer to Sections C. Securitizations and D. Disposal Transactions in Part E of the Note to the consolidated financial statements

Section 2 – Prudential consolidation risks

In this section, data are stated gross of the relationships with the other companies included in the consolidation of the accounts.

Where the contribution of the relationships between the companies belonging to the prudential consolidation and the other companies included in the consolidation of the accounts is material, it is exhaustively reported at the end of the relevant disclosures.

1.1 CREDIT RISK

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. GENERAL ASPECTS

The responsibilities for the lending operations of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are vested in the Group Chief Lending Officer. In compliance with the European Central Bank guidance requiring that non-performing exposures (NPE) be managed by expert and dedicated workout units separate from those managing performing loans, the Chief Lending Officer is directly responsible for the two management units (Loan Origination and Management of Performing Loans and Non-performing Exposures) and for a unit engaged in strategic and coordination functions (Credit Intelligence).

The Performing Loans Management Function has the following duties:

- To coordinate, fully respecting the independence of every Company of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, lending to ordinary Customers and to Customers entailing significant exposures;
- To set and oversee the implementation of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's strategies and guidelines pursuing effective control on the amount of position becoming non-performing and the related cost, by steering the lending chain structures of the Companies of the Group and of the Commercial Channels;
- To define and promote, consistently with the Group strategies and objectives, an appropriate harmonization of lending governance rules;
- To verify, through appropriate operating control mechanisms, compliance with the lending guidelines and policies within the Group, ensuring their quality and monitoring the allocation of loans in terms of sectors and sizes.

The Non-performing Exposures Function is the dedicated workout unit responsible for managing all the exposures classified as non-performing, ensuring and coordinating the relationships with Crédit Agricole SA and the Supervisory Authorities in the NPE scope.

On the relevant Customer perimeter, it is responsible for ensuring management, recovery and/or out-of-court/in-court workout of non-performing exposures, in close contact and cooperation with the Network of Crédit Agricole Italia for prompt and effective action to prevent loan impairment, so that the associated cost is kept under control, with the goal of reducing risk or re-performing of the counterparty, thus containing the related cost.

With the setting up of the NPE Channel, the identification of the management strategies was reinforced with "360-degree" handling of the customer by the NPE Manager, whose relationships are assigned in the customer database. The NPE Manager sees to the whole management of the relationship, including operational management of the authorized credit lines and of the financial terms and conditions applied.

It is responsible for Customers, single ones and/or by Economic Group, in accordance with the specific "Limits to Decision-Making Powers" and with the specific guidelines set out in the "NPE Regulation" and in the applicable legislation and internal normative instruments (specifically, the "Non performing exposures - Stage 3" Policy).

The Non-Performing Exposures Function is responsible for:

- Coordinating the relations with the Group as regards NPEs, as well as managing the preparation of all NPE-related documentation and reporting to the Supervisory Authorities;
- Arranging for, in cooperation with the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function, the design and update of the NPE impairment policy, ensuring the use of harmonized models for lending processes and tools to manage NPEs;
- Ensuring, consistently with the Group's strategies and objectives and through the structures reporting to it on a solid line, the appropriate harmonization of Models, tools and rules for Loan Governance, as regards the positions within the Non-Performing Loans workout process;

- Setting, steering and verifying the implementation of the Guidelines on the management, recovery and/or out-of-court/in-court workout of exposures classified as “NPEs” within its scope of responsibility.

The Credit Intelligence Function is vested with a dual role as it is engaged in both strategic and operational aspects that cover the loan entire life cycle.

Its main mission is to keep a full-range view and oversight on all lending activities, ensuring constant monitoring and implementation of the appropriate actions plans, also with a forestalling approach.

As to the main strategic aspects, the Credit Intelligence Function is engaged in the following tasks:

- Designing and developing the Group Policies on Performing Loans, in order to ensure their constant evolution, also keeping pace with technological innovations and regulatory requirements;
- Setting the NPE strategy and its development throughout the Group;
- Analyzing and developing alternative strategies for the disposal and monetization of the properties pledged as collateral.

As to the main crosswise operational aspects, the Credit Intelligence Function is engaged in the following tasks:

- Governing the whole set of information on loans, in order to set the management direction through data interpretation;
- Driving the evolution of processes in order to pursue the corporate objectives and to ensure regulatory compliance, by managing the main lending-related projects and applications;
- Governing credit risk mitigation and real estate surveillance processes.

2. CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

2.1 Organisational aspects

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's model is in line with the market best practices and fully compliant with the EBA guidelines on loan origination and monitoring, with clear separation between performing and non-performing loan chains.

Specifically, the adopted model went live with the relevant resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company on 4 December 2020, which approved the Chief Lending Office (CLO) role as the central lending governance unit directly coordinating:

- The Non-Performing Exposures Function, consisting of the Non-Performing Loans Management structure, the Legal Support and Disposed Assets-related Litigation structure and the Outsourcing, Cost and Credit Disposal structure;
- The Loan Origination and Management of Performing Loans Function, which also consists of three Structures: The Origination of Retail Loans structure, the Origination of Corporate and Private Bnkg Loans and, Real Estate Loans structure and the Performing Loans Management structure;
- The Credit Intelligence Function consisting of Credit Governance, Applicable Legislation and Reporting, Real Estate Remarketing and NPE Strategy.

Having regard to the non-performing loans chain, it is pointed out that the Bank completed a revision of its structures, tools and organizational processes. Specifically:

- The NPE Structure is responsible for the management and workout of all non-performing loans;
- A new organizational and operational model was defined for the management of non-performing loans, which provides for:
 - In-house management by specialist structures of the most material positions, broken down into clusters and geographical hubs, in order to ensure closer control on risks;
 - The outsourcing from specialist servicers of the management of positions entailing lower amounts having regard to granular loans classified as UTP (unsecured loans below Euro 50 thousand), bad loans (unsecured and mortgage loans below Euro 500 thousand) and lastly residential mortgage loans (classified both as UTP and bad loans below Euro 500 thousand).

The NPE Function comprises all the structures engaged in the management of non-performing loans. Specifically:

- The Non-Performing Loans Management Structure, vested with the scopes of responsibility listed below:
 - Ensuring management, recovery and/or out-of-court workout of non-performing exposures, in close contact and cooperation with the Network of Crédit Agricole Italia for prompt and effective action to prevent loan impairment, so that the associated cost is kept under control, with the goal of reducing risk or re-performing of the counterparty, thus containing the related cost;
 - Assessing the customers in its scope and providing the Loan Committee of Crédit Agricole Italia and the extended Loan Committee of Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia with its opinion on loan origination proposals submitted by the Structures reporting to it on a dotted line, in order to ensure that loan origination is consistent with the Group's strategic directions and to coordinate activities regarding key accounts;
 - Overseeing the management activity, the performance and credit quality of in-house-managed portfolios of loans to Customers of Crédit Agricole Italia and Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia classified as bad loans.
- On the other hand, the Outsourcing, Cost and Credit Disposal Structure is mainly responsible for the management, performance and credit quality of portfolios of loans to Customers of Crédit Agricole Italia classified as UTP and bad loans whose workout is outsourced. More specifically, it is responsible for:
 - Steering the management and workout of these exposures, providing the guidelines on the activities to be carried out by the structures reporting to it, and for ensuring coordination and operational efficiency;
 - Overseeing the specific activities carried out by the structures reporting to it, and for determining, where the case, the technical-legal solutions to be implemented;
 - Verifying and controlling that the structures reporting to it properly carry out the relevant activities, and for setting the specific benchmarks;
 - Ensuring and coordinating that the relevant structures are constantly on top of any developments in the legislation and case law applying to the matters under their responsibility;
 - Providing the Structure it directly reports to and the Top Officers with adequate reporting and regular briefs on all the activities in its scope;
 - Providing forecasts and management estimates through the analysis, monitoring and control of developments in the cost of credit and timely recognizing the writedowns of non-performing loans;
 - Overseeing its proper management, training of its staff and of the staff of the structures reporting to it.
 - Ensuring oversight of the UTP and bad loans outsourced the workout of which is outsourced to external services; specifically, it shall ensure that operating activities are duly carried out in coordination with the Servicers and Accounting Service, in order to verify the effectiveness, good value for money and timeliness of the workout actions;
 - Analysing the managed portfolios to structure the perimeters to be disposed of, carrying out, in coordination with the Servicer, all necessary activities to finalize the transactions, in compliance with the relevant outsourcing contracts.
- The Legal Support and Disposed Assets-related Litigation Structure is responsible for:
 - Giving legal advice and support in the management of exposures classified as Past Due and UTP in the NPE Structure's scope of responsibility;
 - Giving legal support in "single name" or "bulk" loan disposals;
 - Managing litigation cases in which the Group is the defendant concerning the positions classified as Past Due and UTP and exposures previously disposed of;
 - Managing post sale on positions disposed of (compensation claims, requests for documents);
 - Monitoring the case law and jurisprudence relevant for its scope of responsibility and concerning watch-list and non-performing exposures, in order to support constant compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations;
 - Managing cost of credit activities, carrying out analyses and reporting to the management, first-level controls on the NPE portfolio through the NPE Support Service.

As regards the Performing Loan chain, lending operations are carried out by the different dedicated structures of the Parent Company and of the Group investee Companies, which report to the Credit Function.

The Loan Origination and Performing Loan Management Function comprises three units:

- Origination of Retail Bnkg Loans, responsible for the performance and credit quality as regards performing Customers that show no early warnings (performing loans) belonging to the Retail commercial channel. In its turn, this structure comprises two units: Origination of Loans to Customers in the Agri-food and Small Business segments and Origination of Loans to Individuals and Piccoli Operatori Economici (POE, non-structured enterprises featuring operational flexibility but financial rigidity);
- Origination of Loans to Corporate Bnkg and Private Bnkg Customers and Real Estate Customers, responsible for the performance and credit quality as regards performing Customers that show no early warnings (performing loans) belonging to the Corporate Banking and Private Banking commercial channel with a focus on the Real Estate chain. In its turn, this Function comprises Loan Origination - Collective Bodies Management, Origination of Corporate Banking and Private Banking Loans and Origination of Loans to the Real Estate and Hotels segments;
- Management of Performing Loans, responsible for the performance and credit quality of performing loans on the watchlist based on the adopted early-warning indicators, in order to pursue full recovery of the position and/or to design risk mitigation solutions and/or, where these activities do not prove sufficient, for classifying said loans in the non-performing perimeter.

2.2 MANAGEMENT, MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL

Lending policies and strategies

The Lending policies lay down the standards and directions for the Banking Group as a whole, which the Distribution Network and the Decision-making Bodies shall comply with in making lending proposals and decisions.

Lending policies are structured in order to foster balanced growth with the worthiest Customers and to recover exposures to the riskiest ones. The Lending Policies are regularly updated consistently with the developments in the economic, financial and market scenarios; they implement the guidelines set within the Risk Strategy, which is agreed on every year with Crédit Agricole S.A., with specific regard to risk concentration limits and to the limits set for specific types of transactions.

The Bank's Lending Policies implement the latest technological developments able to considerably improving lending processes, with advantages both for the Bank, thanks to the improvement in the assessment process within the origination of loans to worthy Customers, and for Customers, thanks to shorter processing time and the streamlining of the decision-making process.

The Lending Policies have been upgraded in order to make use of important innovations, including the elements coming from the new decision-making systems, which are supported by automated processes that can calculate credit ratings through algorithms able to navigate and reprocess the mass of performance and quantitative data already available in the Bank's information systems.

The origination parameters for mortgage loans and loans were updated to align them with the cost of living increase occurred in the reporting period and, at the same time, a new fully automated system was implemented for payment in instalments of the expenses made ("Split&Go") by customers directly from the Internet Banking App.

Within the regular revision of Lending Policies, corrections were made to the parameters set in the mechanism to calculate the weighted authorized amount, used in the origination process to define the consistency of the individual decision-making operations, in order to fine-tune the process and improve its overall consistency.

In this scope, a new forward-looking data analysis system went live, which, using the historical and financial reporting data and the entry of the business plans, enables to estimate the reliability of the inertial forecasts of the impacts associated with the sectoral data, also benchmarking them against the KPIs of the main competitors in the same scope. The system has been developed to contribute to improving compliance with the principles set out in points 118, 128 and 129 of the Guidelines on Loan Origination and Monitoring, published by the ECB in 2021.

Lending processes

To support the items mentioned in the previous paragraph, the following changes were made:

- Updating of the UTP Triggers and early warning systems, increasing and fine-tuning the indicators that are triggered to warn of potential anomalies on customers, in order to assess them without delay and deploy any necessary remediation actions; in potentially problematic situations, the action timing is indeed essential, and being able to detect even the weakest signals ensures more effective monitoring of loans.
- Automatic renewal of open-ended Credit Lines to Retail Customers, which extends the term of credit lines to those Customers that, based on a specific selection algorithm, have a very high credit rating and, consequently, immaterial credit risk. Unlike the process previously in force, which required manual confirmation by the account manager of the credit lines to renewed, the new procedure has been fully automated, while maintaining the possibility for the Account Managers to step in at their discretion.

Development, management and updating of models - Roles and responsibilities

The process for the development, management and updating of the models, consistently with the guidelines issued by Crédit Agricole S.A., consists in the activities and procedures aimed at defining, at the initial stage, or at later updating the rating models that apply to loan exposures, that is to say, statistical models that have been designed to support credit assessment and to allow the capital requirements to be calculated in terms of risks of unexpected losses for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

The models for the measurement of risk parameters aim at achieving – for both reporting and management purposes – risk measures that are:

- Fit to grasp the key elements at the basis of assessment of the creditworthiness of the parties with whom the Group has or intends to assume loan exposures;
- Relatively stable over time over time in order to reflect at all times and in every Customer segment, long-term riskiness (measured by the rate of default) of the Group's exposures, both present and potential;
- Fit to prevent uncontrolled growth of risk in the positive cycle phases and – as a reaction – indiscriminate crunch in lending in negative phases (reverse cycle).

The unit responsible for the development, management and updating of the models is the Financial and ICT Risk Models Function, which is part of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function.

Specifically, the Financial and ICT Risk Models Function is responsible for the development of internal rating models and of the LGD model, for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group as a whole, ensuring compliance with the regulatory requirements provided for by the National and European Regulators, with the guidelines issued by the Parent Company and constant alignment to the international best practices. Moreover, this Function is responsible for producing documentation on the structuring and operating details of the adopted models, especially of the rating system, formalizing the features and methods adopted, as well as any alterations in the components and overall structure of the model, setting forth the reasons for such alterations.

The model Development Function has adopted a model Development Policy, which consists of three separate documents:

- The “Regulation governing the process for the development, monitoring, revision and decommissioning of the internal rating systems” of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group;
- The “Methodological Guidelines for Model Development and Monitoring” manual;
- The “Margins of Conservatism in AIRB models” manual.

The first document listed above formalizes the process implemented to develop, monitor, revise and decommission internal rating systems, setting out the process steps, the Organizational Units involved and their respective responsibilities. It also sets out the process for reporting to the Supervisory Authorities on any changes made to the internal rating systems or to their application scope.

The second document listed above formalizes the guidelines for the development and monitoring of the risk measurement systems for which the Model Development Function is exclusively responsible and shall be complied with by all the entities of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group. Specifically, it exhaustively describes the process to develop Pillar 1 regulatory statistical models (PD, LGD, EAD) as they are used to calculate the Bank's capital requirements.

The third document listed above describes the process to identify, assess, monitor and formalize evidence of the Margins of Conservatism (MoC) to be used in case of estimate uncertainty in the modeling process.

Furthermore, all the internal models used by the Crédit Agricole Italia Group for capital requirement calculation are submitted to the “Comité Normes et Modeles” of Crédit Agricole S.A. for approval, after being validated in-house by the Validation des Modèles Internes Structure of Crédit Agricole S.A. (jointly with the Validation Service of CA Italia). The other models submitted to the Validation Function for validation and the related outcomes are submitted to the Internal Model Validation Committee of Crédit Agricole Italia.

The main activities performed by the Model Development Function in 2025 concerned:

- The activities for the go-live of the Retail rating models, after their validation by the ECB; at the same time, the action plan for the resolution of the validation-related findings started, as did a project of re-estimation of the same models, in order to submit a new validation application in 2027;
- The IMI Mission on the Corporate PD Model following the submittal in July 2023 of the application package for the authorization to use the AIRB approach on the corporate portfolio (the application package was revised in late October 2024 reducing its scope to the PD model only, with consequent modification of the authorization from AIRB to FIRB);
- The calculation, on a quarterly basis, of IFRS 9 collective impairment, using methods and models that have been developed in close coordination with Crédit Agricole S.A. and that cover the recent macroeconomic development scenarios;
- In the Corporate rating scope, the activities to implement the Group’s new rating tool (“Dafne”) continued and new LBO rating grids were implemented;
- Implementation of the Group Early Warning process, consistently with the guidelines published by the Parent Company at the end of 2024, and the consequent updating of the Early Warning model;
- The activities regarding the EBA 2025 Stress Test exercise;
- The start of the activities for the revision of the climate stress test framework, developing methods for medium/long-term projections.

In 2026, the main projects will concern:

- Go-live of the new Retail models, which were validated by the ECB in October 2025; furthermore, the Decision Letter on the Corporate rating scope is expected, as is the switch to the FIRB approach for the Corporate exposures being validated;
- Going on with the project for the Revision of Retail Internal Rating Models, addressing the findings associated with the validation obtained in October 2025;
- Going on with the activities to evolve the Climate Stress Testing methods;
- Go-live of the “Dafne” device to calculate Corporate ratings, replacing the currently used tool (Anadefi) and consistent with the technological evolution within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group;
- The updating of the Early Warning model.

Cost of credit

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has kept and enhanced its systematic control on the developments in the quality of the Loans-to-Customers Portfolio; specifically, it has intensified the monitoring on loan positions and has made it even more selective, in order to ensure constant adequacy of recovery expectations in accordance with any changes affecting its counterparties.

In 2025 the cost of risk remained at low figures consistent with both default rates and the natural deterioration in non-performing loans. At the same time, thanks to the considerable activity carried out by the operating structure, significant results could be achieved in the recovery of non-performing exposures, thus ensuring an important increase in the overall coverage ratios.

The process to define, manage and monitor the cost of credit is owned by the NPE Function, which ensures its overall consistency and all the controls within the wider scope of the strategy for the management of Non-performing Loans. Said process comprises all steps in the cost of credit management, from setting strategic objectives in the NPE Strategy to verifying actuals, with the involvement of all relevant structures and with periodic reporting to the NPE Committee.

Through the NPE Strategy Function, the Credit Intelligence Function is responsible for periodically updating the NPE Strategy, for constantly monitoring the related credit KPI and for preparing the periodic reporting to the Top Management and the NPE Committee.

Stress test

Moreover, in order to define a reference framework for Stress Test exercises on the different risk scope consistently with the guidelines issued by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., since 2017 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has been implementing a specific policy (the Stress Test Policy), which was approved by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia and then adopted by all the companies of the Group. The Stress Test policy is updated and submitted to the Board of Directors for its validation on a yearly basis.

The Policy lays down the quantitative and qualitative techniques with which the Group assesses its vulnerability to exceptional but plausible events; they consist in measuring the impacts on profit or loss, on its financial position and on regulatory aspects generated by specific events (sensitivity analysis) or by combined changes in a set of economic and financial variables in adverse scenarios (scenario analysis). The policy lays down the stress test reference framework of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, as required by the new regulations issued by the Supervisory Authority and defines the set of stress test exercises to be carried out in the year.

In 2025, the stress test activities carried out by the Group concerned the EBA 2025 regulatory stress test exercise and an internal MTP stress testing exercise (*Budgétaire* Stress Test).

The EBA 2025 ST exercise was conducted by a sample of 64 European banks covered by the Single Supervisory Mechanism and accounting for about the 75% of EU banking sector assets, including the Crédit Agricole Group. Therefore, the test outcomes of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group contributed to the consolidated results of the Crédit Agricole Group.

The Budget and MTP (*Budgétaire*) stress test exercise was carried out using the macroeconomic scenarios given by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. in the period September-November 2025. This exercise, which operated across the various corporate divisions engaged in risk measurement and management, allowed a prospective analysis of the impact on the Income Statement main items (including the cost of credit) and on risk-weighted assets.

In the stress testing exercises, the estimated effects of the economic cycle on the PD allow future developments in Risk Weighted Assets and Expected Loss to be calculated by aggregation level, with the possibility to simulate and calculate separately the impacts in terms of changes in volumes, changes in the capital requirement for operational risk and increase in risk. Moreover, the outcomes of the stress test exercises are taken into account within the definition and management of the Risk Appetite Framework.

Within the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), the Pillar II requirements were calculated in accordance with the methods defined by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole s.a., which, as regard credit risk on the Retail portfolio, provide for the calculation of RWAs and capital requirements using point-in-time risk parameters consistently with the IFRS9 framework deployed to calculate impairment on performing loans.

Furthermore, in 2025 consistently with the methodological instructions given by the Crédit Agricole Group, Crédit Agricole Italia started the updating of the climate stress testing methods, with special regard to the models to predict the evolution in the loan portfolio in terms of probability of default and migration between rating grades. In this scope, the absorbing default assumption was overcome, allowing the modeling of exposures going back to a performing state, in order to represent credit behaviour over time in a more realistic and dynamic manner.

Furthermore, the forecast models have also been enriched with macroeconomic variables that are more related to climate risks, alongside the traditional sectoral variables, such as the added value of the relevant economic sector. This methodological evolution aims at strengthening the models' ability to catch the differential effects of climate risk factors on the various production sectors and on the risk profiles of counterparties.

The path to develop climate stress test methods will go on in 2026, within a constant fine-tuning process, aimed at increasing the analysis granularity, the robustness of assumptions and the degree of integration of climate-related risks in the Group's decision-making and strategic planning processes.

2.3 METHODS TO MEASURE EXPECTED LOSSES

ECL governance and measurement

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for defining the methodological framework and for overseeing the process for ECL-related impairment of exposures and provisioning. The calculation of impairment of performing assets is part of the overall cost of credit process, which is coordinated by the Portfolio Management and External Collection Governance Function.

To define the IFRS 9 parameters required to calculate ECL, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has primarily relied on its internal rating system and on the other regulatory processes already implemented.

The assessment of credit risk is based on an expected loss model and extrapolation based on reasonable future scenarios. All information that is available, pertinent, reasonable and justifiable, including forward-looking information, shall be taken into account.

In compliance with the requirements laid down by IFRS 9, in order to estimate parameters, a set of forward-looking scenarios is used, each one of which is weighted by the related probability of occurrence. In agreement with Crédit Agricole S.A., the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group uses four different macroeconomic scenarios:

- Central scenario, i.e. the scenario that is most consistent with the present one;
- Moderately adverse scenario, i.e. the economic scenario in moderately adverse conditions;
- Budget stress scenario, i.e. the most adverse scenario used within the stress exercise at the end of the budget preparation;
- Favourable scenario, i.e. the economic scenario in favourable conditions.

The weights to be assigned to the four scenarios - which may vary at each new estimation of the parameters - are defined by the Crédit Agricole Group (Group Economic Research Department of Crédit Agricole S.A.) and shared with the local management.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group updates the estimate of the parameters at least every year. The ECL calculation formula comprises the following parameters:

- Probability of Default - PD.
- Loss Given Default - LGD.
- Exposure At Default - EAD.

As already pointed out, these parameters have also been defined broadly based on the internal models used as part of the regulatory framework (where any), although they had to be adjusted in order to determine an ECL fully compliant with IFRS 9. Indeed, the standard requires a Point-in-Time analysis as at the reporting date, while taking account of the historical loss data and forward-looking macroeconomic data. Therefore, based on the above, the accounting approach is different from the prudential framework, where analyses are multi-year and Through the Cycle to estimate the Probability of Default (PD); moreover, such analyses shall include the Downturn in the estimate of the Loss Given Default (LGD), whereas this effect is not envisaged in the IFRS 9 LGD.

ECLs are calculated according to the type of product concerned, i.e. financial instruments or off-balance sheet instruments. Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate (EIR) used for the initial recognition of the financial instrument. The models and parameters used are backtested at least annually by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function.

Significant increase in credit risk

For each financial instrument, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group assesses any increase in credit risk from origination to every reporting date. Based on this assessment, exposures are classified into the different risk stages.

Monitoring for any significant increase in credit risk shall cover every financial instrument, unless specific exceptions apply. Contagion is not required for the downgrading of financial instruments of the same counterparty from stage 1 to stage 2.

Monitoring for any significant increase in credit risk shall consider the change in credit risk of the principal debtor without taking account of any guarantee, including for transactions with a shareholder guarantee.

For each exposure, any increase in credit risk is assessed through (relative or absolute) quantitative criteria and qualitative criteria.

For the **relative quantitative criteria**, some thresholds (Significant Increase in Credit Risk or SICR) have been set which measure the change in the cumulative forward-looking PD as at the inception date and as at each reference date.

Based on this assessment of changes in credit risk, exposures are classified into the different risk stages.

The change in PD is calculated as $PDC_{Closing\ Date} > \beta * PDCF_{Original\ Date}$ where:

- $PDCF_{Original\ Date}$ are the cumulative forward-looking PDs as at the relationship inception, condition to the time already elapsed from origination;
- $PDC_{Closing\ Date}$ are the cumulative forward-looking PDs as at the reference date;
- β is a parameter estimated on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s portfolio, shared by the Group.

It is pointed out that the rule is applied only where the Point-in-Time (PiT) at one year is above 0.3%.

The origination date is the date of the first registration of the contract or its latest revision in case of commercial renewal or revision of the credit line is deemed as the settlement date, i.e. when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual arrangements governing the financial instrument. For financing and guarantee commitments, origination means the date on which the irrevocable commitment was made.

For exposures without an internal rating model, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group uses non-payment as at the reporting date or in the previous 12 months. In case of non-payment, as at the reporting date or in the previous months, the exposure is downgraded to stage 2.

For exposures (with the exception of securities) for which internal rating models have been implemented and applied (all the more so if the rating models have been validated), the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group considers that all of the information incorporated into the rating systems allows for a more detailed assessment than the non-payment for over 30 days criterion alone as a back-stop threshold.

Other factors for downgrading to stage 2 are:

- The breach of the PD thresholds, which, for Crédit Agricole Italia, are set at 12% for the non-Retail portfolio and at 15% for the Retail portfolio;
- A PiT PD at one year higher than 20%;
- No rating as at the assessment date if regarding loans disbursed over six months before;
- The exposure being classified as forborne performing;
- Classification in the watchlist in accordance with the Early Warning internal indicator (IMA – Performance Monitoring Indicator) in at least three calculations in the four months before the reference date;
- The selection of portfolio portions that are considered high risk following specific probes carried out by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function, such as: Sub-Investment Grade ratings close to the perimeter of Sensitive Loans (the thresholds applied by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are more restrictive).

Furthermore, downgrading to stage 2 may occur for single-name positions reported by the Chief Legal Officer (CLO) and validated by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function (qualitative criteria).

If the conditions that triggered downgrading to stage 2 no longer apply, impairment may be reduced to 12-month ECL (stage 1).

For security portfolios, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group uses an approach that consists in applying an absolute level of credit risk, in accordance with IFRS 9, at the breaching of which exposures shall be classified in stage 2 and provisioned for based on ECL at maturity. Therefore, the following rules shall apply for monitoring significant increase in the credit risk of securities:

- “Investment Grade” (IG) securities, at the reporting date, shall be classified in stage 1 and provisioned for based on 12-month ECL;
- “Non-Investment Grade” (NIG) securities, at the reporting date, shall be subject to monitoring for significant increase in credit risk, since origination, and shall be classified in Stage 2 (lifetime ECL) where any significant increase in credit risk is found.

The related increase in credit risk shall be assessed prior to the occurrence of a known default (Stage 3).

Multi-scenario calculation

To estimate the parameters used in calculating the forward-looking scenarios at the 31 December 2025 reporting date, the weights set by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. were the following:

- Central scenario, 55%;
- Moderately adverse scenario, 25%;
- Stressed budget scenario, 15%;
- Favorable scenario, 5%.

In compliance with IFRS 9, the ECL is estimated weighting forward-looking scenarios; therefore, the various scenarios were weighted by their probability of occurrence, as given above.

The main macroeconomic indicators used to define the scenarios were prepared by the ECO structure of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. specializing in macroeconomic studies.

Indicators used as at 31 December 2025

Indicators used as at 31 December 2025	Central				Moderately adverse				Stress Budgétaire				Favorable			
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028
Italy's GDP	0.45%	0.56%	0.94%	0.90%	0.35%	-0.98%	0.80%	0.79%	0.65%	-2.58%	-1.75%	0.57%	0.45%	0.69%	0.96%	0.90%
Euro Area GDP	1.30%	1.30%	1.50%	1.60%	1.10%	-0.50%	1.00%	1.60%	0.93%	-2.00%	-1.76%	1.50%	1.30%	1.70%	1.90%	2.00%
Italy inflation	1.72%	1.23%	1.34%	1.62%	1.80%	3.00%	2.40%	2.00%	1.62%	5.60%	4.35%	2.35%	1.72%	0.77%	1.49%	1.76%
Investments in Buildings	3.08%	1.80%	1.45%	0.71%	2.90%	-1.65%	1.25%	0.66%	2.05%	-5.05%	-6.79%	-2.07%	3.08%	2.48%	3.11%	1.14%
Investments in machinery	2.74%	2.89%	1.71%	1.21%	2.40%	-1.50%	1.17%	0.65%	2.03%	-9.34%	-4.55%	3.06%	2.74%	3.69%	1.84%	9.53%
Fixed investments	2.74%	1.98%	1.56%	1.01%	2.54%	-1.23%	1.28%	0.81%	1.95%	-5.61%	-4.85%	0.19%	2.74%	2.93%	2.46%	1.14%
Unemployment rate	6.28%	6.40%	6.50%	6.50%	6.28%	6.70%	6.70%	6.60%	6.15%	6.95%	7.85%	7.90%	6.28%	6.08%	6.20%	6.20%
Domestic demand	0.51%	0.60%	0.76%	0.77%	0.46%	-0.25%	0.51%	0.59%	0.63%	-0.90%	-0.44%	-0.21%	0.51%	0.47%	0.53%	0.72%
World oil demand	0.68%	0.77%	0.76%	0.66%	0.68%	0.38%	0.48%	0.48%	0.68%	-1.15%	0.49%	0.68%	0.68%	0.77%	0.76%	0.66%
Work productivity	-0.25%	-0.57%	0.06%	0.82%	-0.65%	-1.16%	0.73%	1.05%	-0.33%	-1.95%	-1.23%	0.56%	-0.25%	0.72%	-0.31%	0.76%
Industrial Production Index (IPI)	-0.90%	0.82%	1.77%	1.87%	-1.09%	-2.18%	2.09%	1.77%	0.70%	-3.88%	-3.88%	-3.88%	-0.90%	4.30%	0.16%	0.92%
Propensity to consume	-0.82%	-0.77%	-0.66%	0.27%	-1.60%	-0.78%	-0.21%	0.38%	0.64%	-0.26%	1.96%	-0.54%	-1.39%	1.49%	1.07%	1.12%
Weight	55%				25%				15%				5%			

The main underlying assumptions are:

- Central scenario: in line with the current context, it assumes a slowdown in the USA economy without entering into recession; conversely, for the Euro Area it assumes gradual recovery thanks to investments and progressive monetary policy normalisation with interest rates slightly increasing. Emerging Countries show economic resilience, while a China's performances are assumed to decline;
- Moderately adverse scenario: it assumes international tensions and increases in gas prices, which penalise the EU, especially Germany and Italy (as more dependent). In the Euro Area inflation is assumed to grow, especially in Italy and Germany with a general slowdown in growth. In this context, the Central Banks do not respond and keep interest rates unchanged at the end of 2025;
- Stress scenario: trade and geopolitical tensions increase, due to a new tariff offensive by President Trump imposing a strong increase in sectoral tariffs. The EU refuses to commit to importing more LNG with a consequent limit set by president Trump to exports and an increase in gas prices. Moreover, it assumes partial closure of some key sea routes and an increase in delivery time, with sporadic interruptions of supply chains. As a consequence of these situations, financial markets "fluctuate";
- Favorable scenario: the German Government implements an effective investment plan amounting to Euro 500 billion over twelve years, i.e. 42 billion Euros a year in infrastructure in the energy, transportation, school and digital sectors. This push drives many industrial sectors in Germany and in Europe with a significant boosting effect on EU Countries. Growth prospects increase thanks to the positive economic climate and higher consumer confidence. The whole Euro Area posts a growth surplus of 0.4 percentage points a year on average over the 2025-2028 period;
- Inflation increases slightly.

The economic scenarios used in the 2025 Half-yearly Report and in the 2024 Annual Report are also given, in order to represent the main changes occurred vs. the multi-scenario used for the 2025 financial statements.

Indicators used as at 30 June 2025

Indicators used as at 30 June 2025	Central				Moderately adverse				Stress Budgétaire				Favorable			
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028
Italy's GDP	0.57%	1.04%	0.87%	0.65%	0.04%	-1.05%	-0.42%	0.23%	-2.35%	-1.73%	1.29%	1.29%	0.82%	1.17%	0.88%	0.65%
Euro Area GDP	1.00%	1.50%	1.60%	1.60%	0.80%	0.40%	1.40%	1.50%	-5.37%	-1.62%	1.00%	0.00%	1.30%	1.90%	2.00%	2.00%
Italy inflation	1.67%	1.67%	1.19%	1.20%	1.27%	3.00%	1.08%	1.08%	3.18%	1.19%	1.60%	1.60%	1.33%	1.22%	1.34%	1.34%
Investments in Buildings	-0.66%	-0.66%	-0.96%	0.58%	-1.67%	-4.35%	-0.69%	0.97%	-10.31%	-11.89%	2.11%	2.11%	-0.56%	0.02%	0.69%	1.01%
Investments in machinery	0.81%	0.81%	1.33%	1.46%	-0.87%	-3.50%	-0.52%	1.96%	-10.22%	-4.60%	-10.23%	-10.23%	1.03%	1.61%	1.46%	1.21%
Fixed investments	-0.15%	-0.15%	0.20%	1.04%	-1.22%	-3.12%	-0.25%	1.40%	-11.56%	-10.89%	-4.96%	-4.96%	-0.03%	0.79%	1.09%	1.17%
Unemployment rate	6.50%	6.68%	6.70%	6.70%	6.40%	7.00%	7.50%	7.50%	8.51%	9.25%	8.98%	8.98%	6.28%	6.35%	6.40%	6.40%
Domestic demand	0.89%	0.89%	0.76%	0.53%	0.83%	0.26%	0.49%	0.75%	-1.32%	-3.23%	0.01%	0.01%	0.89%	0.76%	0.53%	0.49%
World oil demand	0.97%	0.87%	0.96%	0.76%	0.49%	0.48%	0.48%	0.48%	-0.91%	-0.49%	1.48%	0.00%	0.97%	0.87%	0.96%	0.76%
Work productivity	-0.04%	-0.04%	0.83%	0.77%	-0.15%	-0.07%	0.73%	0.83%	-1.87%	-1.15%	1.04%	1.04%	0.71%	1.25%	0.46%	0.71%
Industrial Production Index (IPI)	0.10%	0.10%	2.10%	2.21%	0.83%	3.89%	3.09%	4.09%	-1.45%	-0.79%	5.29%	5.29%	1.67%	3.58%	0.48%	1.26%
Propensity to consume	-0.24%	0.00%	-0.33%	-0.47%	-0.64%	-0.97%	0.11%	0.26%	0.50%	-5.85%	-1.38%	0.00%	-0.85%	0.33%	-0.49%	-0.33%
Weight	25%				51%				23%				1%			

Indicators used as at 31 December 2024

Indicators used as at 31 December 2024	Central				Moderately adverse				Stress Budgétaire				Favorable			
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2024	2025	2026	2027	2024	2025	2026	2027	2024	2025	2026	2027
Italy's GDP	0.81%	0.79%	0.92%	0.81%	0.81%	0.79%	0.92%	0.81%	0.81%	-2.35%	-1.73%	1.29%	0.81%	0.93%	1.11%	1.24%
Euro Area GDP	0.79%	0.47%	2.24%	1.30%	0.79%	0.47%	2.24%	1.30%	0.79%	-4.09%	-1.62%	1.00%	0.79%	1.87%	0.01%	2.24%
Italy inflation	1.08%	1.50%	1.30%	1.36%	1.08%	1.50%	1.30%	1.36%	1.08%	3.18%	1.19%	1.60%	1.08%	1.55%	1.43%	1.43%
Investments in Buildings	4.97%	-2.86%	-0.37%	0.70%	4.97%	-2.86%	-0.37%	0.70%	4.97%	-10.31%	-11.89%	2.11%	4.97%	0.76%	1.71%	1.72%
Investments in machinery	-0.40%	1.78%	1.26%	1.21%	-0.40%	1.78%	1.26%	1.21%	-0.40%	-10.22%	-4.60%	-10.23%	-0.40%	1.68%	1.61%	1.61%
Fixed investments	2.80%	-0.56%	0.53%	1.03%	2.80%	-0.56%	0.53%	1.03%	2.80%	-11.56%	-10.89%	-4.96%	2.80%	1.22%	1.79%	2.70%
Unemployment rate	6.90%	6.98%	6.90%	6.90%	6.90%	6.98%	6.90%	6.90%	6.90%	8.51%	9.25%	8.98%	6.90%	6.80%	6.70%	6.70%
Domestic demand	-0.03%	0.84%	0.69%	0.54%	-0.03%	0.84%	0.69%	0.54%	-0.03%	-1.32%	-3.23%	0.01%	-0.03%	0.50%	0.79%	0.75%
World oil demand	1.02%	0.97%	0.45%	0.77%	1.02%	0.97%	0.45%	0.77%	1.02%	-1.10%	-0.49%	1.48%	1.02%	1.17%	0.45%	0.77%
Work productivity	-1.04%	0.80%	0.74%	0.72%	-1.04%	0.80%	0.74%	0.72%	-1.04%	-1.87%	-1.15%	1.04%	-1.04%	1.14%	0.61%	0.59%
Industrial Production Index (IPI)	-2.38%	2.23%	3.69%	3.39%	-2.38%	2.23%	3.69%	3.39%	-2.38%	-1.45%	-0.79%	5.29%	-2.38%	2.53%	3.49%	3.19%
Propensity to consume	-2.41%	0.62%	-0.36%	-0.65%	-2.41%	0.62%	-0.36%	-0.65%	-2.41%	-3.47%	-5.85%	-1.38%	-2.41%	-0.53%	-1.01%	-0.72%
Weight	30%				50%				18%				2%			

Scenario sensitivity analysis

Within the revision of the parameters used for the IFRS 9 calculation of the 2025 figures, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group estimated the sensitivity of the ECL figure to the different macroeconomic scenarios given by the Crédit Agricole Group Economic Research Department - ECO, which is a specialist in macroeconomic studies. To estimate the impact from the different scenarios identified, the maximum weighting was associated to each scenario, each time zeroing the contribution from the others in determining the forward-looking risk parameters and, thus, assessing the marginal contribution of each scenario to the final result.

Sensitivity was estimated on the September 2025 data in a lab environment and later applied to the December 2025 closing data. The application of the observed variations to the December 2025 calculation results for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is summarized in the table below, which shows the range of figures that can be obtained with the above-described method.

The table reports the result of the ECL sensitivity analysis based on the simulated scenarios and the related percentage deviation from the "multi-scenario" used for the accounting ECL, which can vary from Euro 361 million in the Favorable scenario (down by -14.3%) to Euro 579 million in the Stress *budgétaire* scenario used for budget simulations in stressed conditions (up by 37.2%). The recognized amount of Euro -422 million reflects the weights on the Central and Moderately Adverse Scenarios.

€/mln	Exposure	EAD	ECL Multi- scenario	Sensitivity analysis: ECL per single scenario			
				Central	Moderately adverse	Stressed budget	Favorable
RETAIL BNKG	43,196	41,373	172	155	177	231	149
Stage1	41,112	39,403	53	49	55	68	47
Stage2	2,084	1,970	118	105	122	163	102
CORPORATE/OTHER	59,267	37,421	236	215	237	316	206
Stage1	52,242	32,981	51	45	53	74	42
Stage2	7,024	4,440	185	171	184	242	164
SECURITIES	9,271	9,271	14	11	17	24	10
Stage1	9,259	9,259	14	10	16	23	9
Stage2	12	12	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	111,733	88,065	422	378	434	579	361
Deviation				-10.5%	2.9%	37.2%	-14.3%
Weight				55%	25%	15%	5%

Methodological changes

In terms of methods and approaches, the actions deployed in the period concerned:

- The updating of the forward-looking parameters after receiving the new macroeconomic scenarios from the Economic Studies Department of Crédit Agricole S.A. (ECO). As per the process, the updating took place for the June calculation and for the December calculation;
- Implementation of a Forward-looking approach to the SICR determination at the level of the Credit Agricole S.A. Group;
- Implementation of a 20% threshold that triggers the customer downgrading to stage 2 if the PiT PD 1Y is higher;
- Removal of rating grade I07 concerning the corporate segment from pre-sensitive grades entailing automatic downgrading of the customer from stage 1 to stage 2;
- Downgrading to stage 2 of counterparties operating as retailers in the Automotive sector, because it is a sector under surveillance at the Credit Agricole S.A. Group level.

Post-model adjustments

Following the Forward-Looking Local ECL calculation as at December 2025, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group made management overlays.

Said adjustments can be broken down into two types:

- **Adjustments made to specific positions:**

- Following the OSI on corporate ratings, the final results of which have not yet been received, 2 specific exposures within the Credit File Review were downgraded to state 2 and their coverage was increased in accordance with the instructions given by the inspection team during the talks held during the mission;
- Single-name adjustments (adjustments on single positions) whereby the results could be aligned with the expectations – in terms of risk profile – of the IFRS 9 work group. In accordance with the regulated process, based on the results obtained with the calculation approach defined by the Group and based on the management information of the single counterparties, if the expected loss value associated with a specific counterparty does not accurately reflect its riskiness, the provisioning on the counterparty may be adjusted manually to a level deemed appropriate; such manual actions are allowed only if they increase the coverage ratio on the counterparty. The single-name adjustments made as at 31 December 2025 also include the adjustments to the ECL associated with exposures to:
 - The Bank of Italy;
 - The State Treasury;
 - Intra-group positions (with effects on the separate financial statements of the entities of the Group).

- **Direct downgrading to stage 2:**

- Of the positions on the watchlist for at least three of the four months before the reference date;
- Of the Retail positions with PD equal to or higher than 12% and of Corporate positions with PD equal to or higher than 5% (known as sensitive ratings);
- Of pre-sensitive positions, i.e. of Retail Customers with ratings IO8 and P07 and of Corporate banking Customers with ratings D-.

- **Portfolio adjustments made by allocating the identified amounts to all positions proportionally to the ECL.** Said case included the following actions:

- Action on potential methodological findings during the OSI on corporate ratings, the final outcomes of which have not been received, in accordance with the instructions given by the inspection team during the mission;
- Action aimed at preparing in advance for the next developments in the forbearance framework and regarding early warning models (project *projet d'alerte précoce*);
- Action on sectors aimed at taking into account the higher riskiness of **energy-intensive sectors**, which is growing because of the consequences of the ongoing crisis on the future economic scenario;
- Action aimed at mitigating the impacts on impairments where there are **State guarantees** (applying to the guaranteed portion). Furthermore, as done in the previous quarters on the Crédit Agricole Italia perimeter, the coverage ratio of government securities was considered;
- Action associated with possible underestimation of the Retail LGD parameter (emerged during the back-testing analyses) impacting the LGD curves used in the IFRS9 scope.

Other actions to allocate provisions on specific portfolios or on the overall portfolio of Performing Customers as at the reference date. In Q4, the following actions were considered:

- Corrections requested by the Validation Service within the annual review referring to the next updating of the pre-payment model;
- Add-on anticipating corrections to the database regarding bullet and amortizing contracts.

2.4 CREDIT RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

Within the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, the mitigation of credit risk is pursued by entering into ancillary agreements or by adopting appropriate tools and techniques designed to mitigate this risk.

In particular, specific processes regulate the obtainment and management of guarantees, with clear definition of the relevant roles, responsibilities and controls. Close attention is paid to the adequacy of the rules and procedures for monitoring that the requirements of the guarantees remain complied with (legal certainty, prompt realization and value consistency with the exposure).

The standards for the appraisal of real estate properties securing the exposures of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, as laid down in the «Policies on the Valuation of Real Estate Properties Securing Exposures», are compliant with the Guidelines issued by the Italian Banking Association (ABI) in force at the relevant time and are in accordance with the recent regulatory principles “International Valuation Standards” (IVS) and “European Valuation Standards” (EVS).

The policies on the appraisal of real estate assets securing the exposures, updated as at July 2025, confirmed the approaches and principles, already adopted in the last few years, for the alignment to the «EBA Guidelines on loan origination and monitoring», and identify:

- A specialist unit engaged in the governance and oversight of the quality of the appraisals, having special regard to the task assigning process and to the appraisal methods and criteria adopted;
- A control framework defining the methods and frequency of controls and the reporting of the related outcomes;
- A list of accredited appraisers;
- The process for continuous monitoring of the values of the real estate assets, defining the methods and frequency.

3. NON-PERFORMING CREDIT EXPOSURES

The NPE Regulation

In the last few years, the legislation and regulations applicable to non-performing loans have been constantly developed and amended in order to improve the prudential criteria for identification and management of non-performing loans, fostering harmonization across the EU Member States.

In order to ensure constant compliance with said developments, the NPE Regulation is periodically revised, on the basis also on the remarks made during the periodic audits carried out by the Parent Company and by the ECB.

In compliance with the EBA Guidelines, an early warning process (EWP) was implemented, which is an essential element in risk monitoring and in managing positions on which objective events have occurred (“UTP Events” and “Other UTP Signs” indicators), that may determine classification in default. With these indicators, the actors in the Performing Loan and Watch-list Loan chain, each one in compliance with the respective decision-making powers, are responsible for carefully assessing the exposure and giving the reason why it should be kept in a performing status. More in general the Early Warning Policy (EWP) sets a severity degree and identifies 4 EWP indicators categorized as follows:

- “UTP Events”, which are individually a confirmed warning in themselves (the IMA procedure assigns the colour purple to these exposures). If this indicator is detected, the debtor directly linked to the “UTP Event” is classified in default, unless a judgemental assessment of the event is argued, in order to determine its correctness and relevance.
- “Other UTP Signs”, which are individually a confirmed warning in themselves (the IMA procedure assigns the colour purple to these exposures). If this indicator is detected, the judgemental assessment of the event and of debtor is triggered, in order to assess whether the exposure should be classified in default or kept in a performing status.
- “Hard”, which are individually a confirmed warning in themselves. The IMA procedure assigns the colour red/blue to these exposures depending on the interaction with other modules in the IMA model, which entails the customer being put on the Watch List and the start of the related management actions, with the involvement of the Performing Loan Management Function.

- “Soft”, which individually do not amount to any confirmed warning. The IMA procedures surveys them and assessed the combination of Soft indicators one with the other or with other modules in the model. After performing the assessment, IMA assigns a colour code, which, in case of red/blue colour code, causes the customer to be put on the Watch List and the start of the related management actions, with the involvement of the Performing Loan Management Function.

Furthermore, some guidelines have been designed for loan classification in the correct risk grade, first of all through going/ gone concern assessment.

Special attention is given to the positions in the “Commercial Real Estate” perimeter, which, due to the problems associated with the sector in terms of management and risk, is quite material in the non-performing loans scope.

In recovery forecasts, thorough assessment has been introduced of the reasons concerning the time for which the positions have been classified as non-performing; to this effect the analysis of exposure vintage is of key importance for the loan conservative measurement.

Specific events have also been identified that trigger classification as Bad Loans: a set of events has been defined which, for their severity and risk of impairment of the assets backing the Bank credit claim, shall trigger immediate classification of the positions concerned as bad loans, with subsequent start of the related force collection actions.

The units managing non-performing loans

The management of non-performing exposures, classified as Past Due (PD) Unlikely to Pay (UTP) and Bad Loans, is the responsibility of the Non-Performing Loans Management Function as to in-house workouts, and the responsibility of the Outsourcing, Cost and Credit Disposal Function as to outsourced workouts; in both Functions, NPLs are managed through specialist Units by type of counterparty.

The Non-Performing Loans Function is in charge of out-of-court and in-court collection and/or full workout of the exposures it manages, excluding the positions within the scope of outsourced collection services, consistently with the NPE strategy.

The Function manages relations with the Customers falling within its scope of responsibility with the objective of collecting the credit claims of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, promptly implementing all actions that are deemed the most suitable and effective towards borrowers.

In addition to periodic specific measurement of the recovery value, the management process for non-performing positions aims also at:

- Verifying whether the counterparty is capable of recovering financial health and, consequently, restoring the business and loan relationship; To this end, the Structure is responsible for determining the scenario for collection forecast, specifically assuming the counterparty as a going concern (i.e. the exposure can be repaid with the cash flows generated by the counterparty as a going concern) or assuming the counterparty as a gone concern where the exposure can be collected only through the assets securing it as collaterals;
- Scheduling and monitoring loan workout plans agreed on with Customers;
- Proactive participation in interbank work group for debt restructuring and assessment of the proposed plans.

The Outsourcing, Cost and Credit Disposal Function is responsible for overseeing the management of UTP and bad loans outsourced from external services; specifically, it shall ensure that operating activities are duly carried out in coordination with the Servicers and Accounting Function, in order to verify the effectiveness, good value for money and timeliness of the collection actions.

This mission is pursued managing bad exposures as follows:

- Implementing all possible actions in court and out of court, in order to achieve the best possible compromise between the highest possible collection and the shortest time to collection on these exposures;
- Ensuring organic management of all information on the most likely forward-looking repercussions on the income statement through the recognition of provisions for risks and allowances for losses on loans;
- Preparing and then updating, based on harmonized and standardized approaches, collection forecast in terms of probable collected amount and expected collection date, as well as conservative measurement of the existing guarantees and of those that can be reasonably be obtained in court.

3.1 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

In accordance with the “Guidance to banks on non-performing loans” published in March 2017 by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group designed its strategy for the management of non-performing loans, “Group 2018-2021 NPE Strategy”, with the planning of the related KPIs, such as the weight of NPEs, the riskiness of the performing loan portfolio, the effectiveness of NPE recovery and the coverage ratio of the NPL portfolio.

The design and updating of the NPE Strategy has provided for the following approach:

- Breakdown analysis of the loan portfolio and of the performance historical data of NPE management and collection by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group;
- The benchmark positioning of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group in the target market as regards KPIs (NPE Ratio, Coverage Ratio, cost of credit recovery and impairment rates);
- Identification, based on the portfolio and market opportunities, of action drivers to strengthen the performances of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group in terms of credit quality protection and improvement;
- Management actions on the “loan recovery machine”;
- Initiatives aimed at increasing the NPE coverage ratio;
- NPE deleveraging initiatives through tools and actions already developed by the Group (NPE sales on a portfolio and single name basis), with positive effects also on the reduction in the average vintage of the NPE portfolio.

The Group has adopted the NPL Policy and updates it over time, which sets out the internal rules for assessing Past Due, UTP and Bad Loans and, for each category, governs the following scopes:

- Identification and classification methods;
- Criteria to determine statutory impairment applied upon entry in the category;
- Discounting rule to determine the present value in accordance with the estimated recovery plan;
- Assessment methods and criteria during the stay in the category;
- Conditions and methods for exiting the NPL category with migration between NPE categories.

In 2025, the targets in terms of reducing the NPE portfolio and the risk associated therewith were confirmed; specifically, at the end of the year, the non-performing portfolio posted a decrease (-1% vs. the end of 2024) and consisted, by 70%, of exposures classified as “unlikely to pay”, the gross NPE ratio improved coming to 2.61% (-7bps), the net NPE ratio to 1.08% (improving by roughly 20bps) and the total coverage ratio of the NPE portfolio hit 59.4% (increasing by nearly 6 percentage points vs. the end of 2024).

Furthermore, in the reporting year, the NPE Strategy up to 2026 was defined. The NPE Strategy provides for the analysis of the existing portfolio and for the integration of the forecasts of the main macroeconomic factors, and aims at protecting the quality of the loan portfolio, preserving the good levels reached in the recent FYs, through the adoption of ordinary management drivers, selectively supplementing them with targeted deleverage actions. Besides this, the new strategy provides for an action plan aimed at speeding up the digitalization of the processes and tools supporting lending and loan management.

For information on the technical-organizational procedures and on the methods used to manage and control the NPE portfolio, please, refer to the Note to the Financial Statements – Part A – Accounting Policies, section A.2 Part reporting on the main financial statement items “Impairment for credit risk”.

3.2 WRITE-OFF

The Non-Performing Exposures Function writes off non-performing loans after full recovery of the exposure or resumption of its amortization.

The Function writes off non-performing exposures with loan waiver subsequent to:

- Unilateral remission of the residual amount due within authorized and executed settlement;
- Loan disposal.

Furthermore, the Function writes off non-performing exposures, also without loan waiver, subsequent to:

- Loan uncollectibility, as proved or inferred, including the implementation of all possible affordable actions;
- Very marginal possibility of collection.

That being the case, these loans are fully or partially written off in order not to keep, on the Balance Sheet, loans that, although still managed by the structures in charge of collection, are hardly likely to be recovered. The positions to be written off must be identified - through an “ad-hoc” analysis- from among those that have both high vintage and high coverage.

3.3 PURCHASED OR ORIGINATED CREDIT-IMPAIRED FINANCIAL ASSETS

As regards the accounting treatment of these assets and the related reporting, please refer to “A.2 - Part reporting on the main financial statement items”.

4. RENEGOTIATED FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FORBORNE EXPOSURES

As regards the accounting treatment of these assets and the related reporting, please refer to “A.2 - Part reporting on the main financial statement items”.

Forborne exposures are those for which “concessions” have been granted to a borrower that is experiencing or is about to experience difficulties in fulfilling his/her/its financial commitments (“financial difficulty”).

Concessions consist in the following:

- Changes in the terms/conditions of an existing contract as regards which the borrower is not deemed able to comply with the set payments due to financial difficulties, which would not have been granted if the borrower had not been in financial difficulties;
- Total or partial refinancing of an existing contract as regards which the borrower is not deemed able to comply with the set payments due to financial difficulties, which would not have been granted if the borrower had not been in financial difficulties.

Based on the information contained in EBA “Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) - On Supervisory reporting on forbearance and non-performing exposures under article 99(4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013” of 27 July 2014, as updated, and implementing the guidelines developed afterwards by the Parent Company CASA, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has defined an internal algorithm whereby forborne exposures can be identified, distinguishing between performing and non-performing forborne exposures, which was updated in 2025.

As opposed to the “by counterparty” approach, used by Crédit Agricole Italia to classify non-performing exposures, it classifies forbore positions with a “by individual credit facility” approach”. An exposure shall be classified as forbore when:

- The counterparty that is the account holder is classified as performing upon the contractual modification and at least one of the difficulty conditions listed below occurs in the 3 months before the contractual modification:
 - The counterparty is past due by 30 days or more;
 - The counterparty is classified on the watchlist or has a “sensitive” rating;
 - The customer’s PD has appreciably worsened.
 The contracts meeting these features are classified as “forborne performing - probation period”, except for contractual modifications featuring a difference between the net present value before and after the modification of more than 1%, in which case they shall be classified in their cure period and no longer considered forbore when all the following conditions are met:
 - The contract is considered performing;
 - At least two years have passed from the beginning of the probation period;
 - Payments were regularly and duly made in the second half of the probationary period;
 - No one of the exposures to the same borrower is past due by more than 30 days at the end of the probation period.
- The counterparty is classified as defaulted at the time of contract modification or the modified contract is in financial difficulty during the three months before its modification, with a difference between the net present value before and after forbearance of more than 1%. The contracts meeting the above description are classified as “forborne non-performing - cure period” for a period of at least a year and are kept classified as unlikely to pay. The contract shall be classified “forbearance performing - probation period” when all the following conditions are met:
 - At least one year has passed since the start of the cure period;
 - There are no late payments;
 - The counterparty has returned fully able to fulfil its credit obligations.

To assess whether there is a “concession”, in accordance with the adopted approaches there is a “concession” when:

- The amortization schedule regarding a loan is suspended or modified in its original duration;
- The loan has been renegotiated or rescheduled;
- Several credit lines granted to a counterparty are closed and consolidated in a new loan or other credit forms implying the refinancing concept;
- A real estate mortgage loan based on the project progress which has been partially disbursed to a counterparty classified in the perimeter of real estate players has a pre-amortization period of over 36 months;
- The terms, conditions, maturity or the originated amount on a short-term credit facility have been changes.

Furthermore, an exposure may be classified in the forbore perimeter on a judgemental basis where the algorithm does not automatically detect the contract modification or the financial difficulties experienced by the debtor. Likewise, positions can be excluded on a judgemental basis from the forbore perimeter, if the Account Manager believes that the automatic classification made by the algorithm is not consistent.

The situation regarding Forborne positions as at 31 December 2025 of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is given below:

Counterparty status	Type of forbearance applied	Total
PERFORMING	Forborne Performing exposures	548,755
DEFAULTED	Forborne Non-performing exposures	699,261
Total Forborne Exposures		1,248,016

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. Credit quality

All financial assets are classified by credit quality with the exception of equity securities and units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings.

The term “on-balance-sheet exposures” defines all on-balance-sheet financial assets consisting of due from banks or customers, irrespective of the accounting portfolio they are allocated to (measured at fair value through profit or loss, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, measured at amortized cost, financial assets being divested).

The term “off-balance-sheet exposures” means all financial transactions other than on-balance-sheet ones (guarantees given, commitments, derivatives) for which credit risk is taken, irrespective of the transaction purposes.

A.1 PERFORMING AND NON-PERFORMING CREDIT EXPOSURES: AMOUNTS, ADJUSTMENTS, CHANGES AND BREAKDOWNS

A.1.1 Prudential consolidation - Breakdown of financial assets by past due bracket (book values)

	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			POCI assets		
	Up to 30 days	From over 30 days to 90 days	Over 90 days	Up to 30 days	From over 30 days to 90 days	Over 90 days	Up to 30 days	From over 30 days to 90 days	Over 90 days	Up to 30 days	From over 30 days up to 90 days	Over 90 days
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	469,536	12,269	6	306,438	33,833	10,414	29,343	18,803	399,981	-	-	-
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial assets being divested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	469,536	12,269	6	306,438	33,833	10,414	29,343	18,803	399,981	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2024	481,322	11,645	737	440,057	56,604	17,446	46,941	21,157	480,196	-	-	-

A.1.2 Prudential consolidation - Financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given: changes in total adjustments and total provisions

Reasons/risk stages	Total adjustments											
	Stage 1 assets					Stage 2 assets						
	Demand due from Banks and claims on Central Banks	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets being divested	of which: individual impairment	of which: collective impairment	Demand due from Banks and claims on Central Banks	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets being divested	of which: individual impairment	of which: collective impairment
Opening total adjustments	-	79,479	5,631	-	-	85,110	-	318,763	-	-	-	318,763
Increases from purchased or originated financial assets	2	13,137	2,581	-	-	15,720	-	18,563	-	-	-	18,563
Derecognized items other than write-offs	-	-1,827	-4,869	-	-	-6,696	-	-175	-	-	-	-175
Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk (+/-)	39	-618	344	-	-	-234	-	-50,822	-	-	-	-50,822
Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in the estimate approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs not recognized directly through profit and loss	-	-38	-	-	-	-38	-	-19	-	-	-	-19
Other changes	1	5,239	-	-	-	5,239	-	-3,711	-	-	-	-3,711
Closing total adjustments	42	95,372	3,687	-	-	99,101	-	282,599	-	-	-	282,599
Recoveries from collection on financial assets written-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs recognized directly through profit and loss	-	-119	-	-	-	-119	-	-177	-	-	-	-177

Demand due from Banks and claims on Central Banks	Total adjustments										Total provisions for commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given				Total
	Stage 3 assets					POCI assets					Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees, POCI	
	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets being divested	of which: individual impairment	of which: collective impairment	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets being divested	of which: individual impairment	of which: collective impairment					
-	1,207,115	-	-	1,207,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,960	20,473	62,690	-	1,704,111
-	3,015	-	-	3,015	-	X	X	X	X	X	315	378	77	-	38,068
-	-141,598	-	-	-141,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-148,469
-	214,520	-	-	214,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,728	-1,478	1,923	-	172,636
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-99,832	-	-	-99,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-99,889
-	5,712	-	-	5,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-161	1,124	-2	-	8,202
-	1,188,932	-	-	1,188,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,842	20,497	64,688	-	1,674,659
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-7,146	-	-	-7,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7,442

A.1.3 Prudential consolidation - Financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given: transfers between the different credit risk stages (gross and nominal values)

Portfolios/risk stages	Gross values/nominal value					
	Transfers between stage 1 and stage 2		Transfers between stage 2 and stage 3		Transfers between stage 1 and stage 3	
	From stage 1 to stage 2	From stage 2 to stage 1	From stage 2 to stage 3	From stage 3 to stage 2	From stage 1 to stage 3	From stage 3 to stage 1
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,507,855	2,874,477	344,027	27,363	117,064	5,538
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial assets being divested	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given	161,984	123,702	6,683	499	555	208
Total 31 Dec. 2025	2,669,839	2,998,179	350,710	27,862	117,619	5,746
Total 31 Dec. 2024	3,199,661	2,846,459	274,860	40,661	166,346	9,040

A.1.4 Prudential consolidation - On-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet exposure to banks: gross and net values

Type of exposures/Values	Gross exposure				Total adjustments and total provisions for credit risk				Net exposure	Total partial write-offs(*)		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets				
A. ON-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
A.1 Demand	3,842,594	3,842,594	-	-	-	42	42	-	-	-	3,842,552	-
a) Non-performing	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
b) Performing	3,842,594	3,842,594	-	X	-	42	42	-	X	-	3,842,552	-
A.2 Other	5,645,578	5,641,941	3,634	-	-	377	374	3	-	-	5,645,201	-
a) Bad loans	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unlikely to Pay	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
c) Non-performing past due exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
d) Performing past due exposures	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
e) Other performing exposures	5,645,578	5,641,941	3,634	X	-	377	374	3	X	-	5,645,201	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
TOTAL (A)	9,488,172	9,484,535	3,634	-	-	419	416	3	-	-	9,487,753	-
B. OFF-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
a) Non-performing	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
b) Performing	3,539,622	2,584,344	22,659	X	-	75	59	16	X	-	3,539,547	-
TOTAL (B)	3,539,622	2,584,344	22,659	-	-	75	59	16	-	-	3,539,547	-
TOTAL (A+B)	13,027,794	12,068,879	26,293	-	-	494	475	19	-	-	13,027,300	-

(*) Value to be stated for disclosure purposes.

A.1.5 Prudential consolidation - On-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet exposure to customers: gross and net values

Type of exposures/Values	Gross exposure					Total adjustments and total provisions for credit risk					Net exposure	Total partial write-offs (4)
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets				
A. ON-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
a) Bad loans	637,933	X	-	637,933	-	471,182	X	-	471,182	-	166,751	17,319
- of which: forborne exposures	116,734	X	-	116,734	-	97,336	X	-	97,336	-	19,398	-
b) Unlikely to Pay	1,715,049	X	-	1,714,976	-	716,193	X	-	716,193	-	998,856	31,151
- of which: forborne exposures	578,494	X	-	578,494	-	338,879	X	-	338,879	-	239,615	-
c) Non-performing past due exposures	4,797	X	-	4,797	-	1,557	X	-	1,557	-	3,240	8
- of which: forborne exposures	337	X	-	337	-	112	X	-	112	-	225	-
d) Performing past due exposures	862,370	482,953	379,417	X	-	29,874	1,142	28,732	X	-	832,496	-
- of which: forborne exposures	33,447	68	33,379	X	-	2,595	1	2,594	X	-	30,852	-
e) Other performing exposures	74,687,108	69,303,736	5,382,163	X	-	351,407	97,543	253,864	X	-	74,335,701	6,976
- of which: forborne exposures	515,305	42,366	472,939	X	-	48,586	53	48,533	X	-	466,719	-
TOTAL (A)	77,907,257	69,786,689	5,761,580	2,357,706	-	1,570,213	98,685	282,596	1,188,932	-	76,337,044	55,454
B. OFF-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
a) Non-performing	237,606	X	-	237,606	-	64,688	X	-	64,688	-	172,918	-
b) Performing	24,962,542	24,273,754	617,296	X	-	39,265	18,783	20,482	X	-	24,923,277	-
TOTAL (B)	25,200,148	24,273,754	617,296	237,606	-	103,953	18,783	20,482	64,688	-	25,096,195	-
TOTAL (A+B)	103,107,405	94,060,443	6,378,876	2,595,312	-	1,674,166	117,468	303,078	1,253,620	-	101,433,239	55,454

(*) Value to be stated for disclosure purposes.

A.1.6 Prudential consolidation - On-balance-sheet exposures to Banks: changes in gross non-performing exposures

Reasons/categories	Bad loans	Unlikely to Pay	Non-performing past due exposures
A. Opening gross exposure	-	4,138	-
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-
B. Increases	-	-	-
B.1 from performing exposures	-	-	-
B.2 from purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-
B.3 transfers from other categories of non-performing exposures	-	-	-
B.4 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-
B.5 other increases	-	-	-
C. Decreases	-	4,138	-
C.1 to performing exposures	-	-	-
C.2 write-offs	-	-	-
C.3 collections	-	4,138	-
C.4 gains on disposals	-	-	-
C.5 losses on disposals	-	-	-
C.6 transfers to other categories of non-performing exposures	-	-	-
C.7 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-
C.8 other decreases	-	-	-
D. Closing gross exposure	-	-	-
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-

A.1.7 Prudential consolidation - On-balance-sheet exposures to Customers: changes in gross non-performing exposures

Reasons/categories	Bad loans	Unlikely to Pay	Non-performing past due exposures
A. Opening gross exposure	622,657	1,867,099	11,191
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-
B. Increases	261,478	517,068	21,358
B.1 from performing exposures	44,307	481,628	7,978
B.2 from purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-
B.3 transfers from other categories of non-performing exposures	205,672	8,249	11,611
B.4 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-
B.5 other increases	11,499	27,191	1,769
C. Decreases	246,202	669,191	27,752
C.1 to performing exposures	5,778	35,272	1,037
C.2 write-offs	49,253	39,668	13,457
C.3 collections	87,442	278,337	4,832
C.4 gains on disposals	35,981	43,400	-
C.5 losses on disposals	6,068	809	-
C.6 transfers to other categories of non-performing exposures	206	216,900	8,426
C.7 Contract modifications without derecognition	60,841	2,557	-
C.8 other decreases	633	52,248	-
D. Closing gross exposure	637,933	1,714,976	4,797
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-

A.1.7bis Prudential consolidation - On-balance-sheet exposures to Customers: changes in gross forborne exposures broken down by credit quality

Reasons/Quality	Non-performing forborne exposures	Performing forborne exposures
A. Opening gross exposure	665,170	486,381
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-
B. Increases	283,838	454,098
B.1 from non-forborne performing exposures	84,592	384,800
B.2 from forborne performing exposures	101,880	X
B.3 from forborne non-performing exposures	X	19,030
B.4 from non-forborne non-performing exposures	-	-
B.5 other increases	97,366	50,268
C. Decreases	253,478	392,432
C.1 to non-forborne performing exposures	X	107,635
C.2 to forborne performing exposures	19,030	X
C.3 to forborne non-performing exposures	X	101,880
C.4 write-offs	38,129	-
C.5 collections	102,911	144,846
C.6 gains on disposals	30,566	-
C.7 losses on disposal	1,116	-
C.8 other decreases	61,726	38,071
D. Closing gross exposure	695,530	548,047
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-

A.1.8 Prudential consolidation - On-balance-sheet non-performing exposures to Banks: changes in total adjustments

Reasons/categories	Bad loans		Unlikely to Pay		Non-performing past due exposures	
	Total	- of which: forborne exposures	Total	- of which: forborne exposures	Total	- of which: forborne exposures
A. Opening total adjustments	-	-	4,119	-	-	-
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Increases	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.1 impairment losses from purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	-	X	-	X	-	X
B.2 other impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 losses on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 transfers from other categories of non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 other increases	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Decreases	-	-	4,119	-	-	-
C.1 write-backs from valuation (impairment reversal)	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.2 recoveries from collection	-	-	4,119	-	-	-
C.3 gains on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 transfers to other categories of non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 other decreases	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Total closing adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-

A.1.9 Prudential consolidation - On-balance-sheet non-performing exposures to Customers: changes in total adjustments

Reasons/categories	Bad loans		Unlikely to Pay		Non-performing past due exposures	
	Total	- of which: forborne exposures	Total	- of which: forborne exposures	Total	- of which: forborne exposures
A. Opening total adjustments	471,657	116,855	727,363	276,898	3,976	66
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Increases	170,914	30,654	315,247	183,898	14,752	4,106
B.1 adjustments to purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	-	X	-	X	-	X
B.2 other impairment losses	70,722	10,679	268,643	141,208	3,986	655
B.3 losses on disposals	6,068	730	809	387	-	-
B.4 transfers from other categories of non-performing exposures	91,936	18,944	2,737	337	10,448	3,432
B.5 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 other increases	2,188	301	43,058	41,966	318	19
C. Decreases	171,389	50,173	326,417	121,917	17,171	4,060
C.1 write-backs from valuation (impairment reversal)	4,972	1,509	30,591	23,633	539	-
C.2 recoveries from collection	27,092	5,706	64,570	22,896	462	-
C.3 gains on disposal	10,168	2,655	16,834	12,581	-	-
C.4 write-offs	47,411	16,568	39,205	16,996	13,453	3,993
C.5 transfers to other categories of non-performing exposures	37	-	102,438	22,428	2,647	58
C.6 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 other decreases	81,709	23,735	72,779	23,383	70	9
D. Total closing adjustments	471,182	97,336	716,193	338,879	1,557	112
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-

Item C.7 "Other decreases" mainly reports, as to derecognized items other than write-offs, the amount equal to difference between the gross exposure and the disposal price.

A.2 CLASSIFICATION OF EXPOSURES BASED ON EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL RATINGS

A.2.1 Prudential consolidation - Breakdown of financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given: by external rating grades (gross values)

Exposures	External rating grades						Without rating	Total
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6		
A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	4,206,093	2,432,960	5,649,788	4,140,244	912,543	36,025	63,331,465	80,709,118
- Stage 1	4,021,849	2,102,022	4,720,379	3,326,285	473,215	16,049	57,926,400	72,586,199
- Stage 2	184,244	330,938	882,067	809,643	437,424	19,976	3,100,922	5,765,214
- Stage 3	-	-	47,342	4,316	1,904	-	2,304,143	2,357,705
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,842,961	2,842,961
- Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,842,961	2,842,961
- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Financial assets being divested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B+C)	4,206,093	2,432,960	5,649,788	4,140,244	912,543	36,025	66,174,426	83,552,079
D. Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given	2,568,646	3,054,396	4,699,324	3,692,729	599,059	52,135	13,069,370	27,735,659
- Stage 1	2,524,640	3,040,294	4,561,931	3,629,510	573,886	52,088	12,475,749	26,858,098
- Stage 2	44,006	14,102	129,969	58,538	24,883	47	368,410	639,955
- Stage 3	-	-	7,424	4,681	290	-	225,211	237,606
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (D)	2,568,646	3,054,396	4,699,324	3,692,729	599,059	52,135	13,069,370	27,735,659
Total (A+B+C+D)	6,774,739	5,487,356	10,349,112	7,832,973	1,511,602	88,160	79,243,796	111,287,738

The breakdown by rating grades represented in the table refers to the ratings given by CRIF Ratings S.r.l. and DBRS Ratings GmbH.

The “without rating” column reports exposures with counterparties for which ratings given by the two ECAs are not available, of which the key is given in the table below:

Credit rating grade	CRIF Ratings S.r.l. (Rating scale for long-term issuers)	DBRS Ratings GmbH
Grade 1	AAA, AA	AAA, AA
Grade 2	A	A
Grade 3	BBB	BBB
Grade 4	BB	BB
Grade 5	B	B
Grade 6	CCC, CC, C, D1 S, D	CCC, CC, C, D

A.2.2 Breakdown of financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given by internal rating grades (gross values)

Exposures	Internal rating grades					Total
	From AAA a BBB+	From BBB a BBB-	from BB+ to B	from B- to D	Without rating	
A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	24,584,966	34,380,800	15,832,303	3,743,299	2,167,750	80,709,118
- Stage 1	24,556,505	33,609,867	12,346,997	320,218	1,752,612	72,586,199
- Stage 2	28,461	770,933	3,485,306	1,065,376	415,138	5,765,214
- Stage 3	-	-	-	2,357,705	-	2,357,705
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,842,961	-	-	-	-	2,842,961
- Stage 1	2,842,961	-	-	-	-	2,842,961
- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Financial assets being divested	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B+C)	27,427,927	34,380,800	15,832,303	3,743,299	2,167,750	83,552,079
D. Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given	9,199,975	8,757,073	6,668,979	381,185	2,728,447	27,735,659
- Stage 1	9,165,494	8,640,896	6,279,428	104,925	2,667,355	26,858,098
- Stage 2	34,481	116,177	389,551	38,654	61,092	639,955
- Stage 3	-	-	-	237,606	-	237,606
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (D)	9,199,975	8,757,073	6,668,979	381,185	2,728,447	27,735,659
Total (A+B+C+D)	36,627,902	43,137,873	22,501,282	4,124,484	4,896,197	111,287,738

The breakdown by rating grade given above refers to the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's internal models.

The "Without rating" column mainly shows exposures to Banks, Public Administration Bodies and Sovereign States, for which internal rating models are not available.

Excluding counterparties without rating, 75% of total counterparties fall within the Investment grades (from AAA to BBB-), whereas 21% falls within the BB+/B grades and 4% in the B-/D grades.

A.3 BREAKDOWN OF SECURED CREDIT EXPOSURES BY TYPE OF GUARANTEE

A.3.1 Prudential consolidation - On-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet secured exposures to banks

	Gross exposure	Net exposure	Collaterals (1)				
			Real estate - mortgages	Real estate - Loans for leases	Real estate - Finance leases	Securities	Other collaterals
1. On-balance-sheet secured exposures:	954,766	954,766	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 fully secured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 partially secured	954,766	954,766	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Off-balance-sheet secured exposures:	451,385	451,383	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 fully secured	450,391	450,391	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 partially secured	994	992	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A.3.2 Prudential consolidation - On-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet secured exposures to customers

	Gross exposure	Net exposure	Collaterals (1)			
			Real estate - mortgages	Real estate - Loans for leases	Securities	Other collaterals
1. On-balance-sheet secured exposures:	49,104,462	48,022,459	33,295,279	777,899	490,606	2,794,160
1.1 fully secured	42,979,340	42,122,803	33,121,021	683,680	430,120	1,582,940
- of which non-performing	1,669,957	989,620	355,653	14,713	1,150	14,169
1.2 partially secured	6,125,122	5,899,656	174,258	94,219	60,486	1,211,220
- of which non-performing	259,077	98,893	5,353	115	188	11,694
2. Off-balance-sheet secured exposures:	2,523,204	2,500,794	241,813	-	117,877	182,654
2.1 fully secured	1,364,766	1,356,580	49,004	-	95,633	131,313
- of which non-performing	12,897	8,542	2,560	-	152	1,591
2.2 partially secured	1,158,438	1,144,214	192,809	-	22,244	51,341
- of which non-performing	7,062	4,020	-	-	1	562

Personal guarantees (2)										Total (1)+(2)
CLN	Credit derivatives				Signature loans					
	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other parties	Public administration bodies	Banks	Other financial companies	Others		
									Other derivatives	
-	-	-	-	-	-	950,000	-	-	950,000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	950,000	-	-	950,000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	450,888	-	-	450,888	
-	-	-	-	-	-	450,391	-	-	450,391	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	497	-	-	497	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

5

CLN	Personal guarantees (2)									Total (1)+(2)
	Credit derivatives					Signature loans				
	Other derivatives				Public administration bodies	Banks	Other financial companies	Other parties		
	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other parties						
-	-	-	-	-	3,580,684	856,989	271,172	3,066,028	45,132,817	
-	-	-	-	-	1,804,600	771,374	229,352	2,716,279	41,339,366	
-	-	-	-	-	485,165	56	2,093	63,293	936,292	
-	-	-	-	-	1,776,084	85,615	41,820	349,749	3,793,451	
-	-	-	-	-	55,796	158	374	2,646	76,324	
-	-	-	-	-	90,252	215,747	216,313	1,172,977	2,237,633	
-	-	-	-	-	13,591	30,427	58,145	977,732	1,355,845	
-	-	-	-	-	91	-	78	4,070	8,542	
-	-	-	-	-	76,661	185,320	158,168	195,245	881,788	
-	-	-	-	-	319	-	323	1,663	2,868	

In compliance with Bank of Italy Circular No. 262, 8th update, in the “Collaterals” and “Personal guarantees” columns, the fair value of the collaterals or guarantee is reported, estimated as at the reporting date or, where not available, its contractual value.

It is pointed out that, in compliance with the aforementioned 8th update, both the above values shall not be higher than the book value of secured exposures.

A.4 PRUDENTIAL CONSOLIDATION - FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS OBTAINED THROUGH THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE RECEIVED GUARANTEES AND COLLATERALS

This item mainly reports property, plant and equipment obtained subsequent to the termination of non-performing finance leases.

Specifically, the item reports buildings and land, which were previously granted under finance leases and were returned to the Group subsequent to the termination of the related contracts and for which no credit claim remains towards the contractual obligors.

	Credit exposure written off	Gross value	Total adjustments	Book value	
					o/w obtained in the reporting period
A. Property, plant and equipment:	38,442	41,455	18,616	22,839	-
A.1 Operating assets	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Investment property	32,124	34,166	13,283	20,883	-
A.3 Inventories	6,318	7,289	5,333	1,956	-
B. Equity securities and debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
C. Other assets	-	-	-	-	-
D. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-
D.1 Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
D.2 Other assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	38,442	41,455	18,616	22,839	-
Total 31 Dec. 2024	40,507	43,615	18,681	24,934	-

B. Breakdown and concentration of credit exposures

B.1 PRUDENTIAL CONSOLIDATION - BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR OF ON-BALANCE-SHEET AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET EXPOSURES TO CUSTOMERS

Exposures/Counterparties	Public administration bodies		Financial companies		Financial companies (of which: insurance undertakings)		Non-financial companies		Households	
	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments
A. On-balance-sheet exposures										
A.1 Bad loans	-	-	95	594	-	-	70,618	316,192	96,038	154,396
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	9	-	-	12,125	85,073	7,273	12,254
A.2 Unlikely to Pay	1,322	704	450,167	25,027	-	-	327,153	552,860	220,214	137,602
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	1,772	2,820	-	-	162,894	292,190	74,949	43,869
A.3 Non-performing past due exposures	-	-	1	1	-	-	868	483	2,371	1,073
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	82	142	30
A.4 Performing exposures	9,369,665	15,117	7,062,532	16,097	241,529	159	24,053,679	249,881	34,682,321	100,186
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	130	3	-	-	364,917	43,522	132,524	7,656
Total (A)	9,370,987	15,821	7,512,795	41,719	241,529	159	24,452,318	1,119,416	35,000,944	393,257
B. Off-balance-sheet exposures										
B.1 Non-performing exposures	-	-	98	3	-	-	169,305	63,917	3,515	768
B.2 Performing exposures	557,496	496	2,587,564	3,714	155,438	1,081	20,830,191	32,331	948,026	2,724
Total (B)	557,496	496	2,587,662	3,717	155,438	1,081	20,999,496	96,248	951,541	3,492
Total (A+B) 31 Dec. 2025	9,928,483	16,317	10,100,457	45,436	396,967	1,240	45,451,814	1,215,664	35,952,485	396,749
Total (A+B) 31 Dec. 2024	9,212,478	14,821	8,750,205	37,437	390,494	672	45,898,702	1,166,739	35,182,455	480,031

On-balance-sheet exposures include loans as well as other financial assets, such as debt securities, with the exception of derivative contracts, equity securities and units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings. Exposures associated to counterparty risk relating to transactions for lending or borrowing securities or commodities are excluded.

Off-balance-sheet credit exposures include all financial transactions other than on-balance-sheet ones (guarantees given, commitments, derivatives) for which credit risk is taken.

B.2 BREAKDOWN BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF ON-BALANCE-SHEET AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES TO CUSTOMERS

Exposures/Geographical areas	Northwest Italy		Northeast Italy		Central Italy		South and insular Italy	
	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments
A. On-balance-sheet exposures								
A.1 Bad loans	65,078	158,594	41,917	124,333	29,759	81,235	29,557	95,060
A.2 Unlikely to Pay	222,156	283,880	387,987	241,845	326,147	119,965	60,991	68,630
A.3 Non-performing past-due exposures	1,031	418	976	495	670	365	551	271
A.4 Performing exposures	31,218,818	184,166	19,684,120	101,234	19,296,392	65,617	4,472,900	27,203
Total (A)	31,507,083	627,058	20,115,000	467,907	19,652,968	267,182	4,563,999	191,164
B. Off-balance-sheet exposures								
B.1 Non-performing exposures	47,681	9,094	95,411	41,544	20,929	12,232	8,797	1,760
B.2 Performing exposures	11,872,001	32,232	8,188,708	3,619	3,624,530	2,466	1,008,452	761
Total (B)	11,919,682	41,326	8,284,119	45,163	3,645,459	14,698	1,017,249	2,521
Total (A+B) 31 Dec. 2025	43,426,765	668,384	28,399,119	513,070	23,298,427	281,880	5,581,248	193,685
Total (A+B) 31 Dec. 2024	42,269,065	628,065	28,109,354	513,893	22,251,778	315,984	5,703,586	222,882

On-balance-sheet exposures include loans, as well as other financial assets, such as debt securities, with the exception of derivative contracts, equity securities and units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings. Exposures associated to counterparty risk relating to transactions for lending or borrowing securities or commodities are excluded.

Off-balance-sheet credit exposures include all financial transactions other than on-balance-sheet ones (guarantees given, commitments, derivatives) for which credit risk is taken.

B.3 PRUDENTIAL CONSOLIDATION - BREAKDOWN BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF ON-BALANCE-SHEET AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES TO BANKS

Exposures/ Geographical areas	Italy		Other European Countries		America		Asia		Rest of the world	
	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments
A. On-balance-sheet exposures										
A.1 Bad loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Unlikely to Pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 Non-performing past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Performing exposures	5,318,991	370	4,156,583	43	3,501	1	8,148	5	530	-
Total (A)	5,318,991	370	4,156,583	43	3,501	1	8,148	5	530	-
B. Off-balance-sheet exposures										
B.1 Non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Performing exposures	2,079,014	18	1,191,203	24	59,370	4	197,773	22	12,187	7
Total (B)	2,079,014	18	1,191,203	24	59,370	4	197,773	22	12,187	7
Total (A+B) 31 Dec. 2025	7,398,005	388	5,347,786	67	62,871	5	205,921	27	12,717	7
Total (A+B) 31 Dec. 2024	9,579,571	809	2,767,842	76	103,316	4	346,147	66	32,844	4,129

On-balance-sheet exposures include loans, as well as other financial assets, such as debt securities, with the exception of derivative contracts, equity securities and units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings. Exposures associated to counterparty risk relating to transactions for lending or borrowing securities or commodities are excluded.

Off-balance-sheet credit exposures include all financial transactions other than on-balance-sheet ones (guarantees given, commitments, derivatives) for which credit risk is taken.

B.4 LARGE EXPOSURES

As at 31 December 2025 the positions having large exposure features in accordance with Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 (CRR) as amended, including by Regulation (EU) no. 1623/2024 (CRR3) were:

- Of a total nominal amount of Euro 35,682,937 thousand;
- Of a total weighted amount of Euro 525,061 thousand;
- A total number of risk positions of 7 making reference to both nominal value and weighted value.

C. Securitizations

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

This section reports the Group's exposure to securitizations, both those in which the Group is the originator of the loans, and those of third parties in which the Group is the investor.

The finalization of the securitizations having loans originated and transferred by the Group as underlying assets is mainly intended to carry out derisking actions on non-performing credit exposures (bad loans and unlikely to pay).

In 2025 the Group did not carry out any new securitization.

Securitizations in force

The securitizations underway as at 31 December 2025 are listed below.

Within the derisking actions deployed on the NPE portfolio, in 2021 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group successfully completed disposals of non-performing loans for an aggregate gross book value of about Euro 1.6 billion.

On the Senior notes, the Italian Ministry of the Economy and Finance gave the Italian State Guarantee on Securitization of NPLs (GACS) on 13 April 2022.

Stelvio (structured transaction pursuant to Italian Law no.130 of 30 April 1999)

Key transaction information	
Transaction finalized on	3 Dec. 2021
Special-purpose vehicle	Ortles 21 S.r.l.
Underlying exposures	Non-Performing Loans consisting of mortgage and unsecured credit exposures to individuals and businesses (corporate and retail bnkg)
Geographical area of the sold loans	Italy
Total original amount of the loans sold	1,552,479
Outstanding notes as at 31 Dec. 2025	163,272
Of which senior	108,961
Of which mezzanine	40,000
Of which junior	14,311
Senior notes rating at issue	BBB Scope Rating, DBRS, ARC
Limited recourse loan (Cash reserve) as at 31 Dec. 2025	6,458
Senior notes rating as at 31 Dec. 2025	BBB(sf) DBRS, BBB(sf) ARC e BBB - Scope

The transaction was carried out by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, with ItalFondionario as the Master Servicer, Zenith as the corporate servicer and DoValue S.p.A. and Cerved as the Portfolio Special Servicers.

Elrond NPL 2017

Key transaction information	
Transaction finalized on	14 July 2017
Special-purpose vehicle	Elrond NPL 2017 S.r.l.
Underlying exposures	Non-Performing Loans consisting of mortgage and unsecured credit exposures to individuals and businesses (corporate and retail bnkg)
Geographical area of the sold loans	Italy
Total original amount of the loans sold	1,405,252
Outstanding notes as at 31 Dec. 2025	272,904
Of which senior	210,404
Of which mezzanine	42,500
Of which junior	20,000
Senior notes rating at issue	Baa3 Moody's BBB - Scope Ratings
Limited recourse loan (Cash reserve) as at 31 Dec. 2025	8,416
Senior notes rating as at 31 Dec. 2025	CAA2 Moody's and CC Scope Rating

Special servicing is performed by Cerved Credit Management S.p.A., whereas master servicing is performed by Cerved Master Servicer S.p.A..

Aragorn NPL 2018

Key transaction information	
Transaction finalized on	14 June 2018
Special-purpose vehicle	Aragorn NPL 2018 S.r.l.
Underlying exposures	Non-Performing Loans consisting of mortgage and unsecured credit exposures to individuals and businesses (corporate and retail bnkg)
Geographical area of the sold loans	Italy
Total original amount of the loans sold	1,670,633
Outstanding notes as at 31 Dec. 2025	325,867
Of which senior	249,045
Of which mezzanine	66,822
Of which junior	10,000
Senior notes rating at issue	BBBL DBRS BBB - Scope Ratings
Limited recourse loan (Cash reserve) as at 31 Dec. 2025	12,709
Senior notes rating as at 31 Dec. 2025	CCC DBRS and Scope Ratings

Master servicing is performed by Master Gardant S.p.A., while special servicing is performed by Fire S.p.A., which, in 2024, replaced Special Gardant SpA and Cerved Credit Management S.p.A..

As the Elrond and Aragorn securitizations had the objective of transferring credit risk, they may entail the specific risk that credit risk is not fully transferred, but the sale of the mezzanine and junior tranches (with substantial transfer of the risks and rewards associated with the securitized loans and the subsequent derecognition of the portfolio) and the State guarantee given, ensure constant compliance with the requirements of significant transfer of credit risk.

Pillarstone Italy

In 2018, Creval, along with other banks, transferred its loans to Rainbow Magicland S.p.A. to the Pillarstone Italy SPV. With the loans disposed of totalling Euro 8.4 million, in January 2019 Creval subscribed class B1 notes for Euro 1.5 million and class C2 notes for Euro 6.9 million, with the securities at present fully written down.

Key transaction information

Special-purpose vehicle	Pillarstone Italy SPV S.r.l.
Underlying exposures	Non-Performing Loans having RAINBOW MAGICLAND S.p.A. as the borrower
Geographical area of the sold loans	Italy
Amount of the loans sold by Creval	8,395
All subscribed by Creval	8,395
Of which class B1	1,469
Of which class C2	6,926
Notes rating	N.R.

The role as Servicer was vested in Banca Finint S.p.a. (within the restructuring of the Securitisation Services S.p.a. Group, it was merged into Banca Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.a. - i.e. Banca Finint S.p.a.).

Risk measurement and control internal systems and hedging policies

In order to comply with the regulatory requirements concerning the recognition of “Significant transfer of credit risk”, within the securitizations of non-performing and performing loans, the Group designed a comprehensive and clear-cut framework for periodic monitoring and management of the controls and information flows (consistently with its risk appetite expressed by the Risk Appetite Framework and with its strategic plan), adopting the policy for oversight on the model for governance and management of the risks associated with the securitizations, called Significant Risk Transfer (“SRT”).

The “SRT” Policy provides for a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities for monitoring, control and reporting, as well as for the related escalation mechanisms; the Framework for the management of significant transfer of credit risk and the related risk oversight and control system are part of the overall Internal Controls System, which is managed and implemented by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia on behalf of all the entities of the Group.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

C.1 BANKING GROUP - EXPOSURES RESULTING FROM “OWN” MAIN SECURITIZATION TRANSACTIONS BROKEN DOWN BY TYPE OF ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES AND BY TYPE OF EXPOSURES

Type of securitized assets/ Exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures					
	Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries
A. Fully derecognized	556,396	-15	755	-	1	-
ELROND NPL 17-40 TV						
- Non-performing loans	208,866	-	73	-	-	-
ARAGORN NPL 18-38 TV						
- Non-performing loans	238,360	-	-	-	-	-
ORTLES ABS 21-45TV A						
- Non-performing loans	109,170	-15	682	-	1	-
PILLARSTONE ITALY SP						
- Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-	-	-

C.2 BANKING GROUP - EXPOSURES RESULTING FROM “THIRD-PARTY” MAIN SECURITIZATION TRANSACTIONS BROKEN DOWN BY TYPE OF ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES AND BY TYPE OF EXPOSURES

Type of securitized assets/ Exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures					
	Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries
AGRICOLE BA 22-32 TV Minibond	4,631	129	-	-	-	-

C.3 BANKING GROUP - EQUITY INTERESTS IN SECURITIZATION SPECIAL-PURPOSE ENTITIES

Securitization name// SPV name	Registered Office	Consolidation
Ortles 21 S.r.l.	Milan, Italy	No
Elrond NPL 2017 S.r.l.	Conegliano Veneto (TV), Italy	No
Aragorn NPL 2018 S.r.l.	Rome	No
Pillarstone Italy SPV S.r.l.	Milan, Italy	No

Guarantees given						Credit lines					
Senior		Mezzanine		Junior		Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Guarantees given						Credit lines					
Senior		Mezzanine		Junior		Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Assets			Liabilities		
Credit	Debt securities	Other	Senior	Mezzanine	Junior
118,332	-	24,435	109,111	44,604	23,177
821,264	-	-	210,404	42,500	20,000
265,499	-	34,008	249,045	100,685	18,479
25,470	-	-	25,093	25,601	105,917

As regards the Ortles, Elrond, Aragorn and Pillarstone transactions, given that there is no control in accordance with IFRS 10 and considering the transfer to third parties of all the risks and rewards, the special-purpose entities have not been consolidated.

C.4 BANKING GROUP - SECURITIZATION SPECIAL-PURPOSE ENTITIES NOT CONSOLIDATED

Subsequent to the Stelvio transaction, which was finalized at the end of 2021, as at 31 December 2025 the Group held the senior tranche issued by the special-purpose entity Ortles 21 and having a book value of Euro 109.2 million, 5% of the mezzanine tranche having a book value of Euro 0.7 million and 5% of the junior tranche, which has been fully written down. Within the transaction, the Group made a limited recourse loan (cash reserve) to the special-purpose entity amounting , as at 31 December 2025, to Euro 6.5 million.

On the Senior notes, the Italian Ministry of the Economy and Finance gave the Italian State Guarantee on Securitization of NPLs (GACS) on 13 April 2022 and, therefore, the variability of the performance of that tranche is not material.

As regards the securitization transactions carried out by Creval before its acquisition, as at 31 December 2023 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group held the senior tranches issued by the special-purpose entities Elrond NPL 2017 and Aragorn NPL 2018 backed by the GACS Italian State guarantee and amounting to a book value of Euro 447.2 million, and 5% of the mezzanine and junior tranches having a total book value of about Euro 73 thousand. Within those transactions, the Group made limited recourse loans to the special-purpose entities to provide them with cash reserves to manage the risk of any mismatch between the funds from collections and recoveries on the portfolio of transferred loans on the one hand, and the necessary funds to pay interests on the senior ABS on the other, amounting to Euro 21.1 million and recognized in item "40. Financial assets measured at amortized cost" as at 31 December 2025. As regards the Pillarstone transaction, the Group subscribed a portion of the mezzanine notes amounting to Euro 1.5 million, and a portion of the junior notes amounting to Euro 6.9 million and fully written down.

The State guarantee limits the variability of the results for the Group on the senior tranche and, consequently, the maximum exposure to the risk of loss is equal to the sum of the book values of the junior and mezzanine tranches amounting to Euro 73 thousand, and the book value of the limited recourse loans amounting to Euro 21.1 million. The maximum exposure to the risk of loss is deemed amounting to Euro 21.05 million.

D. Asset disposals

A. Financial assets disposed of and not fully derecognized

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

This case does not apply.

D.4 COVERED BOND PROGRAMME

In order to increase its liquidity reserves, in 2013 Crédit Agricole Italia designed its public programme for the issue of Covered Bonds. These bonds are secured, i.e. "covered" both by the issuing Bank and by a pool of high-quality loans that are managed by a special-purpose entity (Crédit Agricole Italia OBG S.r.l. - the Special-Purpose Entity dedicated to the Program, of which Crédit Agricole Italia holds 60%), operating as the depositary of the mortgage loans used as collaterals. The Programme requires effective organizational control and significant capital strength. It is also emphasized that the above program has no effect on the regulatory risk profile of Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group and does not generate the obligation for the Bank to derecognize the assets used as collaterals.

The Italian applicable legislation and regulation framework on the issue of covered bonds consists of the provisions laid down in Title I-bis of Italian Law no. 130 of 30 April 1999 (as amended and supplemented), implemented with Italian Legislative Decree no. 190 of 5 November 2021 transposing Directive (EU) 2019/2162, and in Bank of Italy Circular no. 285 of 17 December 2013 (laying down "Supervisory Provisions for Banks") as amended. The issue of Covered Bonds has allowed Crédit Agricole Italia to further diversify its stock of eligible assets with the European Central Bank, to have access to funding tools with longer maturity than the securities placed with its Retail Customers, to diversify its investor base and to stabilize the cost of funding.

In general, the transaction, in accordance with the relevant regulations, consisted in the following activities.

Crédit Agricole Italia transfers a pool of residential mortgage loans to Crédit Agricole Italia OBG S.r.l., which finances the payment of purchase price of the assets through a subordinated loan, originated by the Bank. Crédit Agricole Italia issues the Covered Bonds, on which a guarantee is given to the subscribers so that they can rely on a pool of assets separated from those of the Bank and consisting of the assets transferred to the Special-purpose Entity. The repayment of the Covered Bonds that have been issued within the programme is indeed secured by unconditional and irrevocable guarantee given by Crédit Agricole Italia OBG exclusively to the benefit of the Covered Bond subscribers and of unrelated counterparties.

The programme, which is part of a process for enhancing the efficiency of funding sources, aims at providing the Bank with a wider range of liquidity management instruments. Indeed, thanks to the Programme of issues on the market, Crédit Agricole Italia can access funding instruments with longer maturities than that of the securities placed with Retail Customers, stabilize the cost of funding and diversify its investor base, being appreciated as one of leading players on the Italian Covered Bond market.

Furthermore, thanks to the issue of retained Covered Bonds, an additional buffer of eligible assets with the ECB to be used in refinancing operations.

In January 2025, Crédit Agricole Italia went to the market with a new issue of Covered Bonds, with nine-year maturity for an amount of 1 billion Euros.

In 2025 2 Covered Bonds reached their maturity. One, placed on the market, for an amount of Euro 750 million, while the other, retained, for an amount of Euro 1 billion.

As at 31 December 2025, the nominal value of the outstanding instruments amounted to Euro 10.727 billion, all placed on the market.

Disclosure

At its meetings held on 24 July 2012 and 26 March 2013, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia resolved to start a programme for the issue of covered bonds.

The Italian applicable legislation and regulation framework on the issue of covered bonds consists of the provisions laid down in Title I-*bis* of Italian Law no. 130 of 30 April 1999 (as amended and supplemented), implemented with Italian Legislative Decree no. 190 of 5 November 2021 transposing Directive (EU) 2019/2162, and in Bank of Italy Circular no. 285 of 17 December 2013 (laying down “Supervisory Provisions for Banks”) as amended. The issue of Covered Bonds has allowed Crédit Agricole Italia to further diversify its stock of eligible assets with the European Central Bank, to have access to funding tools with longer maturity than the securities placed with its Retail Customers, to diversify its investor base and to stabilize the cost of funding.

The cover pool

The loan pool that, each time, is transferred to the Special-purpose Vehicle must have some common features.

Since May 2013, several transfers have been made within which receivables, i.e. credit claims, based on mortgage loan contracts were selected and, as at their respective transfer date, had, by way of example and not limited to, the following common features:

- Credit claims based on mortgage loan contracts:
 - Which are residential mortgage loans whose residual principal amount plus the residual principal of any previous mortgage loans with mortgage on the same property is not higher than 80% of the value of the mortgaged property or;
 - Which are mortgage loans originated or purchased by Crédit Agricole Italia;
 - Which are performing with no instalments past due by over 30 days;
 - Which do not include clauses restricting the right of Crédit Agricole Italia to sell its credit claims resulting from the relevant loan contract or providing for the borrower's consent to the transfer and for Crédit Agricole Italia to have obtained such consent;
 - for which any pre-amortization period provided for by the contract has fully expired and at least one instalment has matured and has been paid;
 - Which have been granted to a natural person, a legal person or to more than one natural or legal person, who have jointly taken out the loan;
 - Which provide for the payment by the borrower of interest at a floating or fixed rate.
- Specifically, in 2025 a transfer of residential mortgage loans was made:
 - On 24 February 2025 Crédit Agricole Italia transferred the sixteenth pool to Crédit Agricole Italia OBG S.r.l. for a total principal amount of approximately Euro 3.45 billion.

As at 31 December 2025, the Cover Pool consisted of 202,398 mortgage loans, with a total residual debt, net of any repayments, of approximately Euro 16.5 billion.

Current accounts

The Programme provides for a complex structure of current accounts to manage the cash flows from the transaction.

A number of accounts have been opened in the name of Crédit Agricole Italia OBG and specifically, but not limited to: collection accounts, quota capital account, reserve fund account, guarantor payments account and expenses account.

Parties involved in the Programme

With regard to the Programme, the following parties have the roles set forth here below:

- Transferor Bank: Crédit Agricole Italia;
- Master Servicer: Crédit Agricole Italia (which, in this capacity, has been tasked by Crédit Agricole Italia OBG, pursuant to the Servicing Master Agreement, with the collection and recovery of the receivables in the Initial Pool and in the pools that the Transferor Bank will transfer to Crédit Agricole Italia OBG pursuant to the Transfer Master Agreement);
- Principal Paying Agent: Crédit Agricole Italia (which, in this capacity, pursuant to the Cash Management and Agency Agreement, shall have the main task to determine and process the payments due, for principal and interest, to the holders of the Covered Bonds);
- Calculation Agent: Crédit Agricole Corporate & Investment Bank, Milan Branch ("CACIB") (which, in this capacity, pursuant to the Cash Management and Agency Agreement, shall have the main task to prepare and send – to all parties to the agreement – the so-called Payments Report, setting forth the available funds owned by Crédit Agricole Italia OBG and the payments to be made, based on the payment priority order as set by the parties in the transaction, pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement, from the available funds);
- Account Bank: Crédit Agricole Italia (with which, in this capacity, pursuant to the Cash Management and Agency Agreement, the Italian current accounts shall be opened and kept in the name of Crédit Agricole Italia OBG S.r.l.; on these accounts the liquidity shall be deposited to be used for the payments as per the Programme schedule);
- Asset Monitor: BDO Italia (which, in this capacity, pursuant to the Asset Monitor Agreement, shall carry out the calculations and verifications on the Mandatory Tests and on the Amortisation Test to be performed pursuant to the Cover Pool Administration Agreement, verifying the accurateness of the calculations made by the Calculation Agent pursuant to the Cover Pool Administration Agreement. With separate assignment, the Asset Monitor, tasked by Crédit Agricole Italia, shall carry out further verifications, specifically on (i)

compliance of the eligible assets making up the Pool with the requirements set by the Legislation and (ii) compliance with the limits set for the transfer and with the issuers' requirements as provided for in the Instructions and (iii) the completeness, truthfulness and promptness of the information made available by investors);

- Guarantor quotaholders: Crédit Agricole Italia and Stichting Pavia (which, in this capacity, have signed the Quotaholders Agreement to exercise the corporate rights associated to the equity investment held by each one of them in Crédit Agricole Italia OBG);
- Representative of the Covered Bondholders: Zenith Global (which, in this capacity, exercises, towards Crédit Agricole Italia and Crédit Agricole Italia OBG, the rights of the counterparties involved in the transaction based on the Programme Contracts);
- Administrative Services Provider: Zenith Global (which, in this capacity, has the task of providing Crédit Agricole Italia OBG with administrative and corporate services relating to the activities to be carried out within the Programme);
- Arranger: CACIB;
- Rating Agency: Moody's.

Risks associated with the Programme

The Programme for the Issue of Covered Bonds entails the financial risks specified below, for which several mitigation measures have been adopted: Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Refinancing Risk, Counterparty Risk, Operational Risks, Risk of Bankruptcy of the Issuer Bank, Legal Risks.

Based on the procedures, in compliance with the Supervisory Instructions, the Internal Audit Function of Crédit Agricole Italia performs a verification of the controls carried out, at least every 12 months, also using the information received from and the judgements expressed by the Asset Monitor.

The Programme financial structure envisages that Crédit Agricole Italia may issue Covered Bonds, in more than one subsequent series, to be rated by Moody's Investors Service (presently the expected rating is Aa2).

1.2 MARKET RISK

Interest rate risk and price risk - Supervisory Trading Book

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. General aspects

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group does not typically engage in proprietary trading on financial markets, but only in trading operations to meet its customers' needs. Furthermore, trading activities are subject to specific regulatory requirements that prohibit any proprietary speculative trading. The applicable legislation consists of the Volcker Rule (Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act) and the LBF - "Loi de séparation et de régulation des activités bancaires" (French law no. 2013-672)). Following the Volcker Rule reform in 2020, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has been classified as a TOTUS ("Totally Outside The US") entity. The Entities that do not have any branches in the US or direct operations in the US territory are exempted from the obligation to perform the Volcker specific controls that were previously required, thus simplifying the programme for compliance with that piece of legislation.

Therefore, trading activities are ancillary to and aimed at meeting customers' requirements; the Group takes only residual risk positions in the trading book.

The trading book of the entities of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group mainly consists of Over-The-Counter derivatives (matched trading) and non-structured financial instruments. The control of market risk on the trading book ensures that a risk level consistent with the Group's objectives is continuously maintained.

Given the exposure immateriality, Pillar One capital absorption is calculated in accordance with the standardized approach.

B. Management and measurement of interest rate and price risks

Organisational aspects

The process for the management of market risks is regulated by the relevant risk policy. This document lays down the internal system of normative instruments for the management of market risk with reference to operations in financial instruments, foreign currencies and commodities, in terms of:

- The principles, objectives, methodologies and tools used for the measurement, control and management of market risk;
- Guidelines and rules which the market risk management processes are based on.

The Market Risk Policy is one of the components of the overall risk governance model implemented by the Crédit Agricole Group, consistently with the guidelines issued by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A..

Within the process for market risk management, primary responsibility is assigned to corporate bodies/structures, according to their respective scopes, and they must be fully aware of the Bank's level of exposure. Specifically:

- The Board of Directors is the body engaged in strategic oversight functions and is therefore responsible for defining market risk governance policies and management processes;
- The Co-General Manager, through the Corporate Banking Function, is the officer responsible for market risk management, and, therefore, sets and steers the Group's mechanism for the management of Market Risk;
- The Equity Investments and Middle Office Function is responsible for controlling the perfect back-to-back of the transactions entered by the Capital Market Function on behalf of Customers;
- The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for level 2.2 control. It verifies the corporate risk management process and supervises compliance of the market risk treatment with the applicable legislation in force and with the Group Risk Strategy.

The model for market risk management and governance applies to the entire consolidation perimeter.

The limit structure

The limit structure reflects the level of risk deemed acceptable with reference to the individual business areas and is a mechanism designed to control that operational practices, at the various organisational levels, are performed in compliance with management guidelines and strategies, as defined by the Top Management.

The risk framework system regarding the trading books of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is reviewed on a yearly basis, consistently with the guidelines and the risk appetite set by the Crédit Agricole Group. Its risk appetite is structured through global limits and operational limits that are defined by the Risk Strategy.

The system of global limits must be able to ensure a controlled development of the business. The limits are set in order to contain any losses within a level that is deemed acceptable for the Crédit Agricole Group as a whole and are defined using common metrics, such as Notional Value, Mark to Market and Value at Risk. As regards limits and thresholds on market risk, the global limits and global alert thresholds are validated by the Group Risk Committee of Crédit Agricole SA (*Comité Risques Groupe* - CRG) and approved by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia and implemented by the BoD of the other Entities of the Group, whereas the local operational limits and the local alert thresholds – which are specific adaptations of the global limits – are adapted locally and also validated by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia and submitted for implementation and information to the Boards of Directors of the other Entities.

Control System

The monitoring of global limits, local operational limits and alert thresholds is a task assigned to the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function. Reporting on compliance with the set limits is included in the monthly Financial Risk Report, while continuous compliance is verified with automated daily reporting through an internal procedure.. The Financial Risk Report is sent to the Group's top bodies and officers, to the structures engaged in market risk management, to the Internal Audit Function and to the Group Risk Department (*Direction Risques Groupe*) of Crédit Agricole S.A. A summary of this report is the basis for quarterly reporting on market risks to the Group's Executive and Control collective Bodies (Risk and Internal Control Committee, Board of Auditors, Board of Directors).

If certain events occur (the limits are breached, there are significant changes in markets, significant losses, etc.), a specific alert procedure is triggered, reporting the event and a remedial action plan to the Top Management Bodies and to the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., depending on the type of breach detected.

Furthermore, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function performs audits on Prudent Valuation of the financial instruments held by the Group.

Local “Correspondant Volcker Rule” (the Local Officer in charge of the Volcker Rule)

The Local “*Correspondant Volcker Rule*” (the Local Officer in charge of the Volcker Rule) for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is part of the Finance Function and is responsible for ensuring that the Group is always compliant with the Volcker Rule and with the LBF (*Loi Bancaire Française*), cooperating with the central Officers in charge at Crédit Agricole S.A..

Fair Value Option

In 2025, no transactions recognized under “Fair Value Option” were carried out.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. SUPERVISORY TRADING BOOK: BREAKDOWN BY RESIDUAL MATURITY
(REPRICING DATE) OF ON-BALANCE-SHEET FINANCIAL ASSETS AND
LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

EURO

Type/Residual maturity	On demand	Up to 3 months	From over 3 months to 6 months	From over 6 months to 1 year	From over 1 year to 5 years	From over 5 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	Indefinite maturity
1. On-balance-sheet assets	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
1.1 Debt securities	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
1.2 Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. On-balance-sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 repurchase agreements for funding purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial Derivatives								
3.1 With underlying security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Options								
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives								
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Without underlying security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Options								
+ long positions	28	7,290	9,755	14,851	55,038	3,323	16	-
+ short positions	30	7,286	9,754	14,853	55,036	3,323	16	-
- Other derivatives								
+ long positions	71,425	3,400,323	2,152,921	980,663	2,810,733	256,854	21,954	-
+ short positions	71,425	3,396,820	2,153,015	980,894	2,810,544	256,854	21,696	-

Other currencies

Type/Residual maturity	On demand	Up to 3 months	From over 3 months to 6 months	From over 6 months to 1 year	From over 1 year to 5 years	From over 5 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	Indefinite maturity
1. On-balance-sheet assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. On-balance-sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 repurchase agreements for funding purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial Derivatives								
3.1 With underlying security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Options								
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives								
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Without underlying security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Options								
+ long positions	-	477	471	813	110	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	477	471	813	110	-	-	-
- Other derivatives								
+ long positions	-	354,952	128,843	117,236	34,433	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	358,469	128,844	117,236	34,433	-	258	-

1.2.2 Interest Rate Risk and Price Risk - Banking Book

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. General aspects, management and measurement of interest rate risk and price risk

General aspects

Asset & Liability Management activities cover all the items on the banking book, on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet. Future fluctuations in interest rates that would impact on profits, through changes in net interest income, and that would also have an effect on the discounted value of its capital, as they would cause a change in the net present value of future cash flows, are mitigated with hedges that are calibrated also through specific modeling of financial statement items.

Organisational aspects

In its capacity as the Parent Company, Crédit Agricole Italia coordinates the interest rate risk and price risk profiles of the Group's banking book, centrally managing financial operations, as well as risk assessment and control activities.

The Governance model adopted by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group vests:

- The ALM Committee with the task of setting the strategic and direction lines for the management, of validating proper application of the standards and methods for measuring the exposure to interest rate risk, of examining the reporting produced by the Finance Function, as well as to resolve on any measures to be implemented, as well as of validating the local operational limits and the local alert thresholds regarding interest rate risk;
- The Risk and Internal Control Committee with the task of examining the outcomes of controls on compliance with the RAF and Risk Strategy limits and alert thresholds, as well as any alert procedures that started.

The CFO is responsible for the management and measurement of interest rate risk for the Group as a whole. Through the Finance Function, the CFO sets the methods for managing interest risk in compliance with the applicable regulations and with the methodological indications provided by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group. The CFO also designs operational actions, carries out stress testing exercises based on the guidelines issued by the Crédit Agricole Group and prepares the ICAAP reports, both the local one and the contribution to the Group's ICAAP exercise.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for control. Therefore, it verifies the corporate risk management process and supervises compliance of the risk treatment with the applicable legislation in force and with the Group Risk Strategy.

In compliance with the normative instruments of the Crédit Agricole Group and with the supervisory regulations, the system of limits to the interest rate risk is reviewed on a yearly basis within the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) process, setting out operational limits in the Risk Strategy, which is submitted to the Group Risk Committee of Crédit Agricole SA. and is approved by the Boards of Directors of all the Group's Entities. The local operational limits and thresholds are reviewed by the ALM Committee.

Risk policy and management

The processes for the management of interest rate risk and price risk are governed by the respective risk policies. These documents lay down the internal normative framework for the management of risks with reference to operations in financial instruments, in terms of:

- Principles, objectives, methodologies and tools used for the measurement, control and management of risks;
- Guidelines and rules on which the Risk Management and Stress Testing processes are based.

The management of interest rate risk designed by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group aims at ensuring that the individual legal entities and the Group as a whole achieve the best possible performance on the existing positions through proactive management of interest risk hedges. The main financial instruments to manage risk hedges are derivative contracts, i.e. interest rate options and Interest Rate Swaps.

Control System

Independent level 2.2 control on the system for the management of interest rate risk is performed by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function of Crédit Agricole Italia, by verifying the system compliance with the internal model of Crédit Agricole S.A..

Specifically, within its responsibilities, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function:

- Independently verifies compliance with the limits and alert thresholds provided for by the RAF and by the Risk Strategy; it also expresses its prior opinion in case of any significant changes to the approaches and methods used by the Finance Function, while reporting on them to the ALM Committee and to the Risk and Internal Control Committee;
- Submits the outcomes of its verifications to the Controlling Company on a monthly basis and, in case of breach of any one of the limits and alert thresholds set in the Risk Strategy and/or locally by the ALM Committee, it triggers the alert procedure, with a specific escalation measure depending on the type of breach detected, and analyzes and approves the action plan proposed by the relevant corporate structures;
- Reports to the Boards of Directors of the single Banks of the Group and to the Risk and Internal Control Committee on any breached limits or thresholds, problems arisen and compliance with the Risk Strategy.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for level 2.2 control on compliance with the set limits and thresholds; therefore, on a monthly basis, it prepares and sends its Financial Risk Report to the Corporate Bodies, which provides information on the control outcomes and on any breaches of limits and thresholds, and activates, where required, the appropriate alert procedures. On a quarterly basis, it submits a summary of the above Report to the Risk and Internal Control Committee and to the Boards of Directors of the Group Entities.

Risk measurement: Methodological Aspects

The model for the measurement of global interest rate risk provides for an analysis of the contractual profile (cash flow generation by maturity), of all balance-sheet items and, where appropriate, for the “modeling” of other balance sheet items that, in terms of asset stability and responsiveness to changes in market interest rates, are among the items that are sensitive to interest rate risk for the Entities of the Group. Specifically, for interest rate risk analysis, the following elements are identified:

- Fixed-rate Term loans (with contractually defined term);
- Floating-rate term loans (with contractually defined term) for the portion with an already established rate;
- Balance-sheet items modelled in accordance with Crédit Agricole S.A. methodological guidelines;
- Balance-sheet items “modelled” in accordance with a statistical analysis able to differentiate a part stable over time by volume and, within it, the component linked to the market (floating-rate part) and the “core” part (fixed-rate one);
- Balance-sheet items modelled in accordance with specific management rules set by the relevant corporate structures of Crédit Agricole Italia (local models);
- Loans with optional contents.

As regards price risk for the Banking Book, global limits have been set, based on the type of instruments that can be held, which are expressed with reference to indicators, such as the balance sheet notional value and fair value, along with the outcomes of the management for stress testis on the relevant perimeter.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. Banking book: breakdown by remaining maturity (by repricing date) of financial assets and liabilities

EURO

Type/Residual maturity	On demand	Up to 3 months	From over 3 months to 6 months	From over 6 months to 1 year	From over 1 year to 5 years	From over 5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	Indefinite maturity
1. On-balance-sheet assets	22,325,623	24,222,262	3,941,575	2,113,445	11,395,323	8,555,272	12,554,601	-
1.1 Debt securities	-	1,709,756	996,239	523,870	4,249,446	2,099,866	112,800	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	1,709,756	996,239	523,870	4,249,446	2,099,866	112,800	-
1.2 Loans to banks	5,441,814	2,809,846	796,596	38,951	781	-	-	-
1.3 Loans to customers	16,883,809	19,702,660	2,148,740	1,550,624	7,145,096	6,455,406	12,441,801	-
- c/a	1,104,885	1,522,210	5,465	8,235	22,887	1,930	3,123	-
- other loans	15,778,924	18,180,450	2,143,275	1,542,389	7,122,209	6,453,476	12,438,678	-
- with early repayment option	1,580	452,702	217,584	34,651	68,689	8,662	10,587	-
- other	15,777,344	17,727,748	1,925,691	1,507,738	7,053,520	6,444,814	12,428,091	-
2. On-balance-sheet liabilities	52,697,327	16,089,170	1,893,536	121,561	3,380,635	3,921,422	2,931,507	-
2.1 Due to customers	52,672,142	9,736,183	18,642	28,322	212,758	155,641	79,836	-
- c/a	50,629,367	9,729,067	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other due and payables	2,042,775	7,116	18,642	28,322	212,758	155,641	79,836	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	2,042,775	7,116	18,642	28,322	212,758	155,641	79,836	-
2.2 Due to banks	22,009	1,105,096	87,998	58	71,403	767	96	-
- c/a	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other due and payables	20,177	1,105,096	87,998	58	71,403	767	96	-
2.3 Debt securities	3,176	5,247,891	1,786,896	93,181	3,096,474	3,765,014	2,851,575	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	3,176	5,247,891	1,786,896	93,181	3,096,474	3,765,014	2,851,575	-
2.4 Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial Derivatives	1,030,022	38,642,990	868,749	3,374,114	12,226,496	11,089,380	12,416,039	-
3.1 With underlying security	-	81,899	81,899	-	-	-	-	-
- Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives	-	81,899	81,899	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	81,899	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	81,899	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Without underlying security	1,030,022	38,561,091	786,850	3,374,114	12,226,496	11,089,380	12,416,039	-
- Options	22	1,661,526	113,850	195,328	1,230,126	900,263	639,539	-
+ long positions	22	829,307	55,950	97,659	615,618	450,828	320,943	-
+ short positions	-	832,219	57,900	97,669	614,508	449,435	318,596	-
- Other derivatives	1,030,000	36,899,565	673,000	3,178,786	10,996,370	10,189,117	11,776,500	-
+ long positions	1,030,000	11,238,820	371,000	2,730,849	6,468,000	8,411,000	7,122,000	-
+ short positions	-	25,660,745	302,000	447,937	4,528,370	1,778,117	4,654,500	-
4. Other off-balance-sheet transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other currencies

Type/Residual maturity	On demand	Up to 3 months	From over 3 months to 6 months	From over 6 months to 1 year	From over 1 year to 5 years	From over 5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	Indefinite maturity
1. On-balance-sheet assets	67,198	400,528	12,187	6,389	243,009	3,652	252	-
1.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Loans to banks	58,684	336,706	1,792	2,581	-	-	-	-
1.3 Loans to customers	8,514	63,822	10,395	3,808	243,009	3,652	252	-
- c/a	8,150	62	1	1	-	-	252	-
- other loans	364	63,760	10,394	3,807	243,009	3,652	-	-
- with early repayment option	49	11,273	777	1,277	-	-	-	-
- other	315	52,487	9,617	2,530	243,009	3,652	-	-
2. On-balance-sheet liabilities	443,127	283,373	6,969	2,578	-	-	-	-
2.1 Due to customers	435,873	8,944	1,825	2,578	-	-	-	-
- c/a	435,725	8,944	1,825	2,578	-	-	-	-
- other due and payables	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Due to banks	7,254	274,429	5,144	-	-	-	-	-
- c/a	7,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other due and payables	-	274,429	5,144	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1 With underlying security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Without underlying security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other off-balance-sheet transactions	-	6,936	1,724	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	4,308	22	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	2,628	1,702	-	-	-	-	-

1.2.3 Foreign exchange risk

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. General aspects, management and measurement of foreign exchange risk

General aspects

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is not engaged in proprietary trading on the currency market. Consequently, there are no exposures other than residual positions resulting from activities carried out to meet customer requirements, in both the spot and forward markets.

Management and measurement of foreign exchange risk - Organisational aspects

The process for the management of foreign exchange risks is governed by the relevant risk policy, which is one of the key components of the overall risk governance model implemented by the Group, consistently with the guidelines given by Crédit Agricole S.A..

Within the process for foreign exchange risk management, primary responsibility is assigned to corporate bodies/functions, according to their respective scopes, and they must be fully aware of the Bank's level of exposure. Specifically:

- The Board of Directors is tasked with strategic oversight and is therefore responsible for defining risk governance policies and management processes;
- The Co-General Manager, through the Corporate Banking Function, is responsible for risk management, and, therefore, defines and steers the Group's mechanism for the management of exchange rate risk, in compliance with the instructions and resolutions issued by the ALM Committee and by the Risk and Internal Control Committee;
- The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for level 2.2 control. It verifies the corporate risk management process and supervises compliance of the foreign exchange risk treatment with the applicable legislation in force and with the Group Risk Strategy.

The limit structure

The limit structure reflects the level of risk deemed acceptable with reference to the individual business areas and is designed to control that operations are performed in compliance with the management and strategic directions set by the Top Management.

The Group's framework system for foreign exchange risk is reviewed on a yearly basis, consistently with the guidelines and the risk appetite set by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group. The risk appetite is structured through global limits and operational limits that are set by the Crédit Agricole Italia Group in its Risk Strategy.

The global limit is set in order to ensure a controlled development of the business. It is calculated as the sum of the value in Euro of the open foreign currency position (in absolute value) for each currency and is validated by the Group Risk Committee (CRG) of Crédit Agricole S.A. and approved by the Boards of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia and of the single Entities of the Group.

Control System

The monitoring of the limits, which is carried out on a daily basis, is a task assigned to the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function. The outcomes of monitoring on limits are included in the monthly Report on Financial Risks. It is sent to the Group's Top Management (CFO), to the structures engaged in foreign exchange risk management (Corporate Banking), to the Internal Audit Function and to Crédit Agricole S.A. (*Direction Risques Groupe*).

A summary of this report is the basis for quarterly reporting on foreign exchange risks to the Group's Executive and Control collective Bodies (Risk and Internal Control Committee, Board of Auditors, Boards of Directors of the Group's Entities).

If certain events occur (the limits are breached, there are material changes in markets, material losses, etc.), the Group triggers the alert procedure in force, reporting the event and the related remedial action plan to the Top Management Bodies and to the *Direction Risques Groupe* of Crédit Agricole S.A., depending on the type of breach.

B. Foreign exchange risk hedging

Foreign exchange risk hedging is based on the intermediation principle, which allows the Group not to take foreign exchange risk positions breaching the authorized operational limits. Back-to-back hedging transactions are carried out with authorized financial counterparties, are traded upon the closing of the relevant transactions with Customers and entered in the relevant procedures within the business day.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. Breakdown by currency of assets, liabilities and derivatives

Items	Currencies					
	USD	GBP	JPY	CAD	CHF	Other currencies
A. Financial Assets	422,264	32,489	12,308	5,076	245,495	15,331
A.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Equity securities	26	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 Loans to banks	339,093	32,453	11,786	2,399	2,452	11,581
A.4 Loans to Customers	83,145	36	522	2,677	243,043	3,750
A.5 Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Other assets	9,971	1,699	533	281	1,660	760
C. Financial Liabilities	425,981	33,256	12,840	4,557	247,087	12,326
C.1 Due to banks	43,346	-	-	1,618	236,433	5,430
C.2 Due to customers	382,635	33,256	12,840	2,939	10,654	6,896
C.3 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Other liabilities	9,870	880	67	780	250	148
E. Financial derivatives						
- Options						
+ long positions	1,635	195	33	-	-	7
+ short positions	1,635	195	33	-	-	7
- Other derivatives						
+ long positions	428,518	109,441	5,870	11,015	641	115,120
+ short positions	429,918	109,692	5,801	11,014	773	118,104
Total assets	862,388	143,824	18,744	16,372	247,796	131,218
Total liabilities	867,404	144,023	18,741	16,351	248,110	130,585
Mismatch (+/-)	-5,016	-199	3	21	-314	633

1.3 Derivative instruments and hedging policies

1.3.1 Derivative instruments held for trading

A. Financial Derivatives

A.1. CREDIT DERIVATIVES HELD FOR TRADING: CLOSING NOTIONAL VALUES

Underlying assets/ Type of derivatives	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets
	Central counterparties	Without central counterparties			Central counterparties	Without central counterparties		
		With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements			With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	
1. Debt securities and interest rates	-	6,075,030	4,933,847	-	-	6,360,611	5,353,520	-
a) Options	-	1,107,024	848,049	-	-	1,069,293	872,868	-
b) Swaps	-	4,968,006	4,085,798	-	-	5,291,318	4,480,652	-
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equity securities and equity indices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Foreign exchange and gold	-	721,029	765,174	-	-	806,884	846,903	-
a) Options	-	190,384	190,469	-	-	267,906	268,362	-
b) Swaps	-	14,471	14,471	-	-	25,966	25,966	-
c) Forwards	-	516,174	560,234	-	-	513,012	552,575	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Commodities	-	58,983	38,875	-	-	-	-	-
5. Other underlying assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	6,855,042	5,737,896	-	-	7,167,495	6,200,423	-

A.2 FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR TRADING: GROSS POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE FAIR VALUE - BREAKDOWN

Underlying assets/ Type of derivatives	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets
	Central counterparties	Without central counterparties			Central counterparties	Without central counterparties		
		With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements			With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	
1. Positive fair value								
a) Options	-	6,011	4,314	-	-	16,706	5,482	-
b) Interest rate swaps	-	32,083	20,064	-	-	59,695	35,687	-
c) Cross currency swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Equity swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Forwards	-	3,154	4,172	-	-	8,882	7,047	-
f) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Other	-	3,422	4,335	-	-	1,039	92	-
Total	-	44,670	32,885	-	-	86,322	48,308	-
2. Negative fair value								
a) Options	-	5,332	4,987	-	-	7,130	15,074	-
b) Interest rate swaps	-	27,784	25,731	-	-	47,736	50,066	-
c) Cross currency swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Equity swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Forwards	-	3,938	3,466	-	-	6,291	9,386	-
f) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Other	-	7,606	1,564	-	-	90	1,023	-
Total	-	44,660	35,748	-	-	61,247	75,549	-

A.3 OTC FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR TRADING: NOTIONAL VALUES, GROSS POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE FAIR VALUE BY COUNTERPARTY

Underlying assets	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Others
Contracts not included in netting agreements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	X	-	156,618	4,777,229
- positive fair value	X	-	876	20,019
- negative fair value	X	-	179	29,751
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	-	-	-
3) Foreign exchange and gold				
- notional value	X	34,529	39	730,606
- positive fair value	X	304	-	7,643
- negative fair value	X	319	-	3,937
4) Commodities				
- notional value	X	-	-	38,875
- positive fair value	X	-	-	4,043
- negative fair value	X	-	-	1,562
5) Other				
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	-	-	-
Contracts included in netting agreements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	-	5,507,317	215,978	351,735
- gross positive fair value	-	33,587	2,108	1,612
- gross negative fair value	-	26,137	1,052	2,438
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	-	-	-
3) Foreign exchange and gold				
- notional value	-	721,029	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	3,943	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	7,709	-	-
4) Commodities				
- notional value	-	58,983	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	3,420	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	7,324	-	-
5) Other				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	-	-	-

A.4 REMAINING LIFE OF OTC FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES: NOTIONAL VALUES

Underlying asset/remaining maturity	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
A.1 Financial derivatives on debt securities and interest rates	3,186,687	6,386,237	1,435,953	11,008,877
A.2 Financial derivatives on equity securities and equity indices	-	-	-	-
A.3 Financial derivatives on foreign exchange rates and gold	1,394,864	91,081	258	1,486,203
A.4 Financial derivatives on other values	96,290	1,568	-	97,858
A.5 Other financial derivatives	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	4,677,841	6,478,886	1,436,211	12,592,938
Total 31 Dec. 2024	7,442,509	5,228,752	696,657	13,367,918

1.3.2 Accounting hedges

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. Fair Value hedging

Hedging interest rate risk has the objective of immunizing the Banking Book from changes in the fair value of funding and lending, caused by adverse movements in the yield curve.

The main financial instruments for the management of interest risk hedges are Interest Rate Swaps and Interest Rate Options, which, for their very nature, are contracts referring to “pure” interest rate risk.

Specifically, fixed-rate debenture loans have been hedged (micro-hedging), as have the mortgage loans with optional components to Customers (macro-hedging), government securities (micro - hedging), current accounts and fixed-rate mortgage loans in the macro-hedging portfolio.

In compliance with the financial reporting standards, the effectiveness of the hedges is assessed by the Finance Function, which carries out the relevant tests on a monthly basis and keeps formal documentation for every hedge.

B. Cash flow hedging

In 2025, no Cash Flow Hedge transactions were carried out.

D. Hedging instruments

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group hedges interest rate risk resulting from some parts of its balance sheet items under fair value hedging, with the following instruments:

- IRS, both for micro-hedging (Issued Debenture Loans and Securities under assets), and for macro-hedging (modelled Retail Current Accounts under liabilities and fixed-rate mortgage loans to Customers);
- IRO, in macro-hedging, to hedge optional risk resulting from CAP options associated with a part of mortgage loans sold to Customers.

A source of ineffectiveness set for all the types of hedging used is the possible early repayment of the hedged item. Moreover, for hedging with IRS, also any possible sudden and material change in the Euribor rates, entailing the breach of the tolerance threshold set by IAS 39 for the hedge ratio (-80%/+125%), could be a cause of possible ineffectiveness. Lastly, as regards hedging of “modelled” items, a change in the model’s financial characteristics, subsequent to the periodic review of the models, could also be yet another cause of ineffectiveness.

Over time, ineffectiveness resulting from early or from the periodic review of the models (reduction in the modelled item duration) has been overcome with total or partial unwinding of the hedging instruments.

E. Hedged items

Hedging of issued (fixed-rate) Debenture Loans:

The hedged item is limited to portion referring to interest rate risk. Hedging uses IRS in which the fixed-rate leg equalizes the debenture loan rate and the variable-rate leg is determined as Euribor +/- spread.

The spread on the variable-rate leg of the IRS is included in the hedging relationship, inverting its sign, as "spread adjustment" of the hedged item (debenture loan rate +/- spread adjustment). In this way, based on the assumption that the two legs of the IRS, on the trading date, have the same value and knowing that an IRS contract hedges interest rate risk only, the value of the "hedged item" referring to every debenture loan can be determined, or the only part of the debenture loan interest rate referring to the hedged risk (interest rate risk).

Hedging of Securities recognized as Assets (fixed rate)

The hedged item is limited to portion referring to interest rate risk. Hedging is done with IRSs in which the variable-rate leg is determined as Euribor and the fixed-rate leg equalizes the swap market rate with maturity equal to the security maturity.

Hedging of Securities recognized as Assets (inflation-linked)

The hedged item is limited to the portion referring to fixed-rate plus the principal periodic revaluation based on inflation. Hedging is done with IRSs in which the variable-rate leg is determined as Euribor with spread adjustments and the fixed-rate leg equalizes the security rate.

Hedging of the fixed-rate part of Retail Current Accounts recognized as Liabilities

The hedged item is limited to portion referring to interest rate risk. Hedging uses IRS in which the fixed-rate leg equalized the rate of a "fictitious" bond-equivalent designed to identify the hedged item resulting from the modelling of a balance-sheet item (a set of current accounts) that, in contractual terms only, would not allow to separate the characteristics required for the hedging, and the variable-rate leg is determined as 3Euribor. The value of the hedged rate and the duration of this bond-equivalent are determined with a modelling process that is specific to the Retail channel and is reviewed on a yearly basis and validated by the relevant structures of the Bank. Through a statistical analysis, the model breaks down a set of current accounts featuring the same behavioural aspects and product type (Retail current accounts under liabilities), into its different financial parts: stable part by volume (fixed-rate or variable-rate), and fluctuating part. The hedged part is the stable fixed-rate one.

Hedging of the CAP option on mortgage loans (variable rate)

The hedged item is limited to portion referring to interest rate risk. Hedging uses IRO traded in order to hedge the risk that a variable-rate mortgage loan contract, once having reached its cap, becomes a fixed-rate item, with subsequent increase in the Bank's financial leverage; Every IRO is specifically traded in order to hedge portfolios of mortgage loans having the same financial characteristics (strike, market parameter, payment schedule, ...). In this way, the Bank achieves its objective of having essential specularity between the characteristics of the implied Cap rates of the mortgage loans and those of the IRO hedging them.

Hedging of fixed-rate mortgage loans

The hedged item is limited to the portion referring to interest rate risk only and is an aggregate of mortgage loans having the appropriate financial features (set based on the approach accepted for this specific hedge. Once having defined the financial characteristics of the item to be hedged for interest rate risk, it is hedge "at par", i.e. with the swap market rate on the IRS fixed-rate leg, equal to the meta mortgage loan maturity, which, on the trade date, equalizes the value of 3Euribor applied to the variable-rate leg.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. Financial derivatives held for hedging

A.1 FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR HEDGING: CLOSING NOTIONAL VALUES

Type of derivatives	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets
	Central counterparties	Without central counterparties			Central counterparties	Without central counterparties		
		With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements			With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	
1. Debt securities and interest rates	-	39,593,371	81,899	-	-	37,064,655	345,319	-
a) Options	-	2,221,702	-	-	-	2,419,245	-	-
b) Swaps	-	37,371,669	-	-	-	34,645,410	-	-
c) Forwards	-	-	81,899	-	-	-	345,319	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equity securities and equity indices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Foreign exchange and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Other underlying assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	39,593,371	81,899	-	-	37,064,655	345,319	-

A.2 FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR TRADING: GROSS POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE FAIR VALUE - BREAKDOWN BY PRODUCT

Type of derivatives	Positive and negative fair value								Change in value used to survey hedge effectiveness	
	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024					
	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
	Central counterparties	Without central counterparties			Central counterparties	Without central counterparties				
		With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements			With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements			
1. Positive fair value										
a) Options	-	176,791	-	-	-	174,852	-	-	176,791	174,852
b) Interest rate swaps	-	714,572	-	-	-	579,022	-	-	714,572	579,022
c) Cross currency swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Equity swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	155
f) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	891,363	-	-	-	753,874	155	-	891,363	754,029
2. Negative fair value										
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Interest rate swaps	-	1,740,870	-	-	-	1,672,836	-	-	1,740,870	1,672,836
c) Cross currency swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Equity swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Forwards	-	-	159	-	-	-	-	-	159	-
f) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,740,870	159	-	-	1,672,836	-	-	1,741,029	1,672,836

A.3 OTC FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR HEDGING: NOTIONAL VALUES, GROSS POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE FAIR VALUE BY COUNTERPARTY

	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Others
Contracts not included in netting agreements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	X	81,899	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	159	-	-
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	-	-	-
3) Foreign exchange and gold				
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	-	-	-
4) Commodities				
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	-	-	-
5) Other				
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	-	-	-
Contracts included in netting agreements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	-	39,593,371	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	891,363	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	1,740,870	-	-
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	-	-	-
3) Foreign exchange and gold				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	-	-	-
4) Commodities				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	-	-	-
5) Other				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	-	-	-

**A.4 REMAINING LIFE OF OTC FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR HEDGING:
NOTIONAL VALUES**

Underlying asset/remaining maturity	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
A.1 Financial derivatives on debt securities and interest rates	4,491,581	10,997,934	24,185,755	39,675,270
A.2 Financial derivatives on equity securities and equity indices	-	-	-	-
A.3 Financial Derivatives on exchange rates and gold	-	-	-	-
A.4 Financial Derivatives on commodities	-	-	-	-
A.5 Other financial derivatives	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	4,491,581	10,997,934	24,185,755	39,675,270
Total 31 Dec. 2024	5,196,060	12,651,987	19,561,927	37,409,974

D. Hedged items**D.1 FAIR VALUE HEDGES**

	Micro- hedges: book value	Micro-hedges – net positions: book value of assets and liabilities (before netting)	Cumulative amount of changes In the fair value of the hedged item	Micro-hedges Termination of hedging: cumulative amount of residual fair value changes	Change in value used to survey hedge effectiveness	Macro- hedges: book value
A. ASSETS						
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - hedging of:	1,472,290	-	-11,898	6,834	-8,024	
1.1 Debt securities and interest rates	1,472,290	-	-11,898	6,834	-8,024	X
1.2 Equity securities and equity indexes	-	-	-	-	-	X
1.3 Foreign exchange and gold	-	-	-	-	-	X
1.4 Loans	-	-	-	-	-	X
1.5 Other	-	-	-	-	-	X
2. Financial assets measured at amortized cost - hedging of:	14,107,560	-	-625,676	645	-490,647	
2.1 Debt securities and interest rates	3,777,757	-	-5,901	-	-34,607	X
2.2 Equity securities and equity indexes	-	-	-	-	-	X
2.3 Foreign exchange and gold	-	-	-	-	-	X
2.4 Loans	10,329,803	-	-619,776	645	-456,041	X
2.5 Other	-	-	-	-	-	X
Total 31 Dec. 2025	15,579,850	-	-637,575	7,479	-498,671	-
Total 31 Dec. 2024	14,520,687	-	-166,869	-28,047	-	-
B. LIABILITIES						
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost - hedging of:						
1.1 Debt securities and interest rates	24,806,972	-	-231,467	-18,095	23,030	X
1.2 Foreign exchange and gold	-	-	-	-	-	X
1.3 Other	-	-	-	-	-	X
Total 31 Dec. 2025	24,806,972	-	-231,467	-18,095	23,030	-
Total 31 Dec. 2024	23,397,304	-	-239,124	23,369	-	-

3.3 OTHER INFORMATION ON DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING AND FOR HEDGING

A.1 OTC FINANCIAL AND CREDIT DERIVATIVES: NET FAIR VALUES BY COUNTERPARTY

	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Others
A. Financial Derivatives				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	-	45,182,587	372,596	5,128,964
- positive fair value	-	924,950	2,984	21,631
- negative fair value	-	1,767,166	1,231	32,189
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative fair value	-	-	-	-
3) Foreign exchange and gold				
- notional value	-	755,558	39	730,606
- positive fair value	-	4,247	-	7,643
- negative fair value	-	8,028	-	3,937
4) Commodities				
- notional value	-	58,983	-	38,875
- positive fair value	-	3,420	-	4,043
- negative fair value	-	7,324	-	1,562
5) Other				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative fair value	-	-	-	-
B. Credit derivatives				
1) Purchase and protection				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative fair value	-	-	-	-
2) Sale and protection				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative fair value	-	-	-	-

1.4 LIQUIDITY RISK

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. General aspects, management and measurement of liquidity risk

General and organisational aspects

Liquidity risk reflects the possibility that the Group may not be able to meet its payment commitments, both expected and unexpected, without prejudicing its daily operations or its financial position. This risk is managed based on the following components:

- Management of short-term liquidity: its objective is to ensure the balance between incoming and outgoing liquidity flows, in the perspective of continuously supporting normal banking operations;
- Management of structural liquidity: its objective is to maintain the balance between total liabilities and medium-/ long-term assets.

The liquidity risk management model, approved by Crédit Agricole Italia Board of Directors, is based on the principle of separation of liquidity management and measurement processes from control processes, in compliance with the regulatory requirements and with the guidelines issued by Crédit Agricole S.A..

The model provides for the governance and management of liquidity risk to be centrally performed by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia, which is also responsible for the funding process of all the entities of the Group.

The model lays down the responsibilities of the Corporate Bodies and Functions Holders involved, specifically:

- The Board of Directors, the body in charge of strategic oversight, is responsible for defining governance policies, the organizational structure and management processes. Specifically, it approves measurement methods, risk tolerance thresholds and the limits system, the assumptions at the basis of stress tests and the *Contingency Funding Plan (CFP or Plan d'Urgence)*;
- The CFO, through the Finance Function, is the role responsible for management and, specifically, for the preparation of the reporting to the Bank of Italy, as well as of internal reporting on the Group's liquidity situation (Liquidity Report). The Finance Function operates in compliance with the directions set by the ALM Committee, the Risk and Internal Control Committee, the RAF and the Risk Strategy;
- The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for the permanent controls framework, verifies compliance with global and operational limits, as well as with alert thresholds, prepares the reporting to corporate Bodies and triggers, where required, the alert procedures. Jointly with the Finance Function, it is also responsible for monitoring the ratios and indicators provided for in the *Contingency Funding Plan*.

The process for the management of liquidity risk is governed by the relevant risk policy.

Risk management and control: methodological aspects

The model adopted for liquidity risk management is based on the monitoring of the short-term component (up to 12 months) and the medium/long-term one.

The main objective of the short-term liquidity management process is to ensure that the Group is able to satisfy on-balance-sheet payment commitments, expected and unexpected, in such a way as not to prejudice normal business.

A key condition for achieving this objective is to constantly maintain sufficient balance between incoming and outgoing liquidity flows.

The Group's liquidity risk monitoring system considers the following factors:

- Keeping immediate liquidity, i.e. the net balance of customer sources, surplus own funds and loans to customers. This is carried out by recognizing cash inflows and outflows expected in the various ranges of residual maturity making up the "*maturity ladder*";
- The continuation of the business activity at a planned pace (monitoring the performance of liquidity used in loans to customers/from customer sources).

An essential aspect of liquidity management is the definition of an interbank short-term refinancing limit (RCT - *Refinancement Court Terme*), which is fine-tuned in accordance with the guidelines given by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., aimed at limiting short-term funding on the market over a one-year time horizon in a market featuring stress conditions. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the Group's liquidity management, the Parent Company has set an alert threshold on the *Deficit Crédit Collecte* (DCC) indicator, which ensures appropriate coverage of loans to customers through funding from customers.

Short-term liquidity risk management and oversight policies aim at ensuring the surmounting of any crisis that leads to serious reduction in the Group's normal financing sources; in this regard, three stress scenarios have been identified:

- Systemic crisis: a situation that leads to partial closure of the short-term and medium-/long-term refinancing market, with continuing business operations. The Group must be able to continue operations for a time horizon of one year;
- Idiosyncratic crisis: a situation that leads to a bank run, partial closure of the short-term market and total closure of the medium-/long-term market with continuing business operations. In this scenario, the Group must be able to continue operations for a time horizon of three months;
- Global crisis: a situation having the combined features of both a systemic crisis and an idiosyncratic crisis, in terms of substantial bank run, total closure of the markets, use of reserves even though with write-downs. The Group must be able to continue business operations in a serious crisis for a time horizon of one month.

Within Short-Term Liquidity Risk monitoring, on a daily basis the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group calculates its Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR= Stock of high quality liquid assets/Total net cash outflows in the subsequent 30 calendar days). The LCR is a 30-day horizon ratio that simulates the combination of a systemic crises and an idiosyncratic one and measures the ability of the stock of liquid assets to ensure coverage of expected net cash outflows in the subsequent 30 calendar days.

As at 31 December 2025, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group was 161.36%, once again firmly above the set compliance requirements.

Medium-/long-term liquidity management entails the identification of alert thresholds and limits by determining the *Position en Ressources Stables* (*Stable Resources Position, PRS*) and *Concentration des échéances MLT* (a concentration limit to MLT maturities) indicators. They aim at ensuring the Group's financial balance between stable resources (medium-/long-term market resources, funding from Customers, own funds) and long-term uses (non-current assets, loans to Customers, medium/long-term market uses and liquidity buffers), as well as at limiting concentration of maturities within medium-/long-term funding. Positive levels of the Stable Resources Position (PRS) substantiate the Group's ability to support its assets during a crisis and, by monitoring the medium-/long-term due register, a balance can be kept between the maturities of resources and long-term uses.

The liquidity ratios, except for the NSFR, are calculated on a monthly basis. These ratios and indicators have the purpose of monitoring compliance with the Group's risk appetite and are benchmarked against specific global limits laid down by Crédit Agricole S.A. and approved by the Group Risk Committee, upon presentation of the Risk Strategy and then submitted to the Board of Directors of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia for its approval.

Within its medium/long-term Liquidity Risk monitoring, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group calculated its Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) on a quarterly basis. The ratio, which shall be higher than 100%, has the Available Stable Funding (ASF) figure as the numerator and the Required Stable Funding (RSF) figure as the denominator.

As at 31 December 2025, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (NSFR) of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group was 133.34%, once again firmly above the set compliance requirements.

The Bank also monitors its intraday liquidity risk through a set of specific indicators that were developed in coordination with its Parent Company and are calculated on a weekly and monthly basis both in Business-as-Usual and in Stress conditions.

The limit structure is completed by other management and alert indicators provided for in the Contingency Funding Plan.

Diversification of the Group's refinancing sources through Covered Bonds placed in the market continued in 2025. In January 2025, Crédit Agricole Italia went to the market with a new issue of Covered Bonds, with nine-year maturity for an amount of 1 billion Euros.

Lastly, in marketing the products of the Group, the internal transfer rate system takes account of the cost of liquidity. Based on the products' financial features and on the prevailing market conditions, the system allows the internal return rate to be determined, which, in turn, is the basis for the pricing of lending and direct funding products.

Risk control

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for verifying compliance with the set limits; therefore it prepares its own Financial Risk Report on a monthly basis and sends it to relevant corporate bodies, informing them of the control outcomes and of any breaches of the limits or alert thresholds and, in case any limits or thresholds are breached, it asks the Finance Function for a recovery plan. On a quarterly basis, it submits a summary of the above Report to the Risk and Internal Control Committee and to Crédit Agricole Italia Boards of Directors. Lastly, in case any limits are breached, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function shall inform, through the Alert Procedure in force, the relevant Top Bodies of the Group and the relevant structures of Crédit Agricole SA., depending on the type of breach detected. Jointly with the Finance Function, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is also responsible for monitoring the ratios/indicators provided for in the *Contingency Funding Plan (CFP)*.

The CFP of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is approved by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia and applies to all the legal entities within the liquidity risk monitoring perimeter.

DISCLOSURE

The document "Disclosure" (Basel III Third Pillar) referring to 31 December 2025 is published on the Group's website <https://gruppo.credit-agricole.it/bilanci-ca-italia>.

It is pointed out that the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is controlled by a parent company based in the EU and, therefore, the conditions laid down in Part One, Title II, Chapter 2, Article 13, Paragraph 1 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 (CRR) as amended on "Application of disclosure requirements on a consolidated basis" are met.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. Breakdown of financial assets and liabilities by residual contract maturity

Euro

Items/Time brackets	On demand	From over 1 day to 7 days	From over 7 days to 15 days	From over 15 days to 1 month	From over 1 month to 3 months	From over 3 months to 6 months	From over 6 months to 1 year	From over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Indefinite maturity
On-balance-sheet assets	8,223,170	231,411	1,058,295	2,123,016	4,839,223	6,088,679	6,875,386	24,697,189	32,614,709	645,744
A.1 Government securities	11,457	-	256,909	1,005,840	458,181	1,043,179	185,509	4,185,000	2,083,001	-
A.2 Other debt securities	-	-	130	-	747	3,653	458,707	67,167	119,977	73
A.3 Units of collective investment undertakings	139,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Loans	8,071,802	231,411	801,256	1,117,176	4,380,295	5,041,847	6,231,170	20,445,022	30,411,731	645,671
- banks	4,262,203	978	251,537	253,028	1,263,400	1,277,790	138,981	1,000,781	-	645,664
- customers	3,809,599	230,433	549,719	864,148	3,116,895	3,764,057	6,092,189	19,444,241	30,411,731	7
On-balance-sheet liabilities	61,037,418	29,878	987,001	648,276	2,196,723	1,939,102	353,190	5,426,811	8,701,570	-
B.1 Deposits and current accounts	60,432,796	12,523	68,792	213,011	668,970	482,286	125,932	64,856	-	-
- banks	10,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,770	-	-
- customers	60,422,483	12,523	68,792	213,011	668,970	482,286	125,932	86	-	-
B.2 Debt securities	156,847	17,355	918,209	435,265	1,517,956	1,416,197	172,001	5,132,215	7,451,999	-
B.3 Other liabilities	447,775	-	-	-	9,797	40,619	55,257	229,740	1,249,571	-
Off-balance-sheet transactions										
C.1 Financial derivatives with exchange of principal										
- long positions	-	167,697	26,870	60,508	184,967	126,259	112,746	31,027	258	-
- short positions	-	82,396	26,760	60,525	185,023	126,295	112,780	111,040	-	-
C.2 Financial derivatives without exchange of capital										
- long positions	63,844	5,364	38,380	21,323	115,822	56,052	326,239	810,000	111,677	-
- short positions	75,191	-	8,929	12,164	919,587	164,172	385,138	-	111,677	-
C.3 Deposits and loans to be received										
- long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Commitments to disburse funds										
- long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Financial guarantees given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Financial guarantees received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 Credit derivatives with exchange of principal										
- long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.8 Credit derivatives without exchange of capital										
- long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other currencies

Items/Time brackets	On demand	From over 1 day to 7 days	From over 7 days to 15 days	From over 15 days to 1 month	From over 1 month to 3 months	From over 3 months to 6 months	From over 6 months to 1 year	From over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Indefinite maturity
On-balance-sheet assets	68,466	340,474	6,105	18,765	35,378	6,553	3,459	246,780	5,485	-
A.1 Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Other debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 Units of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Loans	68,466	340,474	6,105	18,765	35,378	6,553	3,459	246,780	5,485	-
- banks	58,684	332,609	-	2,191	1,988	1,822	2,653	-	-	-
- customers	9,782	7,865	6,105	16,574	33,390	4,731	806	246,780	5,485	-
On-balance-sheet liabilities	443,127	9,502	7,007	6,958	260,209	7,059	2,665	-	-	-
B.1 Deposits and current accounts	442,979	9,502	7,007	6,958	260,209	7,059	2,665	-	-	-
- banks	7,254	8,478	6,591	4,269	255,318	5,200	-	-	-	-
- customers	435,725	1,024	416	2,689	4,891	1,859	2,665	-	-	-
B.2 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Other liabilities	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance-sheet transactions										
C.1 Financial derivatives with exchange of principal										
- long positions	-	81,679	26,611	59,645	184,229	125,903	113,721	31,074	-	-
- short positions	-	85,076	26,729	59,646	184,230	125,904	113,721	31,074	258	-
C.2 Financial derivatives without exchange of capital										
- long positions	5,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	5,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.3 Deposits and loans to be received										
- long positions	-	2,508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	806	-	-	-	1,702	-	-	-	-
C.4 Commitments to disburse funds										
- long positions	-	1,445	-	343	12	22	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	1,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Financial guarantees given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Financial guarantees received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 Credit derivatives with exchange of principal										
- long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.8 Credit derivatives without exchange of capital										
- long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.4 OPERATIONAL RISKS

A. General aspects, management and measurement of operational risk

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has adopted the definition of operational risk given in “Basel 2 - International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards” prepared by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal risk, but excludes strategic and reputational risk. Legal risk includes, but is not limited to, exposure to fines, penalties, or punitive damages resulting from supervisory actions, as well as private settlements.

To consolidate and enhance control of operational risks, the Group has set clear objectives:

- To achieve full compliance with the requirements set by the Supervisory regulations for internal control systems (15th update of Bank of Italy's Circular No. 285/2013 as updated);
- To maintain constant compliance with the requirements laid down by the applicable legislation and regulations for the calculation of regulatory capital;
- To constantly improve the monitoring of risks and losses, in order to allow a management-oriented approach, especially in terms of risk mitigation and prevention initiatives, as well as risk culture dissemination;
- Fine-tuning of the permanent controls systems and extension of the coverage of said controls within the company perimeter.

Macro-organisational aspects

Governance of the Group operational risks is the responsibility of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function of Crédit Agricole Italia, which implements the guidelines issued by the Risk Management Function of the Controlling Company Crédit Agricole S.A., and reports on a solid line to the latter.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function (Italian acronym RPC) performs risk management and control activities for all the Companies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

In compliance with the supervisory regulations, the Group has formalized the roles and responsibilities of the corporate bodies and structures involved in the management of operational risks.

The governance model provides for:

- A centralized strategy for the control of operational risks;
- Close connections with the activities for permanent controls;
- Synergies with the Compliance Function and with the Internal Audit Function.

Risk management

The Group has adopted a model that is consistent with the guidelines issued by Crédit Agricole and governed by the central function, which works with the well-established and complementary contributions, in its operating, management and mitigation activities, of specialized roles, functions and mechanisms:

- Operational Risk Manager (ORM or with the Italian acronym: MRO);
- Control on Outsourced Important Operational Functions/Provision of Outsourced Essential Services (Italian acronyms FOIE/PSEE) and on Physical Security;
- MRSI (Manager des Risques SI), in charge of monitoring and control of IT risks on the Information System, on the Business Continuity Plan (BCP or with the Italian acronym PCO) and on physical security;
- CISO (Chief Information Security Officer), who is responsible for the security of corporate information;
- Information Security Manager (ISM): who is responsible for the implementation and management of the Information System operational security;
- Business Continuity Manager (BCM), who is responsible for the Group's Business Continuity Plan;
- Persons in charge of Operational Controls, within the Distribution Network structures, with the task of performing 2nd degree 1st level permanent controls;

- Structures, systems and tools, instrumental for proper risk control and for the management of mitigation/improvement actions, including:
 - The Risk and Internal Control Committee;
 - The BCP (Business Continuity Plan) Interfunctional Unit;
 - The Supervisory Committee on IT Security and on BCP (CSSCA, Supervisory Committee on Security and Business Continuity);
 - The system of permanent controls for the Commercial Network, together with early warning indicators;
 - Work Groups for Improvement.

The upgrading of the process for the management and control of operational risks to the guidelines issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. has been intended for the harmonization with the general methods used throughout the Group and consists of the macro-phases listed below:

- Detection, identification and classification of risks and losses and their recognition in the accounts where necessary;
- Assessment and measurement of the risk profile for every corporate environment;
- Identification of mitigation actions and preparation of the action plan;
- Verification of the adequacy of the control plan and increase in control points;
- Verification of actual implementation of controls;
- Verification of correct exercise of mitigation actions;
- Information and reporting.

In the above phases, the following processes are also applied:

- Loss data collection (recording, classification and processing of loss data);
- Risk self-assessment ((self-assessment of the exposure to operational risks relating to the specific structures engaged in operating functions and the relevant processes);
- Direct involvement of corporate structures in collective assessment work groups (Improvement,...).

Each one of these processes entails information processing based on methods that are predefined, repeatable and formalized in the Company's normative instruments, as well as with the support of specific application tools.

Risk mitigation

The Group has implemented a policy for operational risk mitigation through:

- Specific self-assessment activities with three-year planning and assessment on a yearly basis (Risk Self-Assessment") aimed at designing an annual Action Plan containing all the initiatives that the owners of the various corporate processes have identified as required in order to mitigate the detected operational risks; the Action Plan is then submitted to the Board of Directors for approval;
- Implementation of the permanent controls plan, both within the Distribution Network and at Central Functions, in order to have the most critical processes fully under control;
- A fraud prevention system governed by the Compliance Function;
- Implementation of the framework for controlling and monitoring outsourced critical and important functions (CIF);
- Implementation of the framework for controlling and monitoring:
 - Physical security;
 - Business Continuity (BCP);
- Implementation of the function for control and monitoring of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Risk.

Transfer of risk

The insurance strategy implemented by the Group provides – through specific policies – for the risk to be transferred to specific companies in case of material and exceptional events. The risks generated by recurring events in day-to-day operations and entailing medium-low amounts (known as expected losses) are covered by specific control and process activities. It follows that the insurance policies in force cover events that are not frequent but that could have severe consequences, consistently with the insurance approach of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group.

Where the outcomes of specific assessments prove it appropriate, the structures engaged in insurance coverage governance shall:

- Transfer insurable risks underwriting specific insurance policies, in order to mitigate the impact of any unexpected losses and in accordance with the best practices in the System;
- Coordinate with Crédit Agricole S.A., in order to ensure full consistency between the transfer strategy and the Group objectives;
- Exercise control on and provide support to the various corporate structures in outsourcing management, with specific focus on the outsourcing of Critical and Important Functions (CIF);
- Perform controls and specific analyses on the insurance policies underwritten by the Providers of Outsourced Important Operational Functions (FEI), in order to assess their adequacy to the risks associated with the outsourced essential services.

The overall insurance programme consists of:

- International policies taken out by the French Parent Company which were joined by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group;
- Local policies taken out independently by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking group to cover lower risk levels or risk not covered by the international insurance policies.

Risk management oversight and shared solutions

This is the specific task of the Group Risk and Internal Control Committee, composed of the main Corporate Function holders, which is responsible for:

- Approving guidelines and action plans on Operational Risks;
- Acknowledging the Loss Data Collection (LDC) outcomes;
- Monitoring control activities and outcomes, as well as periodically validating the mapping of operational risks;
- Governing Business Continuity for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group;
- Monitoring and, if necessary, taking action on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Risk for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, assessing the situation based on the periodic reporting made by the MRSI (*Manager des Risques SI*) and by the CISO (Chief Information Security Officer);
- Assessing the risk analyses of the essential services, that is to say CRITICAL OR Important Functions (CIF or with the Italian acronym FEI) for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

Loss data

Operational losses, which the model considers as quantitative data, are collected, managed and analyzed, to different levels of granularity and detail, using an event classification scheme complying with the one set by the Basel II Framework, by the Supervisory Authority and by Crédit Agricole S.A. The basic structure is given below:

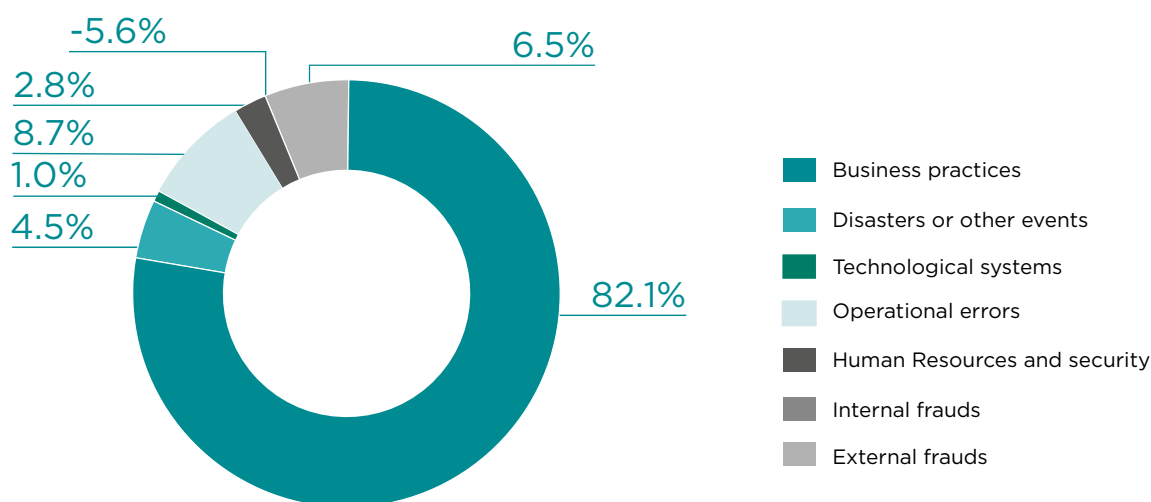
- Internal frauds: events due to deliberate acts committed by at least one party internal to the Bank and causing losses to the Bank;
- External frauds: events due to deliberate acts committed exclusively by parties that cannot be defined as internal to the Bank, generally for the purpose of personal gain;
- Relations with staff and workplace safety: events relating to the relations between the company and its staff or to the failure of the workplace to meet health and safety standards. These include liabilities arising from accidents to employees in company offices or vehicles;
- Business practices: events linked to the supply of products and provision of services to Customers carried out in an improper or negligent manner (fiduciary requirements and adequate information on investments), as well as defects in the nature or features of products/models/contracts. These include liabilities arising from breach of public security laws or other legislation not specific to the banking sector;
- Disasters or other events due to natural causes or human actions, which lead to damage to company resources (tangible or intangible property, persons, etc.) and/or service interruptions or other events (including improper conduct/illegal acts by third-party companies that damage the company). The category also includes liabilities arising from political changes and retroactive changes in legislation and taxation;
- Technological systems and services: events arising from the malfunctions, logical or structural defects in technological and other support systems, execution, delivery and management of processes: events arising from unintentional errors in the management of operational and support activity or caused by counterparties other than Customers and Vendors.

For Loss Data Collection and for reporting consolidated loss data, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has adopted an IT application especially designed for and widely used in the Banking System, as well as specific tools and models developed directly by Crédit Agricole S.A..

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

With reference to sources of operational risk, the breakdown of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's net losses (gross losses net of other collection excluding insurance-related ones) by event type recognized in 2025 is given below. Any "boundary losses" have been excluded.

The negative figures resulted from the recognition of recoveries on risk provisions set asides in previous years.



Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Risk

In the Internal Policy documents, in compliance with the provisions issued by the Bank of Italy (Circular 285/13 as updated), Information and Communication Technology risk and Security risk (hereinafter referred to also as "ICT risk" is defined as the risk of losses due to confidentiality breach, poor integrity of systems and data or unavailability of the systems and data or inability to replace Information Technology (IT) within reasonable time limits [...]. In the integrated statement of corporate risks for prudential purposes (ICAAP), this type of risk is included, in accordance with the specific aspects, among operational, reputational and strategic risks".

The Governance of security management and of ICT risk management is based on the following criteria:

- Formalization of the roles and responsibilities in the ICT security scope; having, within the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function, the ICT Risk Management structure and the role off the Information System Risk Manager (Italian acronym MRSI);
- Implementation of the principle of separation of duties, in order to appropriately allocate responsibilities;
- Assessment of the ICT risk analysis carried out on a regular basis or in case of significant changes. In accordance with the risk level, the security measures for its mitigation are identified. The risk analysis is carried out also in case of new initiatives or projects that may entail impacts on the Bank's information system.

Since January 2025 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has applied and substantiated the principles and guidelines on digital operational resilience laid down by Regulation (EU) 2554/2022 (DORA) and related RTS/ITS.

To analyze and assess ICT risks on its IT resources, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group implements and develops the key concepts of the Risk Analysis Methodology of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., supplementing it, to achieve an overall representation of its risk position, through:

- The definition of the risk taxonomy of the information system (ICT Governance and strategy, ICT availability and continuity risk, ICT security risk, ICT change risk, ICT data integrity risk and ICT outsourcing risk); in this scope, special attention is given to Critical and Important Functions defined pursuant to DORA and approved on a yearly basis by the Management Body;
- A Risk Self-Assessment exercise on the processes impacted by ICT risk;
- The collection and analysis of IT incidents and of the related operational losses;
- Continuous application of the overall framework of permanent controls;
- The preparation of continuous reporting flows to the Top Management and the BoD on the main processes/events concerning the Information System and Information System Security, with specific reference to incident and vulnerability management.

In order to ensure that the ICT Risk Control activities run smoothly, within the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function there is a specific organizational role called MRSI (Information System Risk Manager).

The other roles and structures involved in ICT Risk Governance are:

- The Chief Operating Officer (COO) of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, who is also the General Manager of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions;
- The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), who belongs to the COO structure: he or she ensures the security of the Group's information system, assessing the risks and threats it is exposed to (Mesari Risk Analysis), contributing to the design of the action plans and risk mitigation plans, as well as the technical solutions to be implemented;
- The Head of the Security Division of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions, who has the role of ICT Security Manager in the information security system scope: he or she ensures proper implementation and operational management of the security of the Group's information system, overseeing compliance with the relevant policies, rules and standards;
- The Head of the Information Systems Function of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions (Chief Information Officer or CIO) in the information system scope (other non-security risks): he or she is responsible for the governance of the Group's Information System and the processes related thereto, carrying out also first-level controls on ICT risk, overseeing any corrective actions. Within the CIO structure the Information Technology Risk Officer (ITRO) is the specialist role acting as the interface with the other risk management and control functions.

In 2025 the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function continued to supplement controls and risk measurement indicators, focusing its activities both on ICT security matters and on project development. The ICTi risk management framework (covering both in-house and outsourced ICT activities, processes and services) underwent extensive revision following the completion of the projects scheduled for 2024.

In this scope, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has adopted a Digital Operational Resilience Strategy (DORS) Document, which shall be reviewed once a year by the Management Body.

In early 2025, all the new policies have been issued, including the related implementing regulations, which transpose the DORA requirements and expectations, and the related new organizational arrangements have been defined.

In 2025 the activities to ensure full alignment with DORA continued, on the one hand implementing the organizational and control arrangements provided for by the policies, and, on the other hand, progressively aligning the outsourcing agreements to the DORA Regulation.

In 2025 the initiatives for the evolution and strengthening of the Information System continued, in order to maintain and enhanced the appropriate security safeguards. To this end, a multi-year action programme is ongoing within the Group in the following scopes:

- **Cyber prevention:** prevention of Cyber risks resulting from third parties, malware and vulnerabilities;
- **Cyber detection:** monitoring, detection and management of Cyber threats to the Bank's systems;
- **Fraud and data loss prevention:** a new fraud prevention system was adopted in the e-money scope and the online banking one was upgraded;
- **Access and Identity Management:** extension of the new Access Management solution to the multichannel scheme;
- **Network and perimeter security:** progressive enrolment of a "zero trust" solution implementing 2-factor authentication (MFA) to access the corporate systems;
- **Cloud Security:** implementation of the Cloud security control strategy.

Business Continuity Plan ("BCP")

Completing the action programme, in 2025, the Group continued to update and verify its Business Continuity Plan to take account of the changes in the scenario and in the Group's organisational, technology and logistic infrastructure, of the rules set by the Parent Company and of the applicable EU legislation and regulations (DORA).

In 2025, the main activities were:

- Updating of the Business Continuity Policy and whole manual;
- Periodic testing and certification exercises on the solutions for information system recovery and on critical processes in the business continuity scope, including that of critical providers;
- Extension of the Information System Logical Unavailability test also to the perimeter of critical applications supporting Critical and Important Functions pursuant to DORA;
- Adequacy assessment and analysis of business continuity plans and of the relevant tests of providers of Outsourced Critical and Important Functions (CIF), continuing also with the activity on NON-CIF vendors involved in critical processes;
- Crisis Management Organizational Model (CMOM) test, simulating a ransomware attack in cooperation with the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- The updating the Business Impact Analysis ("BIA") on the corporate processes in the business continuity scope, covering also critical processes (CIF) under DORA;
- Digitalization of the BIA process and interviews on the ITSM tool.

Critical or Important Functions (CIF or Critical or Important Services, called PSEE – Provisions of Outsourced Essential Services - by Crédit Agricole S.A.)

The structure in charge of control on CIF/Critical or Important Services, which is part of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function, governs the system of controls on compliance with the process to outsource critical functions. With the entry into force of DORA, the scope of responsibility of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function changed as it includes also Critical and Important Functions with a risk-based approach. The iRisk Management and Permanent Controls Function continues to perform specific activities in defining risk monitoring controls. This structure has a role of management and methodological support, especially as regards the assessment of risks associated with outsourcing arrangements.

Having regard to Internal Normative Instruments, within the project of alignment with the DORA regulation, the set of internal normative instruments was revised and the revision entered into force in January 2025 and has implemented new organizational and control mechanisms.

In FY 2025, the most material initiatives of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Functions continued in line with the previous FYs, thus ensuring:

- Strong support to the corporate structures in the phases of outsourcing management, aimed both at proper implementation of the process and at wider dissemination of an outsourcing culture and the analysis of the associated risks;
- The review and upgrading -by the Unit responsible for control on outsourced critical and important functions - of the monitoring tools it uses to perform its tasks;
- The review and update of the tools used to assess risks associated with outsourcing;
- Monitoring of the process for the preparation of the Register of Outsourcing Arrangements as a tool for the governance and management of information concerning all outsourcing arrangements in force, with different level of detail for critical and important functions;
- General monitoring on and actions to increase the awareness of the outsourced service owners as regards their responsibilities. In this scope, the monitoring and control systems were constantly updated, also based on the instructions given by Crédit Agricole S.A..

PART F - INFORMATION ON CONSOLIDATED EQUITY

Section 1 – Consolidated equity

A. Qualitative disclosures

The own funds management policy implemented by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is aimed at maintaining an adequate level of resources in order to be able to cope at any time with the risks taken.

B. Quantitative disclosures

B.1 Consolidated book equity: breakdown by type of undertaking

The breakdown of consolidated equity as at 31 December 2025 is given below:

Equity items	Prudential consolidation	Insurance undertakings	Other companies	Eliminations and adjustments from consolidation	31 Dec. 2025	Total
1. Capital	1,119,897	-	2,690	-	-	1,122,587
2. Share premium reserve	3,496,998	-	1,788	-	-	3,498,786
3. Reserves	2,472,141	-	-875	-	-	2,471,266
3.5 Interim dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Equity instruments	740,000	-	-	-	-	740,000
5. (Treasury Shares)	-8	-	-	-	-	-8
6. Valuation reserves	-43,793	-	-	-	-	-43,793
- Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-10,939	-	-	-	-	-10,939
- Hedging of equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Financial assets (other than equity securities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,624	-	-	-	-	10,624
- Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Hedges of investments in foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Hedging instruments (non-designated elements)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (changes in own credit rating)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Actuarial gains (losses) pertaining to defined-benefit pension plans	-43,470	-	-	-	-	-43,470
- Shares of valuation reserves on equity investments measured using the equity method	-8	-	-	-	-	-8
- Special revaluation laws	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Profit (loss) for the period (+/-) Group share and minority interests	799,255	-	-102	-	-	799,153
Total	8,584,490	-	3,501	-	-	8,587,991

Item "Financial assets (other than equity securities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" reports fair value changes in debt securities held (Euro 15,640 thousand) as well as the fair value changes in the ecobonus tax credit assets classified with the HTC&S business model (down by Euro -5,016 thousand).

B.2 Valuation reserves of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: breakdown

Assets/Values	Prudential consolidation		Insurance undertakings		Other companies		Eliminations and adjustments from consolidation		Total 31 Dec. 2025	
	Positive reserve	Negative reserve	Positive reserve	Negative reserve	Positive reserve	Negative reserve	Positive reserve	Negative reserve	Positive reserve	Negative reserve
1. Debt securities	15,639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,639	-
2. Equity securities	3,283	14,222	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,283	14,222
3. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	18,922	14,222	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,922	14,222
Total 31 Dec. 2024	14,080	19,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,080	19,023

B.3 Valuation reserves of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: annual changes

	Debt securities	Equity securities	Loans
1. Opening balance	11,196	-16,139	-
2. Increases	14,662	5,419	-
2.1 Fair value gains	12,526	736	-
2.2 Adjustments for credit risk	1,901	X	-
2.3 Reclassification to profit or loss of negative reserves from disposal	235	X	-
2.4 Transfers to other equity components (equity securities)	-	4,683	-
2.5 Other changes	-	-	-
3. Decreases	10,219	219	-
3.1 Fair value losses	16	27	-
3.2 Recoveries on credit risk	-	-	-
3.3 Reclassification to profit or loss of positive reserves from disposal	10,203	X	-
3.4 Transfers to other equity components (equity securities)	-	192	-
3.5 Other changes	-	-	-
4. Closing balance	15,639	-10,939	-

B.4 Valuation reserves relating to defined-benefit plans: annual changes

	Total 31 Dec. 2025
1. Opening balance	-44,536
2. Increases	1,470
2.1 Actuarial gains	1,470
2.2. Other changes	-
3. Decreases	403
3.1 Actuarial losses	-
3.2. Other changes	403
4. Closing balance	-43,470

Section 2 – Own Funds and capital ratios for banks

Please, refer to the disclosure on own funds and capital adequacy contained in Sections 2 and 3 of the public disclosure (“Basel III Pillar 3”), on the website of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, <https://gruppo.credit-agricole.it/>, posted concomitantly with the publication of the Parent Company’s Annual Report and Financial Statements.

PART G - BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

In 2025 no business combinations were made.

PART H - TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The regulation issued by the Bank of Italy on 12 December 2011, on risk assets and conflicts of interest with associated persons falls within the scope of the framework regulation concerning related parties (Article 2391-bis of the Italian Civil Code, Article 53 of the Italian Consolidated Law on Banking 53 of the Italian Consolidated Law on Banking (TUB) and CONSOB Regulation No. 17221/10) and has been designed to “*control the risk that the closeness of some persons to the Bank's decision-making centers may compromise the objectivity and impartiality of decisions relating to loan granting and other transactions with the same persons, with possible distortions in the allocation of resources, in the Bank's exposure to risks not adequately measured or controlled, potential damages to depositors and shareholders*”. This regulation came into force on 31 December 2012 and, consequently, the first supervisory reporting was sent on 31 March 2013, as expected by the Supervisory Authorities.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group had already adopted a Regulation on Transactions with Related Parties implementing the original CONSOB regulation of 2010; afterwards, on 11 December 2012, in accordance with the regulation issued by the Bank of Italy, Crédit Agricole Italia approved the Document “Regulation for Risk Assets and Conflicts of Interests with Persons Associated with the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group”, in order to give the Group a specific internal normative instrument on this matter and to harmonize the various regulations in force; the Document was then updated on 29 July 2014.

On 25 July 2018, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia approved the adoption of the new “Regulation on transactions with Associated Persons”, which was then adopted by the other Banks and Companies of the Banking Group, which formalized, in a single normative instrument, the procedures that the Banks and Companies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group had to apply to transactions with Associated Persons, in compliance with the regulations in force at the time issued by CONSOB and by the Bank of Italy. Afterwards, with resolution no. 21624 of 10 December 2020 CONSOB amended the Regulation on Transactions with Related Parties as issued with its previous resolution no. 17221 of 12 March 2010. As the amendments entered into force on 1 July 2021, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group duly aligned its “Regulation on Transactions with Associated Persons” to those amendments.

Furthermore, the document implements the amendments introduced with the 33rd update of 23 June 2020 to Bank of Italy Circular no. 285 “Supervisory Provisions for Banks - Risk assets and conflicts of interest with associated persons”, whereby a new chapter, Chapter 11, was added to Part III, up to then contained in Circular no. 263/2006, aligning it to the new regulatory framework and, specifically, it excluded, under certain conditions, equity investments in insurance undertakings from the scope of application of prudential limits.

Later on, with the 35th update to Circular no. 285 of 17 December 2013, which was published on the Italian Official Journal issue no. 165 of 15 July 2021, the Bank of Italy laid down the obligation for banks to comply – by 31 January 2022 – with Article 88(1)(4) and (5) of Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD), as amended by Directive 2019/878/EU (CRD V), on loans to members of the management body and their related parties. Therefore, in January 2022, the Regulation was updated implementing the new Supervisory provisions.

As a consequence of the changed corporate structure of the Group resulting from the mergers of Credito Valtellinese S.p.A. and Crédit Agricole FriulAdria S.p.A. into Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A., it was appropriate to make yet another update to the Regulation on Transactions with Associated Persons.

Indeed, as the Banking Group perimeter no longer includes any entities whose shares are listed (publicly held to any material extent, the Bank has no longer the obligation to apply the provisions laid down in CONSOB Regulation no. 17221 on related parties.

Therefore, on 23 March 2023, the Board of Directors approved the aforementioned Regulation in its updated version.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company approved the internal Policies governing controls on risk assets and conflicts of interest with the Group's Associated Persons. That document describes, as regards the operational characteristics and strategies of the Bank and of the Group, the business sectors and the types of business transactions, also not entailing the assumption of risk assets, from which conflicts of interest may arise, as well as the controls implemented in the organizational structure and in the internal controls system in order to ensure constant compliance with the prudential limits and decision-making procedures referred to in the aforementioned Regulation.

Besides identifying the related parties and their connected persons of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, the “Regulation on Transactions with Associated Persons” lays down, in compliance with the principles established by the applicable legislation on related parties, the proceedings and rules aimed at ensuring transparency and substantial and procedural fairness of transactions with related parties and their connected persons carried out by Crédit Agricole Italia, directly or through any of its subsidiaries. The Regulation also defines the cases, criteria and circumstances in which, without prejudice to full compliance with all obligations and requirements, full or partial application of the Regulation may be excluded. It also lays down prudential limits to risk assets with associated persons, sets the procedures to process and approve transactions with related parties, defines specific rules with regard to transactions with related parties made by the companies belonging to the Group and lays down procedures and time frames for the provision of reporting and appropriate documentation on the transactions (i) to independent directors/Related Party Committee, as well as, where necessary, (ii) to the control bodies.

With regard to controls, the required activities are carried out by the various relevant corporate roles and structures, in different capacities and in the different phases of the process, in order to ensure constant compliance with the prudential limits and resolution-making procedures as provided for by the applicable legislation, also pursuing the objective to appropriately prevent and manage potential conflicts of interests that may result from transactions with associated persons.

Perimeter of Related Parties

The International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards govern disclosure on transactions with related parties in IAS 24, which was endorsed by the European Union with Regulation (EU) no. 1126/2008 as amended.

In accordance with the definition given in IAS 24, a related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (“reporting entity”). Specifically:

- a) A person or a close member of that person’s family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
 - (i) Has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity;
- b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the Crédit Agricole Group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of the Crédit Agricole Group);
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment defined benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity;
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity);
 - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

In the definition of related party, an associate includes the subsidiaries of the associate and a joint venture includes the subsidiaries of the joint venture.

Close member of a person’s family are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity, and include:

- a) that person’s children and spouse or domestic partner;
- b) children of that person’s spouse or domestic partner; and
- c) dependents of that person or that person’s spouse or domestic partner.

Those persons are reported in column “Other related parties” of the table given in paragraph “Information on transactions with related parties”.

Information on remuneration of managers vested with strategic responsibilities (aka key management personnel) and information on transactions with related parties is given below in compliance with Circular no. 262 "Banks' financial statements: layouts and preparation" of 22 December 2005, issued by the Bank of Italy as updated, in accordance with IAS 24.

1. Information on remuneration of managers vested with strategic responsibilities

"Managers vested with strategic responsibilities" or "Key management personnel" includes individuals having direct and indirect power and responsibility over the planning, management and control of the operations of all the companies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, including Directors, both executive and non-executive, and the members of control bodies.

The remuneration of Directors and Auditors is established with specific resolutions passed by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The table below reports the amounts of the man benefits awarded to Directors, Auditors and Managers tasked with strategic responsibilities.

	31 Dec. 2025
Short-term employee benefits	10,929
Post-employment benefits	156
Other long-term benefits	-
Employee severance benefits	-
Share-based payments	-

2. Information on transactions with related parties

These are transaction with associated persons (related parties and their connected persons), entailing the assumption of risk assets, transfer of resources, services or obligations, regardless of whether a price is paid, including mergers and demergers.

Main financial transactions with related parties

	Cash and cash equivalents	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets through other comprehensive income	Financial assets measured at amortized cost: loans to Customers	Financial assets measured at amortized cost: due from Banks	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost: due to Customers	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost: due to Banks	Guarantees given
Controlling Company	331,517	-	-	-	2,959,338	-	1,428,177	21,238
Entities exercising significant influence on the Company	-	-	-	-	-	62,149	-	-
Associates	-	-	-	1,252	-	4,419	-	1,057
Directors and Managers with strategic responsibilities	-	-	-	7,278	-	10,160	-	264
Other related parties	46,642	61,182	3,609	4,954,262	1,727,332	337,672	17,765	149,791
Total	378,159	61,182	3,609	4,962,792	4,686,670	414,400	1,445,942	172,350

Main income transactions with related parties

	Net interest income	Net fee and commission income	Personnel expenses
Controlling Company	-104,177	-2,999	-260
Entities exercising significant influence on the Company	-1,406	89	-
Associates	-13	51	-
Directors and Managers with strategic responsibilities	126	313	-11,085
Other related parties	209,642	575,335	1,178

PART I - SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

The Group has no agreements in place for payments based on its shares.

The share capital increase by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., in favour of all Employees of the Crédit Agricole. Group was completed in August 2025 with the allotment of shares to Employees.

The Employees were given the opportunities to invest in shares of Crédit Agricole S.A. with a 20% discount vs. market value. These shares will be tied for the following five years (until 31 May 2030), at the end of which time each employee may freely dispose of them.

In 2025, this financial transaction entailed a cost equal to the discount applied to the shares subscribed, which had – as a balancing item in accordance with IFRSs – an identical increase in equity through a specific reserve.

Having regard to multi-year incentive systems, the related amount has an increase in liabilities as its balancing item.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

The specific reserve recognized in equity as the balancing item of personnel expenses and equal to the discount applied to the shares in Crédit Agricole S.A. subscribed by Crédit Agricole Italia employees, as reported in the previous paragraph, amounts to Euro 0.5 million.

PART L - SEGMENT REPORTING

OPERATIONS AND PROFITABILITY BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

In compliance with IFRS 8 “Operating Segments”, the figures on operations and profitability by business segment are given using the “management reporting approach”.

In compliance with the Bank of Italy provisions, segment reporting was prepared, in line with the Group management reporting, using the multiple ITR (internal transfer rate) method, integrating also the cost of liquidity.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group operates through an organizational structure that comprises:

- The **Retail Banking, Private Banking and Financial Advisors** channels serving individuals, households and small businesses;
- The **Corporate Banking** channel serving larger-size enterprises.

Therefore, given the features of the Group, the Other channel is of a residual nature and includes the activities pertaining to central functions, with specific reference to governance.

The data are presented in compliance with the reclassified layouts contained in the Management Report on operations and compared with 2024, balance sheet data are presented consistently with the statutory layouts.

Overall, the performance in the reporting period expresses an improvement in operational efficiency, with growth in the fee and commission income component and in the commercial one, which offset the decrease in net interest income, being affected by the decline in market rates; “ordinary” costs (net of approximately Euro 81 million regarding the activation of the voluntary redundancy scheme) and the cost of credit decreased.

The “**Retail Banking, Private banking and Financial Advisors**” channels generated Operating income of Euro 2,361 million (-1.6%): Net interest income (down by -7.3%), Net fee and commission income (up by +4.6%), income from trading of financial assets increased; Operating expenses (up by +1.7%) include the non-recurring component for voluntary redundancy incentives (Voluntary Redundancy Scheme). Operating income came to Euro 1,104 million. Net of the Cost of risk, which came to Euro 68 million (down by -35.4% equal to 18 bps) and after taxes, the Net profit came to Euro 699 million (down by -3.4%).

The “**Corporate Banking**” channel generated operating income of Euro 588 million (-1.7%): Net interest income (-4.7%), Net fee and commission income (+2.7%) and income from trading of financial assets up by +37.9%; Operating expenses (-3.4%); the operating profit came to Euro 410 million (-1.0%). Net of the Cost of risk, which came to Euro 170 million (84 bps) and after taxes, the Net profit came to Euro 162 million (up by -11.2%).

Assets by segment (point-in-time volumes) consisted of net loans to customers; as at 31 December 2025, the assets of the Retail Banking, Private Banking and Financial Advisors channels came to Euro 38,749 million (+1.4%); the assets of the Corporate Banking channel came to Euro 20,117 million (-0.8%); to the “other” channel an amount of Euro 7,788 million was allocated, mainly consisting of institutional counterparties, which are managed by the relevant central departments.

Liabilities by segment (point-in-time volumes) consisted of direct funding from Customers. Within this aggregate, funding of the Retail Banking, Private Banking and Financial Advisors channels came to Euro 51,233 million (+1.0%); the Corporate Banking channel posted a balance of Euro 11,797 million (-2.4%); to the “other” channel an amount of Euro 3,700 million was allocated, mainly regarding institutional counterparties.

It is pointed out that unallocated assets and liabilities report the set of inter-bank transactions, the Covered Bonds issued and other balance sheet aggregates, such as: unallocated property, plant and equipment/ intangible assets, tax assets/liabilities and specific-purpose provisions.

In accordance with IFRS 8, it is reported that the Group business operations are essentially carried out in the Italian national territory, they are not subject to periodic performance reporting to the management with breakdown by foreign geographical area. The Group has not achieved revenues resulting from transactions with single external customers for amounts exceeding 10% of the income recognized in the financial statements.

SEGMENT REPORTING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Retail Bnkg, Private Bnkg and Financial Advisors	Corporate Banking;	Other	Total
Operating income				
Net interest income	1,178,937	401,742	117,164	1,697,843
Net fee and commission income	1,183,500	161,292	-16,684	1,328,108
Dividend income	-	-	12,608	12,608
Financial Income (loss)	3,226	16,985	14,092	34,302
Other net operating income	-5,142	8,047	6,902	9,807
Net operating income	2,360,522	588,066	134,080	3,082,668
Personnel and administrative expenses and amortization	-1,256,534	-177,769	-228,287	-1,662,590
Operating margin	1,103,987	410,297	-94,207	1,420,078
Net provisioning for risks and charges	-3,395	-7,367	-30,035	-40,797
Net adjustments of loans	-64,981	-162,354	-7	-227,342
Impairment of securities	-	-	-652	-652
Total Cost of Risk	-68,376	-169,721	-30,694	-268,791
Gains (losses) on other investments	-	-	-3,406	-3,406
Profit (loss) before taxes from continuing operations	1,035,612	240,576	-128,307	1,147,881
Taxes on income from continuing operations	-336,775	-78,229	66,276	-348,728
Profit (loss) for the FY	698,837	162,347	-62,031	799,153
Assets and liabilities				
Assets by segment (customers)	38,749,471	20,116,819	7,787,609	66,653,899
Equity investments in associates	-	-	28,036	28,036
Unallocated assets	-	-	25,115,188	25,115,188
Total assets	38,749,471	20,116,819	32,930,833	91,797,123
Liabilities by segment	51,233,135	11,796,964	3,699,757	66,729,856
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	16,479,276	16,479,276
Total liabilities	51,233,135	11,796,964	20,179,033	83,209,132

SEGMENT REPORTING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Retail Bnkg, Private Bnkg and Financial Advisors	Corporate Banking;	Other	Total
Operating income				
Net interest income	1,271,759	421,465	96,969	1,790,192
Net fee and commission income	1,131,437	157,096	-26,731	1,261,802
Dividend income	-	-	13,193	13,193
Financial income (loss)	1,967	12,320	10,687	24,973
Other net operating income	-5,270	7,396	10,174	12,300
Net operating income	2,399,893	598,275	104,292	3,102,460
Personnel and administrative expenses and amortization	-1,234,974	-183,990	-237,553	-1,656,517
Operating margin	1,164,919	414,285	-133,261	1,445,943
Net provisions for risks and charges	-3,491	-4,798	8,936	648
Net adjustments to loans	-102,407	-141,878	-28	-244,313
Impairment of securities	-	-	-683	-683
Total cost of risk	-105,898	-146,676	8,225	-244,348
Gains (losses) on other investments	-	-	-16,281	-16,281
Profit (loss) before taxes from continuing operations	1,059,021	267,609	-141,316	1,185,314
Taxes on income from continuing operations	-335,319	-84,834	45,116	-375,037
Profit (loss) for the FY	723,702	182,775	-96,201	810,277
Assets and liabilities				
Assets by segment (customers)	38,219,729	20,273,817	7,142,796	65,636,341
Equity investments in associates	-	-	28,130	28,130
Unallocated assets	-	-	24,687,754	24,687,754
Total assets	38,219,729	20,273,817	31,858,680	90,352,225
Liabilities by segment	50,740,673	12,089,262	3,107,434	65,937,369
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	16,094,809	16,094,809
Total liabilities	50,740,673	12,089,262	19,202,243	82,032,178

PART M - DISCLOSURE OF LEASES

Section 1 – Lessee

The additional information on leases required by IFRS16 is given below.

For the Group, the scope of application comprises property leases and car and IT infrastructure rentals. Property leases represent the most impacted scope; these contracts concern properties used as branches, officers and guest accommodation.

Table 1 - Right of Use

Lease type	No. of contracts in force as at 31 Dec. 2025	Right of Use value as at 31 Dec.2025	Amortization for the FY	Impairment/ Recoveries in the period
Buildings used in operations	828	240,661	-42,976	-1,187
Buildings used for investment	83	2,307	-1,180	-
Other property, plant and equipment assets: vehicles	484	4,308	-1,914	-
Other property, plant and equipment: IT structures	2	14,507	-2,635	-
Total	1,397	261,784	-48,704	-1,187

Table 2 - Lease Liability

Lease type	Remaining liability as at 31 Dec. 2025	Remaining liability - breakdown by term to maturity				Interest expenses for the FY
		Term to maturity < 1 year	Term to maturity between 1 and 3 years	Term to maturity between 3 and 6 years	Term to maturity of over 6 years	
Buildings and land used in operations	270,885	43,200	75,004	80,225	72,454	-10,300
Buildings used for investment	2,357	918	1,187	213	39	-86
Other property, plant and equipment assets: vehicles	4,405	1,706	2,190	508	-	-149
Other property, plant and equipment: IT structures	5,367	1,134	2,629	1,606	-	-125
Total	283,014	46,958	81,010	82,552	72,493	-10,659

Table 3 - Breakdown of real estate operating lease contracts by geographical area and by annual lease payment bracket

REGION	Lease payments up to 5 thousand	Lease payments from 5 to 50 thousand	Lease payments from 50 to 100 thousand	Lease payments above 100 thousand	Total
LOMBARDY	15	107	48	33	203
EMILIA ROMAGNA	2	175	21	2	200
VENETO	1	54	24	11	90
TUSCANY	3	39	18	9	69
PIEDMONT	4	32	19	10	65
SICILY	3	49	8	4	64
CAMPANIA	-	28	19	9	56
LAZIO	1	20	12	22	55
LIGURIA	6	29	10	4	49
OTHER	4	42	10	4	60
Total	39	575	189	108	911

Table 4 - Frequency of payment instalment by lease type

Lease type	Instalment frequency	Number of contracts
Operating properties	Monthly	52
	Quarterly	705
	Half-yearly	-
	other	71
	Total	828
Property used for investment	Quarterly	83
	other	-
	Total	83
Vehicles	Monthly	484
	Total	484
Other property, plant and equipment assets: IT structures	Monthly	1
	Half-yearly	-
	annual	1
	Total	2
Totals		1,397

Table 5 - Lease contracts out of the IFRS 16 scope of application (recognition exemptions para. 5 IFRS 16)

The Company has applied par. 6 of IFRS 16 to short-term leases and to leases with the underlying asset having low value.

The table reports the information required under paragraph 53 letter d) of IFRS 16.

Lease type	Short term lease - 2025 rents	Low value lease - 2025 rents
Real Estate properties	250	12
Vehicles	78	-
POS	-	3,590
PC and mobile phones	-	4,850
Other	328	8,452

Section 2 – Lessor

2. FINANCE LEASES

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

Finance leases are contracts whereby one of the parties (lessee) asks a lease firm (lessor) to purchase an asset from a manufacturer or seller (supplier) or to have it manufactured, in order to enjoy its use against a periodic lease payment.

The Group, specifically, Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia, recognizes finance leases in accordance with IFRS 16 and classifies them under financial assets measured at amortized cost.

In accordance with finance lease contracts (the specialist entity of the Group is Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia), the lessee, at the end of the set lease term and granted that it has fulfilled all obligations undertaken, is entitled to choose:

- To acquire the ownership of the asset by paying a pre-set price (redemption value);
- To return the leased asset.

Lease terms, whose duration is based on the useful life of the assets, and the pre-set redemption value of the leased assets are such to generally induce lessees to purchase the asset at end of the lease term.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

The table below reposts the classification by time bands of lease payments to be received and the reconciliation between payments to be received and lease loans.

Non-performing exposures (bad loans, Unlikely to Pay and non-performing past due exposures) have been allocated to the relevant time bands based on the recovery forecast for financial reporting measurement purposes.

Performing exposures are stated gross of the related collective impairment.

2.1 Classification of payments to be received by time band

TIME BANDS	Total 31 Dec. 2025		
	Lease payments to be received		Total lease payments to be received
	Non-performing exposures	Performing exposures	
Up to 1 year	16,174	942,738	958,912
From over 1 year to 2 years	16,825	779,692	796,517
From over 2 year to 3 years	5,922	592,751	598,673
From over 3 year to 4 years	45	395,037	395,082
From over 4 year to 5 years	9	199,794	199,803
From over 5 years	33	378,046	378,079
Total lease payments to be received	39,008	3,288,059	3,327,067
RECONCILIATION WITH LOANS			
Unearned financial income (-)	-	-307,085	-307,085
Unguaranteed residual value (-)	-	-	-
Collective impairment	-	-34,873	-34,873
Lease loans	39,008	2,946,101	2,985,109

TIME BANDS	Total 31 Dec. 2024		
	Lease payments to be received		Total lease payments to be received
	Non-performing exposures	Performing exposures	
Up to 1 year	7,195	873,802	880,997
From over 1 year to 2 years	18,907	738,711	757,618
From over 2 year to 3 years	10,056	583,223	593,279
From over 3 year to 4 years	937	399,181	400,118
From over 4 year to 5 years	26	223,292	223,318
From over 5 years	65	402,024	402,089
Total lease payments to be received	37,186	3,220,233	3,257,419
RECONCILIATION WITH LOANS			
Unearned financial income (-)	-	-305,137	-305,137
Unguaranteed residual value (-)	-	-	-
Collective impairment	-	-33,238	-33,238
Lease loans	37,186	2,881,858	2,919,044

These loans are reported in Part B) of this Note to the financial statements, Section 4 - “Financial assets measured at amortized cost: breakdown by type of loans to customers”.

The total balance of lease loans reported in Part B Section 4 also includes Euro 3.4 million in lease receivables resulting from subleasing transactions on contracts for property leasing in.

Information on interest income on lease loans is given in Part C - Section 1 - “Table 1.1 Interest and similar income: breakdown”.

Financed assets are different according to the lease applicant and/or the nature of business operations. In general, financed assets belong to 4 categories: motor vehicles (cars, commercial vehicles and industrial vehicles), air rail naval (aircraft, pleasure boats, railway cars), equipment and property (commercial and industrial buildings both completed and to be built) and renewable energy equipment (photovoltaic plants, wind turbines, hydroelectric plants, etc.).

2.2 Lease loans classified by quality and type of leased asset

	Lease loans			
	Performing exposures		Non-performing exposures	
	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
A. Movable assets	797,998	826,079	14,830	21,675
- Land	-	-	-	-
- Buildings	797,998	826,079	14,830	21,675
B. Capital assets	1,511,180	1,478,131	19,828	11,900
C. Movable assets	636,923	577,648	4,350	3,611
- Motor vehicles	546,918	487,742	3,987	3,609
- Air sea and rail	90,005	89,906	363	2
- Other	-	-	-	-
D. Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
- Trademarks	-	-	-	-
- Software	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	-
Total	2,946,101	2,881,858	39,008	37,186

The finance lease contracts signed with Customers provide for risk management in accordance with the Group policies.

OTHER INFORMATION

Leaseback transactions

Sale and leaseback is a transaction whereby the leased asset is sold and immediately leased back, by signing a lease contract for the same asset.

Loans resulting from leaseback contracts, which, for Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia S.r.l., have no particular features in their clauses, except possibly in the ones relating to the regulation of the Supplier role (identifiable with the lessee), came to Euro 166.8 million.

3. OPERATING LEASES

The disclosure required by paragraph 97 of IFRS 16 is given below.

1.1 Classification of payments to be received by time band

The payments to be received reported in the table refer to property lease contracts.

There are no variable payments not included in the reported amounts and there are no purchase options on the leased asset.

Time bands	31 Dec. 2025 Lease payments to be received	31 Dec. 2024 Lease payments to be received
Up to 1 year	1,644	1,452
From over 1 year to 2 years	1,553	1,291
From over 2 year to 3 years	1,461	1,194
From over 3 year to 4 years	1,335	1,041
From over 4 year to 5 years	1,215	900
Over 5 years	5,171	2,306
Total	12,379	8,184

DISCLOSURE OF THE FEES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE
ACCOUNTS AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES PURSUANT
TO ARTICLE 149-*DUODECIES* OF THE ISSUER
REGULATION

FEES FOR:	31 Dec. 2025
Statutory audit of annual accounts	1,725
Certification services	225
Other services	190
Total	2,140

DISCLOSURE OF GOVERNMENT AID

The transparency requirements on State aid are laid down in Article 1, paragraphs 125-129, of Italian Law no. 124/2017 but the wording gave rise to several problems in terms of interpretation and application. The worries expressed by trade associations (including Assonime, the Italian Association of Joint-stock Companies) were for the most part solved by Article 35 of Italian Decree Law no. 34/2019 (Growth Decree), which, in many cases, clarifies important matters, in order to streamline and rationalize the aforementioned requirements.

The Law establishes the obligation to disclose, in the note to the financial statements as at 31 December 2019 – and, where applicable, in the note to the consolidated financial statements – the amounts of and other information on “grants, subsidies, advantages, contributions or aids, in money or in kind, not given in general and other than considerations, remuneration or compensations, received from public administration bodies and other identified entities” (hereinafter for short “public funding”).

Noncompliance with these obligations is punished with a civil fine equal to 1% of the received amounts, with a minimum fine of Euro 2,000 and the ancillary penalty of complying with the disclosure obligation. If the offender does not comply with the set disclosure obligation and does not pay the fine within 90 days of its imposition, it shall be required to return the all the amounts received to the entities that granted them.

In order to prevent accumulation of non-relevant information, the Euro 10,000 threshold has been kept, below which the recipient is not required to disclose any information on the received government aid.

Furthermore, in August 2017 the Italian national State Aid Registry was set up at the Directorate-general for business incentive at the Italian Ministry of Economic Development, where all State aids and small amount aids to businesses shall be entered by those that give or manage such aids.

For any government aid to Crédit Agricole Italia, please refer to the “Registry Transparency” section, which is publicly available.

COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY REPORTING

Country where the Company is headquartered: ITALY

A) NAME OF THE COMPANIES HEADQUARTERED IN THE COUNTRY AND NATURE OF THEIR BUSINESS

Company name	Nature of its business
Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	Company operating in the sector of retail banking services, commercial banking services and retail intermediation services
Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia S.r.l.	Private limited liability company operating in the placement and management of lease products
Crédit Agricole Group Solutions S.c.p.A.	Not-for-profit consortium company, with the corporate purpose of providing, mainly to and/or in the interest of its shareholders, organizational, technical, IT and administrative services
Crédit Agricole Italia OBG S.r.l.	Private limited liability company that was incorporated pursuant to the Italian Law on Securitization Transactions and Issue of Covered Bonds; it is currently being used for a Covered Bond programme
Crédit Agricole Real Estate Italia S.r.l.	Private limited liability company operating in the real estate sector whose corporate purpose comprises property purchasing, renting and selling
San Piero Immobiliare S.p.A. in liquidation	Private limited liability company operating in the real estate sector whose corporate purpose comprises property purchasing, renting and selling
San Giorgio Immobiliare S.p.A. in liquidation	Private limited liability company operating in the real estate sector whose corporate purpose comprises property purchasing, renting and selling
Agricola Le Cicogne S.r.l.	Private limited liability company operating in the management of land and farms, both owned and of third parties
Stelline Real Estate S.p.A.	Private limited liability company operating in the real estate sector whose corporate purpose comprises property purchasing, renting and selling
Le Village by CA Parma S.r.l.	Company operating in the promotion and dissemination of innovation in products, services and processes
Le Village by CA Triveneto S.r.l.	Company operating in the promotion and dissemination of innovation in products, services and processes
Le Village by CA delle Alpi Società Benefit S.r.l.	Company operating in the promotion and dissemination of innovation in products, services and processes
Le Village by CA Milano S.r.l.	Company operating in the promotion and dissemination of innovation in products, services and processes
Le Village by CA Sicilia S.r.l.	Company operating in the promotion and dissemination of innovation in products, services and processes
Le Village by CA Campania S.r.l.	Company operating in the promotion and dissemination of innovation in products, services and processes

B) REVENUE

Item (thousands of Euros)	31 Dec. 2025
Net banking income ^(*)	3,095,680

C) NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Item	31 Dec. 2025
Number of employees expressed as full-time equivalents ^(**)	11,899

D) PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAXES

Item (thousands of Euros)	31 Dec. 2025
Profit on continuing operations before taxes ^(**)	1,147,881

E) TAXES ON PROFIT OR LOSS

Item (thousands of Euros)	31 Dec. 2025
Taxes on income from continuing operations ^(*)	-348,728

F) GOVERNMENT GRANTS RECEIVED

Item (thousands of Euros)	31 Dec. 2025
Government grants	260

(*) Data source: 2025 Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

(**) In accordance with Bank of Italy Circular 285a, "Number of employees expressed as full-time equivalents" is the ratio of the total hours worked by all employees, excluding overtime, to the annual total provided for by the relevant contract for a full-time employee.

CERTIFICATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 81-TER, PARAGRAPH 1, OF CONSOB REGULATION NO. 11971 OF 14 MAY 1999 AND SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS



The undersigned Hugues Brasseur, as Chief Executive Officer, and Simona Lo Sinno, Senior Manager in charge of the preparation of the company accounting statements of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A., attest, pursuant to Art.154-bis, paragraph 5-ter, of the Italian Legislative Decree No.58 of 24 February 1998, that the Sustainability Statement included in the Consolidated Report on Operations was drawn up:

- in accordance with the reporting standards applied pursuant to Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013, and of Legislative Decree 6 September 2024, No.125;
- with the specifications adopted pursuant to Article 8 paragraph 4 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020.

Parma, 17 March 2026

Hugues Brasseur

Chief Executive Officer

Simona Lo Sinno

Chief Financial Officer and Senior Manager in charge of the preparation of the Company accounting statements

Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. - Sede Legale Via Università, 1 - 43121 Parma - telefono 0521.912111

Capitale Sociale euro 1.102.071.064,00 i.v. - Iscritta al Registro Imprese di Parma, Codice Fiscale n. 02113530345, aderente al Gruppo IVA Crédit Agricole Italia, Partita Iva n. 02886650346, Codice ABI 6230.7, Iscritta all'Albo delle Banche al n. 5435, Aderente al Fondo Interbancario di Tutela dei Depositi e al Fondo Nazionale di Garanzia, Capogruppo del Gruppo Bancario Crédit Agricole Italia iscritto all'Albo dei Gruppi Bancari al n. 6230.7 - Società soggetta all'attività di Direzione e Coordinamento di Crédit Agricole S.A.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT



Independent auditor's limited assurance report on the consolidated sustainability statement in accordance with article 14-bis of Legislative Decree 39/2010

To the Shareholders of

Crédit Agricole Italia SpA

Conclusion

In accordance articles 8 and 18, paragraph 1, of Legislative Decree 125/2024 (the "Decree"), we have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on the consolidated sustainability statement of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group (the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2025 prepared in accordance with article 4 of the Decree, presented in the specific section of the consolidated report on operations.

Based on the procedures performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that:

- the consolidated sustainability statement of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting criteria adopted by the European Commission pursuant to Directive (EU) 2013/34/UE ("European Sustainability Reporting Standards", also the "ESRS");
- the information set out in paragraph "*Disclosure under article 8 of regulation (EU) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy regulation)*" of the consolidated sustainability statement is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with article 8 of Regulation (EU) 852/2020 (the "Taxonomy Regulation").

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Sede legale: **Milano** 20145 Piazza Tre Torri 2 Tel. 02 77951 Fax 02 7795245, Capitale Sociale Euro 5.890.000,00 i.v. C.F. e P.A. e Reg. Imprese
Milano Monza Branda Lodi 1257955155 Iscritta al n° 119544 del Registro dei Revisori Legali - Altri Uffici: **Ancona** 60135 Via Sandro Toffi 1 Tel. 071
2132211 - **Bari** 70122 Via Abate Gemma 72 Tel. 080 5660211 - **Bergamo** 24121 Largo Bellotti 5 Tel. 035 229691 - **Bologna** 40134 Via Luigi Carlo Farini
12 Tel. 051 8190211 - **Brescia** 25121 Viale Duse d'Areola 29 Tel. 030 3657001 - **Catania** 95129 Corso Italia 302 Tel. 095 7532311 - **Firenze** 50121
Viale Gramsci 15 Tel. 055 2452811 - **Genova** 16121 Piazza Pocapaglia 9 Tel. 010 29041 - **Napoli** 80121 Via del Mille 16 Tel. 081 36181 - **Padova**
35138 Via Vicenza 4 Tel. 049 873481 - **Palermo** 90141 Via Marchese Ugo 60 Tel. 091 348737 - **Perugia** 43121 Via Piacente 18 Tel. 0521 279911 -
Pescara 65127 Piazza Ettore Troilo 8 Tel. 085 4545711 - **Roma** 00154 Largo Fochetti 29 Tel. 06 570251 - **Torino** 10122 Via Santa Maria 11 Tel. 011
556771 - **Trento** 38122 Viale della Costituzione 30 Tel. 0461 237004 - **Trieste** 33100 Viale Fellaseant 90 Tel. 0422 690911 - **Udine** 33100 Piazza Belloni
910 Tel. 0432 25789 - **Varese** 21100 Via Abbate 43 Tel. 0332 285039 - **Verona** 37135 Via Francia 21/C Tel. 045 8263001.

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Basis for conclusion

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with the Standard on Sustainability Assurance Engagements - SSAE (Italia). The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the “Auditor’s responsibilities for the limited assurance conclusion on the consolidated sustainability statement” section of this report.

We are independent in accordance with the principles of ethics and independence applicable to assurance engagements on consolidated sustainability statements under Italian law.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM Italia 1), which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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

Responsibilities of the directors and the board of statutory auditors of Crédit Agricole Italia SpA for the consolidated sustainability statement

The directors are responsible for developing and implementing the procedures adopted to identify the information included in the consolidated sustainability statement in accordance with the provisions of the ESRS (the “materiality assessment process”) and for describing those procedures in the paragraph “*Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities*” of the consolidated sustainability statement.



The directors are also responsible for preparing the consolidated sustainability statement, which contains the information identified through the materiality assessment process, in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the Decree, including:

- its compliance with the ESRS;
- its compliance with article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation of the information set out in paragraph “Disclosure under article 8 of regulation (EU) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy regulation)”.

That responsibility involves designing, implementing and maintaining, in the terms prescribed by law, such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a consolidated sustainability statement in accordance with article 4 of the Decree that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. That responsibility also involves selecting and applying appropriate methods for processing the information, as well as developing hypotheses and estimates about specific items of sustainability information that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The board of statutory auditors is responsible for overseeing, in the terms prescribed by law, compliance with the Decree.

Inherent limitations in the preparation of the consolidated sustainability statement

As reported in paragraph “Disclosure in relation to specific circumstances”, section “Responsibility in Governance”, for the purpose of reporting forward-looking information in accordance with ESRS, the directors are required to prepare such information on the basis of assumptions, described in the consolidated sustainability statement, about future events and possible future actions by the Group. Because of the uncertainty connected with any future event, in terms both of occurrence and of the extent and timing of occurrence, variances between actual results and forward-looking information may be significant.

As reported in paragraph “Value chain estimation”, section “Responsibility in Governance”, the disclosure about Scope 3 emissions is subject to greater inherent limitations compared with Scope 1 and 2 emissions, because of the poor availability and relative accuracy of the information used to define both qualitative and quantitative information on Scope 3 emissions related to the value chain.



Auditor's responsibilities for the limited assurance conclusion on the consolidated sustainability statement

Our objectives are to plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance about whether the consolidated sustainability statement is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a limited assurance report that contains our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated sustainability statement.

As part of our engagement designed to achieve limited assurance in accordance with the Standard on Sustainability Assurance Engagements - SSAE (Italia), we exercised professional judgement and maintained professional scepticism throughout the engagement.

Our responsibilities include:

- Performing risk assessment procedures to identify the disclosures where a material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, is likely to arise.
- Designing and performing procedures to verify the disclosures where a material misstatement is likely to arise. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Directing, supervising and performing a limited assurance engagement on the consolidated sustainability statement and assuming full responsibility for the conclusion on the consolidated sustainability statement.

Summary of the work performed

An engagement designed to obtain limited assurance involves performing procedures to obtain evidence as a basis for our conclusion.



The procedures performed were based on our professional judgement and included inquiries, primarily of personnel of Crédit Agricole Italia SpA responsible for the preparation of the information presented in the consolidated sustainability statement, analyses of documents, recalculations and other procedures designed to obtain evidence considered useful.

We performed the following main procedures:

- we understood the Group's business model and strategies, and the environment in which it operates with reference to sustainability issues;
- we understood the processes underlying the generation, collection and management of the qualitative and quantitative information included in the consolidated sustainability statement;
- we understood the process implemented by the Group to identify and assess the material impacts, risks and opportunities, in accordance with the double materiality principle, related to sustainability issues and, based on the information thus obtained, we considered whether any contradictory items emerged that could point to the existence of sustainability issues not considered by the Company in the materiality assessment process;
- we identified the disclosures where a material misstatement is likely to arise;
- we defined and performed procedures, based on our professional judgement, to address the risks of material misstatement identified;
- we understood the process implemented by the Group to identify the eligible exposures and to determine whether they are aligned in accordance with the provisions of the Taxonomy Regulation, and we verified the related disclosures in the consolidated sustainability statement;
- we reconciled the information reported in the consolidated sustainability statement with the information reported in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, or with the accounting information used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, or with management accounting information;



- we verified the structure and presentation of disclosures included in the consolidated sustainability statement in accordance with the ESRS;
- we obtained management's representation letter.

Milan, 7 April 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Signed by

Pasquale Tuccillo

(Partner)

This report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original text in Italian language is authoritative.

CERTIFICATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 154-BIS OF ITALIAN LEGISLATIVE DECREE 58/1998



1. The undersigned Hugues Brasseur, Chief Executive Officer, and Simona Lo Sinno, Senior Manager in charge of the preparation of the company accounting statements of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A., hereby certify, considering also the provisions of article 154-bis, paragraphs 3 and 4, of legislative decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998:

- the adequacy in relation to the company's characteristics and
- the actual application of the administrative and accounting procedures for the formation of the consolidated financial statement during the course of the 2025 financial year.

2. With regard to this, no significant aspects have emerged.

3. The undersigned certify also that:

3.1 The consolidated report and financial statements as at 31 december 2025:

- a) have been drawn up in compliance with the applicable international accounting principles endorsed within the European Union pursuant to EC Regulation no. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the European Council dated 19 July 2002;
- b) correspond to the results recorded in the accounting books and registers;
- c) furnishes a true and correct representation of the capital, economic and financial situation of the issuer and of the companies included in the consolidation.

3.2 The management report includes a reliable analysis on the management trend and performance, as well as of the situation of the issuer and of the companies included in the consolidation, and a description of the major risks and uncertainties to which they are exposed.

Parma, 17 march 2026

Hugues Brasseur

Chief Executive Officer

Simona Lo Sinno

Chief Financial Officer and Senior Manager in charge of the
preparation of the Company accounting statements

Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. - Sede Legale Via Università, 1 - 43121 Parma - telefono 0521.912111

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS ON THE ACTIVITIES PERFORMED AND ON THE SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

Report of the Board of Auditors on the activities performed and on the separate and consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025

Dear Shareholders,

The Board of Auditors (hereinafter also the "Board") has the duty to report to the General Meeting of the Shareholders of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. (hereinafter referred to simply as "Crédit Agricole Italia" or "CA Italia") on the supervisory activities it performed in the financial year or on any omissions and any reprehensible facts detected pursuant to Article 2429, paragraph 2, of the Italian Civil Code. The Board of Auditors is also entitled to make observations and proposals on the Annual Report and Financial Statements, their approval and on the matters falling within its mandate.

In 2025, the Board of Auditors performed its institutional duties in compliance with the Italian Civil Code, with Italian Legislative Decrees 385/1993 (the Italian Consolidated Law on Banking, Italian acronym TUB), 58/1998 (the Italian Consolidated Law on Finance, Italian acronym TUF) and 39/2010 as amended and/or supplemented, with the Articles of Association and with the provisions issued by the competent Authorities exercising supervision and control, and in accordance also with the standards of conduct recommended by Consiglio Nazionale dei Dottori Commercialisti e degli Esperti Contabili (the Italian National Council of Chartered Accountants and Accounting Experts, Italian acronym CNDCEC).

1. Appointment and activities of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors was appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 23 April 2025: on that date, the General Meeting appointed, with term of office until the approval of the Annual Report and Financial Statements as at 31 December 2027, Chairman Luigi Capitani and Standing Auditors Maria Ludovica Giovanardi, Francesca Michela Maurelli, Germano Montanari and Enrico Zanetti.

As to the *Organismo di Vigilanza* (body engaged in offence prevention and required by Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001), the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia, at its meeting of 23 April 2025, confirmed its decision to assign the relevant functions to a collective body other than the Board of Auditors and consisting of:

- Two external advisors having specific knowledge, skills and professional experience;
- The Chief Compliance Officer of the Bank;

As regards the activities performed, in 2025 the Board held 41 meetings, having average duration of approximately 1.5 hours. In 2026 and up to the date of this Report, the Board held 8 meetings.

In 2025, the Board of Auditors also attended:

1. All the General Meetings of Shareholders, all the meetings of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee; therefore, it can vouch that those meetings were held in compliance with the Articles of Association and with the applicable legislation governing the operations of those Bodies and, at such meetings, the Board obtained exhaustive information on the exercise of the respective responsibilities and powers, as well as on the most material transactions;
2. All the meetings of the Risk and Internal Control Committee;
3. The meetings of the Audit Committee for Internal Control, which is a BoD Committee, holding joint meetings, and constantly cooperated and coordinated with it;
4. The meetings of the Loan Committee of the Bank and of the Group, represented by its Chairman or another Auditor;
5. The meetings of the Related Party Committee in compliance with the "Regulation for Risk Assets and Conflicts of Interests with Associated Persons" of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group, as well as the meetings of the Appointments Committee and of the Remuneration Committee, represented by its Chairman and/or another Auditor;
6. The meetings of the Sustainable Development Committee, represented by its Chairman and by another one of its members;
7. The meetings of the *Organismo di Vigilanza*, set up pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree 231/01, represented by its Chairman and/or another one of its members;
8. The meetings of the loan Committee and the meetings of the Large Corporate Committee, which was set up on 2 December 2025, represented by its Chairman or another one of its members.

In the reporting period, as to the aspects falling within its responsibility scope, this Board supervised:

- Compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations and with the Articles of Association, proper management and on the adequacy of the organizational, administrative and accounting structures;
- The effectiveness and proper operation of the overall system of internal controls;
- The adequacy of the system for risk management and control;
- Correct exercise of strategic and management control carried out by CA Italia in its capacity as the Parent Company.

Specifically, this Board:

- Obtained information from the Directors, thanks to its participation in the meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Board Committees and in the meetings with the Chief Executive Officer and the Top Management on the general performance and outlook of operations, as well as on the material transactions, in terms of their size or features, carried out by the Company;
- Worked in coordination with the Subsidiaries' Boards of Auditors;
- Carried out, on 24 January 2024, the Board's self-assessment in accordance with the applicable regulations;
- Implemented its annual work plan that provided for regular meetings especially with the Top Management, the Holders of Control Functions (Compliance, Risk Management and Permanent Controls, Internal Audit) and the Heads of Functions engaged in the management of operations and administration;
- Carried out induction and training activities, also by participating in external events;
- Worked in cooperation, also through specific meetings and contacts, with the *Organismo di Vigilanza*, the Body in charge of offence prevention - AML, Terrorism Financing, etc. - provided for by Italian Legislative Decree No. 231/01.

Moreover, in 2025 and up to the date of preparation of this Report, the Board expressed its opinion on several matters, including:

- Report on non-compliance risks;
- ICAAP and ILAAP process;
- Co-optation of a Director;
- Remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer;
- Integrated report by the Control Functions;
- Report on CIF;
- Reports by the Controls Functions on investment services;
- Annual report by the Anti-Money Laundering Function;
- Report on internal validation activities and report prepared by the Internal Audit Function on the AIRB system.

Based on the activities performed, no matters to be reported were found.

2. Material transactions in the period

2.1. Atypical or unusual transactions and Transactions with related parties

The Annual Report and Financial Statements, the information obtained at the meetings of the Board of Directors and the information received from the Chairman and from the Chief Executive Officer, from the Management, from the Chief Audit Executive, from the Boards of Auditors of the subsidiaries and by the Statutory Auditor gave no evidence of the existence of atypical and/or unusual transactions carried out with third parties, with related or intra-group.

As regards intra-group transactions and transactions with related parties, this Board also acknowledges that, in paragraph 2 of "Part H" of the Note to the Financial Statements, the material transactions finalized in 2025 are properly reported.

2.2. Most significant transactions and *Operazioni di maggior rilievo* (material transactions) In FY 2025, the CA Italia Banking Group carried out several material transactions, which the Board of Auditors constantly monitored; where the case, this Board relied also on the assessments performed by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function.

Of these, the following ones are to be specifically mentioned:

- i. Issue of Covered Bonds: in the reporting period, the Group finalized a new issue of Covered Bonds for a total of 1 billion Euros with nine-year maturity;
- ii. Voluntary Redundancy Scheme: within the activities in preparation for the implementation of the new Medium Term Plan, Crédit Agricole Italia and its subsidiaries started on an important generational turnover path, which is going to become operational in the 2026-2027 two-year period and to result in fast updating of the Group's skills;
- iii. Owned real estate and rights of use: in 2025 the reorganization of the commercial structure continued towards a leaner and more differentiated geographical coverage model and entailed the signing of commitments to sell properties for a book value as at 31 December 2025 of Euro 1.5 million;
- iv. Exercise of the option to pay the extraordinary contribution on the Windfall Tax Reserve under Article 26 of Italian Decree Law 104/2023 at a rate of 27.5% and in an amount of Euro 59,771,317.00 euro.

Having regard to "*Operazioni di maggior rilievo*" (material transactions), this Board acknowledged, among other things, the opinions were issued by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function on the following matters:

- Full sale of the equity investment in Global Broker, amounting to 30% of its share capital, to RI-FIN S.r.l.;
- Crédit Agricole Italia invested in the share capital of five innovative startups (Krill Design, Simplifai TED, VBF Agroalimentare, Endless and Connexa subscribing minority capital shares).

3. Supervisory activities

3.1. Supervisory activities on the adequacy of the internal control system

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has set its internal controls system in compliance with the model of the Controlling Company Crédit Agricole S.A. and with the Supervisory regulations (specifically, Bank of Italy Circular 285/2013).

Therefore, the Group has implemented an internal controls system consisting of the set of rules, functions, structures, resources, processes and procedures that have been designed to ensure the achievement of the following objectives:

- Compliance of corporate operations with the applicable legislation and supervisory regulations, as well as with the internal policies, regulations and procedures;
- Effectiveness and efficiency of the corporate processes as implemented;
- Verifying that the set corporate strategies and policies are properly implemented;
- Keeping risks within the limits set in the Risk Appetite Framework;
- Safeguarding the value of assets and protecting from losses;
- Reliability and security of corporate information and IT procedures;
- Preventing the risk that the entities of the Group may be involved, also unintentionally, in unlawful activities (with specific regard to money/laundrying, usury and terrorism financing).

As set forth in the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure, the types of controls within CA Italia are structured as follows:

1. Permanent control, which comprises:

- 1st-degree controls, exercised on a continuous basis by the employees performing the transactions, by the persons they report to on a solid line, or executed by the automated systems for transaction processing; the activities for the production of accounting data and for the preparation of the Annual Report and Financial Statements are subject to specific first-degree controls that are carried out within the accounting teams;
- 2nd-degree/first-level (2.1) controls, which are carried out by persons engaged in operating tasks, but other than those directly involved in the transactions subject to control; specifically, within the central administrative structures, controls are performed

- to monitor all functions that can access the accounting information system;
2. 2Nd-degree/2nd level (2.2) controls, which are carried out by staff who are engaged in specialist functions for top level permanent controls and are not authorized to take risks, i.e. staff engaged in Compliance, Risk Management and Permanent Controls functions;
 3. 3rd-degree, control that is performed by the Internal Audit Function on a periodic basis through remote audits, on-site inspections and review of documents.

The Board of Auditors can reliably state that it supervised the effectiveness and proper operation of the overall system of internal controls, also through regular and constant meetings with the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Central Function, the Internal Audit Central Function, the Compliance Central Function and with the Manager in charge of the preparation of the company accounting documents, receiving copies of the reports prepared by the various Corporate Bodies and Committees engaged in control functions.

To this end, the Board of Auditors also supervised the operations of the subsidiary "Crédit Agricole Group Solutions Società Consortile per Azioni", a not-for-profit consortium company that was incorporated in 2015 and provides services, mainly but not exclusively, to or in the interest of its shareholders.

All the Group's activities relating to Operational Processes, Technical and Logistics, Safety and Security, Business Continuity, Facility Management and Human Resources Administration were transferred to this Company.

3.2. Supervisory activities on the adequacy of the risk management system

The founding principles informing all activities for risk management and control deployed by CA Italia are the following:

- Clear identification of risk-taking responsibilities;
- Measurement and control systems that are compliant with the Supervisory guidelines and consistent with the solutions more frequently adopted at an international level;
- Organizational separation between operating and control functions.

The risks detected, controlled and integrated (considering diversification benefits) in the economic capital are defined as:

- Credit and counterparty risks (this category also includes concentration risk);
- Market risk of the Trading Book;
- Price risk of the Banking Book;
- Interest rate risk of the Banking Book;
- Liquidity risk;
- Foreign exchange risk of the Banking Book;
- Operational risk (information and Communication Technology (ICT) Risk and outsourcing risk).

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group defines its Risk Strategy on a yearly basis, which sets the risk levels that the Group deems adequate to its development strategy. Based on the Strategy, which is submitted to the Risk Committee of Crédit Agricole S.A. for its approval, global limits are set (alert thresholds) and are appropriately supplemented with operational limits that are specific to each single Entity in the Group. This system, setting limits and/or alert thresholds, is submitted to the Boards of Directors of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia and of the single Entities of the Group for their approval.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department (Italian acronym DRPC) performs risk management and control activities for all the Companies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

3.3. Supervisory activities on the statutory audit of the accounts

Pursuant to Articles 16 and 19 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 39/2010, as amended by Italian Legislative Decree no. 135/2016 implementing Directive 2014/56/EU, the Board of Auditors has the role of Audit Committee in charge of internal control and of the statutory audit of the accounts and is responsible, among other things, for:

- Monitoring the financial reporting and sustainability reporting process, as well as the procedures implemented by the Firm in order to ensure full compliance with the adopted reporting standards,

- as well as making recommendations and proposals aimed at ensuring their integrity;
- Verifying the effectiveness of the systems of internal control, quality and risk management of the Company and, where applicable, of the internal audit, as regards financial reporting of the audited entity, with no breach of its independence;
- Monitoring the statutory audit of the annual financial statements, both separate and consolidated, and the activity to certify compliance of the consolidated Sustainability Report;
- Verifying and monitoring the independence of the audit firm tasked with the statutory audit of the accounts pursuant to Articles 10, 10-*bis*, 10-*ter*, 10-*quater* and 17 of the Decree and to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of 16 April 2014, especially as regards the provision of services other than statutory audit (non-audit services) to the audited entity, in compliance with Article 5 of the Regulation;
- Supervising the procedure for the selection of statutory auditors or audit firms and recommending statutory auditors or audit firms to be appointed pursuant to Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014.

That being said, in order to perform its monitoring on the statutory audit and the independence of the audit firm tasked with the statutory audit, this Board worked in cooperation with the independent audit firm PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A., performing, pursuant to the aforementioned Article 19, in 2025 and up to the date of this Report to the Shareholders, continuous monitoring of the activities carried out by the Independent Audit Firm.

To this end, regular meetings were held in the reporting period, both to examine the quarterly accounts and to exchange data and information as relevant for the performance of the respective tasks and for the analysis of the outcomes of the work carried out by the Audit Firm.

Besides exchanging information, the Board of Auditors examined the following reports issued by the Statutory Auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. on 7 April 2026:

- The Audit Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements issued pursuant to Article 14 of Italian Legislative Decree No. 39/2010 and to Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, which is dealt with in the “Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements” paragraph;
- The Audit Report on the Separate Financial Statements issued pursuant to Article 14 of Italian Legislative Decree No. 39/2010 and to Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, which is dealt with in the “Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements” paragraph;
- The report on the limited review of the Consolidated Sustainability Report pursuant to Article 14-*bis* of Italian Legislative Decree 39/2010;
- The Additional Report pursuant to Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, including the annual confirmation of independence, also issued on the same date, pursuant to Article 6(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 and to paragraph 17 of International Standard on Auditing (ISA) Italia 260.

Overall, it is reported that the Independent Audit Firm did not inform this Board, at the regular meetings held or in its reports, of any remarks or findings of irregularities, problems and/or material inadequacy.

As regards verification of the statutory auditor’s independence, in 2025, pursuant to Article 19 of Italian Legislative Decree No. 39/2010, the Board of Auditors verified and monitored the independence of the audit firm PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. tasked with the statutory audit of the accounts, pursuant to Articles 10, 10-*bis*, 10-*ter*, 10-*quater* and 17 of the aforementioned Decree and to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014, especially as regards the provision of non-audit services to the audited entity. Moreover, as reported above, the Board of Auditors received the statement confirming the Audit Firm’s independence, and found no inconsistencies.

Specifically, in 2025 this Board issued a total of 9 pre-approvals, pursuant to Regulation (EU) NO. 537/2014.

3.4. Supervisory activities on the adequacy of financial reporting process

As regards financial reporting processes, this Board of Auditors carried out thorough reviews with both the Administration and Finance Department and the Manager in Charge of the preparation of the Company's accounting documents, as well as with the Independent Audit Firm: these reviews did not show any problems affecting the internal control system concerning the financial reporting process. The administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of the separate and consolidated financial statements were designed and implemented under the responsibility of Manager in Charge, who, jointly with the Chief Executive Officer, vouches for their adequacy and actual implementation. At the aforementioned regular meetings, the Manager in Charge did not report any material shortcomings in the operational and control processes, which could bias the warranted adequacy and actual application of the administrative-accounting procedures, in order to give a true and correct income, financial and cash flow representation of operations, in compliance with the international accounting standards.

On 17 March 2026, the Manager in Charge and the Chief Executive Officer signed the certifications on the separate and consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 required by Article 81-ter of the Issuers' Regulation approved by CONSOB with Resolution 11971/1999 as amended and supplemented.

This Board of Auditors also examined the certification of the half-yearly and annual reports prepared by the Manager in Charge: no one of these documents reports any material shortcomings in the internal control systems concerning the Company's financial reporting and/or accounting system.

Based on the information it obtained and on the analyses it made, this Board of Auditors can deem the administrative and accounting system of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group as overall adequate and compliant with the applicable legislation.

4. Remuneration policies

The Board of Auditors can report that, at its meeting held on 17 March 2026, the Board of Directors approved the "Remuneration Policies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group for 2026" document, which shall be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

That document defines the principles and standards used to design, implement and monitor the Group's remuneration systems and was reviewed by the Internal Audit Department, as was the appropriate application of the 2024 policies as regards the payment of the variable remuneration components awarded in 2025, with no anomalies found.

On this matter, in the reporting period, the Board of Auditors also participated, represented by its Chairman or by another of its Members, in the meetings of the Appointments Board Committee and of the Remuneration Board Committee.

5. Relations with Supervisory Authorities

Having regard to the relations with Supervisory Authorities, the Board of Auditors performed its duties in accordance with the applicable legislation, was regularly informed of all communications received and constantly followed the preparation of the related responses and requested activities.

In the reporting period and up to the date of preparation of this Report, no charges were filed pursuant to Article 2408 or Article 2409 of the Italian Civil Code.

6. Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements and Sustainability

Report 6.1. Separate Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements

The Annual Report and Separate Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025 are governed by Italian Legislative Decree no. 38 of 28 February 2005 and by Bank of Italy Circular no. 262 of 22 December 2005 as updated, and were prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards/International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS/IFRS) applicable as at 31 December 2025, and endorsed by the European Union pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament

and of the Council of 19 July 2002. In the Note to the Financial Statements, the Management Body stated that no exceptions were made to the application of the IAS/IFRS.

The Separate Financial Statements and the Management Report accompanying them are deemed adequate to provide information on the Bank's situation, its performance in the reporting period and outlook (also taking account of the indications given in the joint document issued by the Bank of Italy/CONSOB (Italian Securities and Exchange Commission)/ISVAP (Italian Insurance Supervisory Authority) No. 4 of 3 March 2010, on the application of the IAS/IFRS).

The Company reported net income of Euro 781,213 thousand.

The Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025 are governed by Italian Legislative Decree No. 38 of 28 February 2005 and by Circular No. 262 of the Bank of Italy of 22 December 2005, as updated, and were prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS/IFRS) as well as with the relevant interpretations issued by the IFRIC, endorsed by the European Commission pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002. As specified by the Directors in the Note to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the consolidation perimeter consists, in addition to the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A., of its subsidiaries of which in Section 3 of Part A of the Note to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Having regard to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025, the General Meeting is also informed that this Board supervised their general layouts, their general compliance with the applicable law in terms of preparation and layouts and, on this matter, no remarks are to be made. Moreover, this Board verified compliance with the standards concerning the preparation of the Management Report.

Having regard to the 2025 consolidated profit of Euro 796,997 thousand, it is pointed out that this figure was not impacted by any non-recurring effects

As mentioned above, on 7 April 2026, the Board of Auditors received the Independent Auditors' Report pursuant to Article 14 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 39 of 27 January 2010 and to Article 10 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014 on the separate financial statements as at

31 December 2025, whereby the Independent Auditors give assurance that, in their opinion, the financial statements give a truthful and correct representation of the equity and financial situation of the Bank as at 31 December 2025, of its profit or loss and cash flows for the FY closed as at that date in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and endorsed by the European Union, as well as with the measures implementing Article 9 of Italian Legislative Decree 38/2005 and Article 43 of Italian Legislative Decree 136/2015. Furthermore, this Board acknowledged that, on 17 March 2026, the Manager in Charge and the Chief Executive Officer signed the certifications on the separate and consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 required by Article 81-ter of the Issuers' Regulation approved by CONSOB with Resolution 11971/1999 as amended and supplemented.

Lastly, having regard to the Management Report and to some specific pieces of information contained in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure, it is pointed out that the statutory auditor's reports attest that they are consistent with the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements and with the Separate Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025 and have been prepared in compliance with the applicable law.

6.2. Consolidated Sustainability Report

Italian Legislative Decree of 6 September 2024 transposed Directive 2022/2464/EU (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive – CSRD) into the Italian law, which has reformed the rules on corporate sustainability reporting; in compliance with the CSRD, the Sustainability Report for the financial year closed as at 31 December 2025 was prepared on a consolidated basis on the same perimeter of the Consolidated Financial Statements and it is included in the Management Report to the Consolidated Financial Statements, along with the certification required by Article 154-bis, paragraph 5-ter, of Italian Legislative Decree

58/1998.

Within the governance model, the Crédit Agricole Italia Group uses an internal certification system structured as follows:

- With a specific statement, the Manager in charge certifies that the Sustainability Report included in the Management Report has been prepared in compliance with the reporting standards applied under the CSRD;
- The Head of the Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Function, who coordinates the activities for the preparation of the Sustainability Report, working with the structure of the Manager in charge, is responsible for sub-certifying that the sustainability report has been prepared in compliance with the adopted standards.

Therefore, within its activities, this Board of Auditors supervised, pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree 125/24 and, where applicable, to the Italian Consolidated Law on Finance, obtaining timely and accurate information from the Group, also as regards the ESG business model and strategy, and the related organizational structure.

Final considerations on the Consolidated Sustainability Report:

The Crédit Agricole Italia Group prepared its Consolidated Sustainability Report. Which meets the requirements laid down by the applicable legislation and regulations, first and foremost by Italian Legislative Decree No. 125/2024, regarding corporate sustainability reporting, transposing Directive (EU) 2022/2464 (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive - CSRD).

The Independent Auditors reviewing sustainability reporting, in their report issued on 7 April 2026, also gave assurance that:

- The Consolidated Sustainability Report is compliant with the reporting standards endorsed by the European Commission pursuant to Directive 2013/34/EU ("European Sustainability Reporting Standards" or "ESRS") and includes, in accordance with the criteria laid down by Regulation (EU) 852/2020, the Taxonomy-alignment KPIs regarding recognized assets;
- No elements were found that may be ground to think that the Consolidated Sustainability Report of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group was not prepared, in all material aspects, in compliance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) no. 852 of 18 June 2020.

In accordance with Italian Legislative Decree no. 125 of 6 September 2024, this Board of Auditors acknowledges that, based on the verifications made and information acquired, no non-compliance issues and/or no breaches of the applicable legislation and regulations were found.

7. Events occurred after the reporting date

From the reporting date to the approval of the 2025 Annual Report and Financial Statements, no such events occurred as to entail any material change in the assessments made by the Directors and represented in the balance sheet, income statement and statement of cash flows of the Group.

The Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements report that:

- On 30 January 2026 the general meeting of the shareholders of San Piero Immobiliare S.r.l., a fully-owned subsidiary of CA Italia S.p.A., was held and approved the financial statements under the liquidation basis of accounting; on 19 February 2026 the company was stuck off from the Business Register.
- On 30 January 2026 the general meeting of the shareholders of San Giorgio Immobiliare S.r.l., a fully-owned subsidiary of CA Italia S.p.A., was held and approved the financial statements under the liquidation basis of accounting; on 19 February 2026 the company was stuck off from the Business Register.

8. Dividend distribution proposal

As regards dividend distribution, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. has proposed:

The allocation of Euro 3,500,000 to the fund for charity and support to social and cultural initiatives;

- The distribution of dividends for a total amount of Euro 434,987,449, which is equal to a dividend of Euro 0.3947 for each one of the 1,102,071,064 outstanding shares;
- The allocation of Euro 342,725,725 to extraordinary reserve.

9. Conclusions

Dear Shareholders,

Considering the information and evidence obtained in its supervisory activities and reported above, considering the outcome of the activities performed by the firm tasked with the statutory audit of accounts "PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A." as contained in its Independent Auditor's Report pursuant to Article 14 of Italian Legislative Decree No. 39 of 27 January 2010, and to Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, and considering the Certifications signed by the Chief Executive Officer and by the Manager in charge of the preparation of the corporate accounting documents, the Board of Auditors unanimously deems that there are no reasons why you should not approve the draft Annual Report and Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025, as prepared and submitted to you by the Board of Directors.

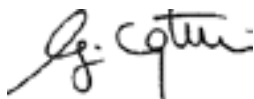
The Board of Auditors agrees with the dividend distribution proposal as made by the Board of Directors on 17 March 2026.

*

Parma, 7 April 2026

For the Board of Auditors

(Luigi Capitani)



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT



Independent auditor's report in accordance with article 14 of Legislative Decree 39/2010 and article 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014

To the Shareholders of

Crédit Agricole Italia SpA

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole Italia Group (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of 31 December 2025, the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as of 31 December 2025, and of the result of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union, as well as with the regulations issued to implement article 9 of Legislative Decree 38/2005 and article 43 of Legislative Decree 136/2015.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of this report. We are independent of Crédit

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Sede legale: Milano 20145 Piazza Tre Torri 2 Tel. 02 77851 Fax 02 7785240, Capitale Sociale Euro 6.890.000,00 I.v. C.F. e P.IVA e Reg. Imprese
Milano Monza Brianza Lodi 12979680155 - Iscritta al n° 119644 del Registro dei Revisori Legali - Altri Uffici: Ancona 60134 Via Sandro Toffi 1 Tel. 071
2132311 - Bari 70122 Via Abate Gemma 72 Tel. 080 5640211 - Bergamo 24121 Largo Beccati 5 Tel. 035 229691 - Bologna 40124 Via Luigi Carlo Farini
12 Tel. 051 6166211 - Brescia 25121 Viale Duca d'Aosta 28 Tel. 030 3697501 - Catania 95129 Corso Italia 302 Tel. 095 7532311 - Firenze 50121
Viale Gramsci 15 Tel. 055 2452811 - Genova 16121 Piazza Piossopetra 9 Tel. 010 29041 - Napoli 80121 Via del Mille 16 Tel. 081 36181 - Padova
36136 Via Venezia 4 Tel. 049 873481 - Palermo 90141 Via Marone 100 Tel. 091 349737 - Parma 43121 Via Piossopetra 18 Tel. 0521 275911 -
Pesceara 66127 Piazza Ettore Troilo 9 Tel. 085 4545711 - Roma 00154 Largo Fieschi 29 Tel. 06 570251 - Torino 10122 Via Santa Maria 11 Tel. 011
556771 - Trento 38122 Viale della Costituzione 33 Tel. 0461 237064 - Trieste 34130 Viale Fellens 90 Tel. 0432 496911 - Udine 33100 Piazza Belloni
910 Tel. 0432 25789 - Varese 21100 Via Albuzzi 43 Tel. 0332 285009 - Verona 37135 Via Francia 21/C Tel. 045 8263061.

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Agricole Italia SpA (the “Bank”) pursuant to the regulations and standards on ethics and independence applicable to audits of financial statements under Italian law. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters	Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters
Recoverability of the book value of goodwill arising from business combinations Notes to the consolidated financial statements Part A – Accounting policies Part B – Information on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, Section 10 of assets As of 31 December 2025, the book value of goodwill arising from business combinations is equal to Euro 1,316 million. The directors assess the recoverable value of goodwill, at least annually (impairment test). Such assessment, aimed at identifying any impairment losses, is based, pursuant to IAS 36 “Impairment of assets”, on the comparison between the book value and the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the value in use of the Cash Generating Unit (the CGU). The estimate of the value in use of the CGU was carried out using the Dividend Discount Model, in the excess capital version. This methodology, consolidated and recognised in the prevailing practice, requires the use of information, parameters and assumptions, which	During the performance of our audit, we considered the internal control system relevant to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Specifically, we carried out the following main activities, also with the support of the PwC network experts: • understanding and evaluating the process and methodology adopted by the directors to perform the impairment test; • verifying the consistency of the evaluation method adopted with the requirements of IAS 36, taking also into account the market practice; • assessing the reasonableness of the forecast data used to determine the prospective cash flows of the identified CGU, and the data consistency with the forecast plans; • evaluation of the reasonableness of the main assumptions used by the directors in



Key audit matters

were also developed with the support of the parent company Crédit Agricole S.A.. The determination of the recoverable value of the goodwill requires the directors to make estimates that, by their nature, contain significant elements of professional judgement with particular reference to expected cash flows.

For the reasons set out above, we considered the recoverability of the book value of goodwill to be a key audit matter of the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025.

Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters

the evaluation process, also by checking with external data where available, the main quantitative parameters (cost of capital, discount and growth rates) used to determine the recoverable amount of the CGU;

- verification of the accuracy of the mathematical calculations underlying the valuation models used and their correctness;
- evaluating the results of the sensitivity analyses carried out by the directors in order to determine the changes in the main assumptions which could impact on the evaluation of the recoverable value of goodwill;
- verifying the completeness and adequacy of the disclosure provided by the directors in the notes to the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of international accounting standards and the applicable regulatory framework, as well as the communications of the Supervisory Authorities.

Valuation of performing loans to customers measured at amortized cost

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Part A – Accounting policies

Part B – Information on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, Section 4 of assets

Part C – Information on the Consolidated Income Statement, Section 8

Part E – Information on risks and relative hedging policies

Performing loans to customers (Stage 1 and 2) as of 31 December 2025 amount to Euro 65,933

During the performance of our audit, we considered the internal control system relevant to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

In order to address such key audit matter, we carried out the following main activities, also with the support of the PwC network experts:

- analysing the adequacy of the IT environment and verifying the operational effectiveness of the relevant controls governing the IT systems and applications



Key audit matters

million representing about 90 per cent of line item “40 b) Financial assets measured at amortized cost – loans to customers”, corresponding to 79 per cent of total assets of the consolidated financial statements.

Net adjustments for credit risk on these loans recognised during the year amount to Euro 11 million and represent the best estimate made by the directors in order to recognise, as of the balance sheet date, the expected credit losses (ECL) of the loan portfolio, based on applicable international accounting standards.

The estimation processes and valuation methods adopted are characterised by a high degree of professional judgement and require the estimation of numerous relevant variables. The use of significant assumptions is relevant for verification of the Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR), and also to allocate portfolios to the different stages (Staging), as well as to determine the assumptions and input data for the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) models. These models incorporate the prospective information developed centrally by the parent company Crédit Agricole S.A., according to a multi-scenario approach.

For the fiscal year 2025, these estimation processes were affected by some methodological updates compared to the previous year.

In particular, in addition to the ordinary process of updating the input data and refining the risk parameters, the Group, in agreement with the parent company Crédit Agricole S.A., has also carried out updates to the criteria for allocation to various risk stages and to post-model adjustments. These interventions were considered necessary in order to improve the predictive capacity of the models in use, to factor in the uncertainties of the macro-economic context, as well as to factor in certain additional

Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters

used by the Group for loan assessment purposes;

- understanding and evaluating the design of relevant controls in the areas of loan monitoring, classification and evaluation and verifying the operational effectiveness of certain controls;
- procedures of comparative analysis of the performing loans to customers and of the related coverage indices, including by comparison with the previous periods' figures and with sector information;
- understanding and verifying the appropriateness of the policies, procedures and models used, as well as the related updates, for measuring SICR, staging and determining ECL;
- understanding and verifying the methods to determine the main estimation parameters used in the models for calculating the ECL, in light also of the refinements and updates introduced during the year. In particular, we verified the reasonableness of the estimates made by the directors in defining the expected macroeconomic scenarios, also through comparison with external sources, as well as the post-model adjustments applied and related reasonableness;
- verification of the correct application of the defined valuation criteria, the completeness and accuracy of the databases used to calculate the ECL, and the accuracy for calculating the risk parameters;
- verification, on a sample basis, of the reasonableness of the classification under



Key audit matters

risk elements that were not adequately captured by the models currently used.

Considering the significance of the financial statement value, the complexity of the processes and methodologies adopted, and taking also into account the refinements and updates made to the criteria and methods used during the year, we considered the valuation of the loans in question to be a key audit matter of the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025.

Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters

performing loans on the basis of the different information available on the debtor status, including external evidence;

- evaluation of the results of the sensitivity analyses carried out by the directors on the ECL against the macroeconomic scenarios affecting the risk parameters of the models used;
- critical review of the minutes of the Corporate Bodies and of the correspondence with the Supervisory Authorities;
- verifying the completeness and adequacy of the disclosure provided by the directors in the notes to the financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards, the applicable regulatory framework, as well as the communications issued by the Supervisory Authorities.

Valuation of non-performing loans to customers measured at amortized cost

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Part A – Accounting policies

Part B – Information on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, Section 4 of assets

Part C – Information of the Consolidated Income Statement, Section 8

Part E - Information on risks and relative hedging policies

Non-performing loans to customers (stage 3) as of 31 December 2025, show a balance of Euro 721 million corresponding to 1 per cent of line item “40 b) Financial assets measured at amortized cost – loans to customers”.

During the performance of our audit, we considered the internal control system relevant to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. In order to address such key audit matter, we carried out the following main activities, also with the support of the PwC network experts:

- analysis of the adequacy of the IT environment and verification of the operational effectiveness of the relevant controls governing the IT systems and applications used for loan assessment purposes;



Key audit matters

Net adjustments for credit risk on these loans recognised during the year amount to Euro 211.9 million and represent the best estimate made by the directors in order to adjust, as of the balance sheet date, the expected losses relating to the loan portfolio on the basis of the applicable international accounting standards.

The estimation processes and valuation methods, both analytical and lump-sum, are characterised by high complexity and a high degree of professional judgement requiring the estimation of numerous variables; the use of significant assumptions is particularly relevant to the estimation of expected future cash flows, their timing and the realisable value of collaterals, if any.

Considering the significance of the financial statement value of non-performing loans, the complexity of the processes and methodologies adopted and taking into account the high subjectivity of the assumptions and hypotheses, we considered the valuation of the loans in question to be a key audit matter of the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025.

Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters

- understanding and evaluating the design of relevant controls in the area of loan monitoring, classification and evaluation and verifying the operational effectiveness of certain controls;
- understanding and verifying the appropriateness of the valuation policies adopted by the Group;
- procedures of comparative analysis of loans to customers and related coverage indices, including by comparison with the previous periods' figures and with sector information;
- verifying, on a sample basis, the reasonableness of classification of the selected positions under non-performing loans, based on the different information regarding the debtor status, including external evidence. Additionally, analyses were carried out on the assumptions made with particular reference to the identification and quantification of future cash flows expected from recovery activities and the valuation of the guarantees covering such exposures;
- critical review of the minutes of the Corporate Bodies and of the correspondence with the Supervisory Authorities;
- verifying the completeness and adequacy of the disclosure provided by the directors in the notes to the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of international accounting standards, the regulatory framework, as well as the communications issued by the Supervisory Authorities.



Responsibilities of the directors and the board of statutory auditors for the consolidated financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union, as well as with the regulations issued to implement article 9 of Legislative Decree 38/2005 and article 43 of Legislative Decree 136/2015 and, in the terms prescribed by law, for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, in preparing the consolidated financial statements, for the appropriate application of the going concern basis of accounting, and for disclosing matters related to going concern. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the parent company Crédit Agricole Italia SpA or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board of statutory auditors is responsible for overseeing, in the terms prescribed by law, the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.



As part of our audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia), we exercised professional judgement and maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit.

Furthermore:

- We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; we designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks; we obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- We evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- We concluded on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.



We communicated with those charged with governance, identified at an appropriate level as required by ISA Italia regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified during our audit.

We also provided those charged with governance with a statement that we complied with the regulations and standards on ethics and independence applicable under Italian law and communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate the related risks, or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We described these matters in our auditor's report.

Additional disclosures required by article 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014

On 28 April 2021, the shareholders of Crédit Agricole Italia SpA in general meeting engaged us to perform the statutory audit of the Bank's and the consolidated financial statements for the years ending 31 December 2021 to 31 December 2029.

We declare that we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 and that we remained independent of the Bank in conducting the statutory audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the consolidated financial statements expressed in this report is consistent with the additional report to the board of statutory auditors, in its capacity as audit committee, prepared pursuant to article 11 of the aforementioned Regulation.



Report on compliance with other laws and regulations

Opinions and statement in accordance with article 14, paragraph 2, letters e), e-bis) and e-ter) of Legislative Decree 39/2010 and with article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998

The directors of Crédit Agricole Italia SpA are responsible for preparing a report on operations and a report on the corporate governance and ownership structure of Crédit Agricole Italia Group as of 31 December 2025, including their consistency with the relevant consolidated financial statements and their compliance with the law.

We have performed the procedures required under auditing standard (SA Italia) 720B in order to:

- express an opinion on the consistency of the report on operations and of the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998, with the consolidated financial statements;
- express an opinion on the compliance with the law of the report on operations, excluding the section on the consolidated sustainability reporting, and of the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998;
- issue a statement on material misstatements, if any, in the report on operations and in the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998.

In our opinion, the report on operations and the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998 are consistent with the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole Italia Group as of 31 December 2025.

Moreover, in our opinion, the report on operations, excluding the section on the consolidated sustainability reporting, and the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998 are prepared in compliance with the law.



With reference to the statement referred to in article 14, paragraph 2, letter e-ter), of Legislative Decree 39/2010, issued on the basis of our knowledge and understanding of the Bank and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have nothing to report.

Our opinion on compliance with the law does not extend to the section of the report on operations relating to the consolidated sustainability reporting. The conclusions on the compliance of that section with the rules governing its preparation and on compliance with the disclosure requirements established by article 8 of Regulation (EU) 852/2020 are expressed by ourselves in the report prepared in accordance with article 14-bis of Legislative Decree 39/2010.

Milan, 7 April 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Signed by

Pasquale Tuccillo

(Partner)

This independent auditor's report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original text in Italian language is authoritative.

*ACTING
EVERY DAY
FOR
TOMORROW*



REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR



CRÉDIT AGRICOLE

Financial highlights and alternative performance measures	603

Management report to the financial statements	609

Proposal to the General Meeting of Shareholders	635

Financial Statements	636

Balance Sheet
Income Statement
Statement of Comprehensive Income
Statement of Changes in Equity
Statement of Cash Flows

Notes to the financial statements	644

Part A - Accounting Policies
Part B - Information on the Balance Sheet
Part C - Information on the Income Statement
Part D - Comprehensive Income
Part E - Information on risks and relative hedging policies
Part F - Information on equity
Part G - Business combinations
Part H - Transactions with related parties
Part I - Share-based payments
Part L - Segment reporting
Part M - Disclosure of leases

Certification of the Annual Report and Financial Statements pursuant to Article 154-bis of Italian Legislative Decree no. 58/1998	861

Independent Auditors' Report	862

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

APM - ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Crédit Agricole Italia has defined some measures, which are set out in the tables of the Bank's KPIs and give Alternative Performance Measures ("APM") that are useful to investors as they facilitate the identification of trends in operations and significant financial parameters.

To correctly interpret the APMs, the following specifications are relevant:

- The APMs have been built up based exclusively on historical data of the Bank and give no indication about its future performance;
- APMs are not provided for by the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and, albeit deriving from the Bank's Financial Statements, are not included in the audit of the accounts;
- APMs shall not be considered as replacements of the ratios provided for by the adopted financial reporting standards (IFRS);
- Said APMs shall be read along with the Bank's financial information as reported in its financial statements;
- The definitions of the measures used by the Bank, as they are not governed by the adopted financial reporting standards, may prove not homogeneous with those adopted by other companies/groups and, therefore, may be not be comparable to them;
- The APMs used by the Bank have been prepared with continuity and homogeneity of definition and representation for all the periods for which financial information have been included.

Income Statement highlights ^(a) (thousands of Euros)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Net interest income	1,657,263	1,751,890	-94,627	-5.4
Net fee and commission income	1,326,609	1,260,478	66,131	5.2
Dividend income	12,675	13,243	-568	-4.3
Financial income (loss)	34,301	25,029	9,272	37.0
Other operating income (expenses)	-3,929	-4,623	-694	-15.0
Operating income	3,026,919	3,046,017	-19,098	-0.6
Operating expenses	-1,639,485	-1,631,551	7,934	0.5
Operating margin	1,387,434	1,414,466	-27,032	-1.9
Cost of risk ^(b)	-257,679	-233,546	24,133	10.3
Of which net impairment losses on loans	-215,755	-233,892	-18,137	-7.8
Profit (Loss) for the year	781,213	793,627	-12,414	-1.6

Balance Sheet highlights ^(a) (thousands of Euros)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Loans to Customers	73,414,034	71,179,562	2,234,472	3.1
<i>Of which Securities measured at amortized cost</i>	<i>6,835,430</i>	<i>5,722,516</i>	<i>1,112,914</i>	<i>19.4</i>
Net financial assets/liabilities at fair value	148,148	155,912	-7,764	-5.0
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,086,608	3,736,957	-650,349	-17.4
Net due from banks	4,093,623	2,566,855	1,526,768	59.5
Equity investments	188,800	192,405	-3,605	-1.9
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2,299,759	2,380,465	-80,706	-3.4
Total net assets	91,524,243	90,042,206	1,482,037	1.6
Funding from Customers	79,202,669	77,775,346	1,427,323	1.8
Indirect funding from Customers	112,370,018	102,007,757	10,362,261	10.2
<i>of which: asset management</i>	<i>57,191,815</i>	<i>53,918,202</i>	<i>3,273,613</i>	<i>6.1</i>
Equity	8,515,669	8,265,744	249,925	3.0

Operating structure	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Point-in-time number of employees	11,642	11,793	-89	-0.8
Average number of employees ^(c)	10,534	10,592	-58	-0.5
Number of branches	993	1,001	-8	-0.8

(a) The Ratios are based on the balance sheet and income statement data of the reclassified financial statements shown on pages 582 and 593. All in compliance with Consob Letter no. 0031948 of 10 March 2017 and with ESMA Recommendation on alternative performance measures.

(b) The cost of risk includes provisioning for risks and charges, net adjustments to loans and impairment of securities.

(c) The average number has been calculated as the weighted average of employees and atypical workers, where the weight is the number of months worked in the year; part-time personnel is conventionally weighted at 50%.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND RATIOS

Structure ratios ^(a)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Net loans to Customers/Total net assets	72.7%	72.7%
Direct funding from Customers/Total net assets	86.5%	86.4%
Asset under management/Indirect funding from Customers	50.9%	52.9%
Net loans to Customers/Direct funding from Customers	84.1%	84.2%
Total assets ^(d) /Equity	10.9	11.1
Profitability ratios ^(a)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Net interest income/Operating income	54.8%	57.5%
Net fee and commission income/Operating income	43.8%	41.4%
Cost/Income ratio ^(e)	51.5%	51.7%
Net income/Average equity (ROE) ^(f)	9.3%	10.0%
Net income/Average tangible equity (ROTE) ^(f)	11.1%	12.1%
Net income/Total assets ^(d) (ROA)	0.8%	0.9%
Net income/Risk weighted assets	1.9%	2.1%
Risk ratios ^(a)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Gross bad loans/Gross loans to Customers	0.8%	0.7%
Net bad loans/Net loans to Customers	0.2%	0.2%
Gross non-performing exposures/Gross loans to customers (gross NPE ratio)	2.5%	2.6%
Net non-performing exposures/Net loans to customers (net NPE ratio)	1.0%	1.2%
Net adjustments to loans/Net loans to Customers ^(g)	0.3%	0.4%
Cost of risk ^(h) /Income from operations	18.6%	16.5%
Net bad loans/Total Capital ⁽ⁱ⁾	2.0%	1.9%
Total Impairments of non-performing loans/Gross non-performing loans	59.5%	53.7%
Total adjustments to performing loans/Gross performing loans	0.5%	0.5%
Productivity ratios ^(a) (in income terms)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Operating expenses/No. of Employees (average)	155.6	154.0
Operating income/No. of Employees (average)	287.3	287.6
Productivity ratios ^(a) (in financial terms)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Net loans to Customers/No. of employees (average)	6,320.4	6,179.9
Direct funding from Customers/No. of Employees (average)	7,518.8	7,342.8
Gross banking income (j)/No. of employees (average)	24,506.5	23,153.3
Capital and liquidity ratios	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Common Equity Tier 1 ^(k) /Risk-weighted assets (CET 1 ratio)	14.2%	14.9%
Tier 1 ^(l) /Risk-weighted assets (Tier 1 ratio)	16.0%	16.9%
Total Capital ^(l) /Risk-weighted assets (Total Capital Ratio)	18.7%	19.9%
Common Equity Tier 1 ^(k) (thousands of Euros)	5,875,539	5,566,665
Risk-weighted assets	41,463,448	37,411,264
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	160.9%	177.8%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	133.7%	130.8%

(a) The Ratios are based on the balance sheet and income statement data of the reclassified financial statements shown on pages 582 and 593. All in compliance with Consob letter no. 0031948 of 10 March 2017 and with ESMA Recommendation on alternative performance measures.

(b) The cost of risk includes provisioning for risks and charges, net adjustments to loans and impairment of securities.

(c) The average number has been calculated as the weighted average of employees and atypical workers, where the weight is the number of months worked in the year; part-time personnel is conventionally weighted at 50%.

(d) Ratio calculated based on total assets as reported in the financial statement.

(e) Ratio calculated excluding ordinary and extraordinary contributions to bank resolution funds and provisioning for Voluntary Redundancy.

(f) Ratio of net income to equity weighted average (for ROTE net of intangibles).

(g) Ratio calculated net of the government and non-government securities component.

(h) The cost of risk includes provisioning for risks and charges, net adjustments to loans and impairment of securities.

(i) Total Capital: total regulatory own funds.

(j) Net Loans to Customers + direct funding + indirect funding.

(k) Common Equity Tier 1: Common Equity Tier 1.

(l) Tier 1: Tier 1 Capital.

Financial highlights and alternative performance measures

MANAGEMENT REPORT

PERFORMANCE OF OPERATIONS

In a context featuring a geopolitical scenario that has generated strong trade tensions and on international markets, Crédit Agricole Italia once again proved its strength, continuing to generating sustainable profitability thanks to a balanced and diversified business model, whereby the Group can provide tangible support to the Italian economic fabric and accelerate the technological transformation to the benefit of its Customers.

Crédit Agricole Italia specifically focused on providing support to the energy transition associated with Home Loans, with subsidized terms and conditions reserved to loans for the purchase of properties in energy efficiency class A or B, and specific advisory services supporting the energy efficiency upgrading of homes.

Commercial operations performed well in the main business lines, thanks to the diversified range of products and services made available to Customers, benefiting from the services provided by all the companies of the Crédit Agricole Group in Italy.

Worth mentioning is also the significant development in the customer base, with the acquisition of over 210 thousand new Customers (+13% YoY), thanks also to the material contribution of the digital channel (40%), progressively improving vs. the figures posted in the previous two years.

Giving evidence of its unfaltering focus on keeping high customer satisfaction standards, Crédit Agricole Italia ranked again no. 1 amount universal banks in Italy by Customer Recommendation Index - CRI, with this level of excellence already achieved in 2024 and confirmed by the latest surveys.

The attention to asset quality has remained constant: the net NPE ratio further decreasing to 1.0%, with further increase in the coverage ratio, which hit 62.5%.

In January Crédit Agricole Italia finalized the first issue in the year of a Covered Bond Premium Label in an amount of Euro 1 billion, opening not only the Covered Bond segment but also the whole European secured segment for 2025. Evidence of the success of the issue was given by demand that was seven times higher than the supply and by subscribers being almost exclusively international investors.

Strong and continuously improving capital position, with capital well above the minimum requirements assigned by the ECB: as at 31 December 2025, Crédit Agricole Italia's CET1 ratio stood at 14.2% and its Total Capital ratio at 18.7%; liquidity also continued to be high with the LCR at 160.9%.

Moody's also upgraded its rating for Crédit Agricole Italia to A3 (from Baa1), with stable outlook, testifying to the Bank's sound solvency profile, supported by adequate capital ratios and by a robust liquidity position.

THE PERFORMANCE OF BALANCE SHEET AGGREGATES

The figures reported on the next pages are expressed in thousands of Euros.

Reclassified Balance Sheet

Assets	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Net financial assets/liabilities at fair value	148,148	155,912	-7,764	-5.0
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,086,608	3,736,957	-650,349	-17.4
Net due from banks	4,093,623	2,566,855	1,526,768	59.5
Loans to Customers	73,414,034	71,179,562	2,234,472	3.1
Equity investments	188,800	192,405	-3,605	-1.9
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2,299,759	2,380,465	-80,706	-3.4
Tax assets	1,588,723	1,514,144	74,579	4.9
Other assets	6,704,548	8,315,906	-1,611,358	-19.4
Total assets	91,524,243	90,042,206	1,482,037	1.6

Liabilities	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Funding from Customers	79,202,669	77,775,346	1,427,323	1.8
Tax liabilities	376,961	291,739	85,222	29.2
Other liabilities	2,825,535	3,139,302	-313,767	-10.0
Specific-purpose provisions	603,409	570,075	33,334	5.8
Capital	1,102,071	1,102,071	-	-
Equity instruments	740,000	740,000	-	-
Reserves (net of treasury shares)	5,935,681	5,694,270	241,411	4.2
Valuation reserves	-43,296	-64,224	-20,928	-32.6
Profit (Loss) for the year	781,213	793,627	-12,414	-1.6
Total liabilities and equity	91,524,243	90,042,206	1,482,037	1.6

Reconciliation of the official and reclassified balance sheets

Assets	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Net financial assets/liabilities at fair value	148,148	155,912
20 a. Financial assets held for trading	77,559	134,710
20 c. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	150,997	157,998
20. Financial liabilities held for trading	-80,408	-136,796
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,086,608	3,736,957
30. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,086,608	3,736,957
Net due from banks	4,093,623	2,566,855
40 a. Due from banks	5,645,198	4,495,279
10 a. Due to banks	-1,553,069	-1,929,115
To deduct: Lease liabilities	1,494	691
Loans to Customers	73,414,034	71,179,562
40 b. Loans to Customers	73,414,034	71,179,562
Equity investments	188,800	192,405
70. Equity investments	188,800	192,405
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2,299,759	2,380,465
80. Property, Plant and Equipment	931,611	991,181
90. Intangible assets	1,368,148	1,389,284
Tax assets	1,588,723	1,514,144
100. Tax assets	1,588,723	1,514,144
Other assets	6,704,548	8,315,906
10. Cash and cash equivalents	4,377,172	5,295,826
120. Other assets	2,054,533	2,429,373
50. Hedging derivatives (Assets)	891,363	754,030
60. Fair value change of financial assets in macro-hedge portfolios	-619,995	-164,801
110. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	1,475	1,478
Total assets	91,524,243	90,042,206

Liabilities	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Funding from Customers	79,202,669	77,775,346
10 b Due to Customers	63,414,717	61,804,562
To deduct: Lease liabilities	-267,023	-288,539
10 c. Debt securities issued	16,054,975	16,259,323
Tax liabilities	376,961	291,739
60. Tax liabilities	376,961	291,739
Other liabilities	2,825,535	3,139,302
10 a. Due to banks: of which lease liabilities	1,494	691
10 b. Due to customers: of which lease liabilities	267,023	288,539
40 Hedging derivatives (Liabilities)	1,741,029	1,672,836
50. Fair value change of financial liabilities in macro-hedge portfolios	-711,329	-504,834
80. Other liabilities	1,527,318	1,682,070
Specific-purpose provisions	603,409	570,075
90. Employee severance benefits	78,976	83,498
100. Provisions for risks and charges	524,433	486,577
Capital	1,102,071	1,102,071
160. Capital	1,102,071	1,102,071
Equity instruments	740,000	740,000
130. Equity instruments	740,000	740,000
Reserves (net of treasury shares)	5,935,681	5,694,270
140. Reserves	2,440,311	2,198,898
150. Share premium reserve	3,495,378	3,495,378
170. Treasury shares (-)	-8	-6
Valuation reserves	-43,296	-64,224
110. Valuation reserves	-43,296	-64,224
Profit (Loss) for the year	781,213	793,627
180. Profit (Loss) for the year	781,213	793,627
Total liabilities and equity	91,524,243	90,042,206

Loans to Customers

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
- Current accounts	2,710,562	2,874,009	-163,447	-5.7
- Mortgage loans	46,105,689	45,661,048	444,641	1.0
- Invoice financing and credit facilities	17,078,780	16,122,239	956,541	5.9
- Non-performing loans	681,920	793,442	-111,522	-14.1
- Finance Leases	1,653	6,308	-4,655	-74
Loans to Customers	66,578,604	65,457,046	1,121,558	1.7
Securities measured at amortized cost	6,835,430	5,722,516	1,112,914	19.4
Total loans to Customers	73,414,034	71,179,562	2,234,472	3.1

As at 31 December 2025, loans to customers stood at Euro 66.6 billion, growing by 1.7% YoY (up by Euro 1.1 billion), of which Euro +0.4 billion on mortgage loans (mostly to the Individuals Retail segment) and Euro +0.8 billion on short-term loans to corporates. Non-performing loans down by Euro 0.1 billion (down by -14%).

Specifically, once again Crédit Agricole Italia provided constant support to the real economy, focusing especially on the energy transition, through:

- Origination of residential mortgage loans, which came to over Euro 4.2 billion, with the weight of loans for the purchase of homes in energy efficiency classes A and B hitting 30% and increasing YoY (27% in December 2024);
- Over Euro 4.7 billion in new loans to corporates, with the total in-force business coming to over Euro 19.6 billion and constant focus on sustainability, which accounted for 34% of the total amount financed.

As at the reporting date, securities measured at amortized cost (consisting mostly of government securities) amounted to 6.8 billion Euros, up by 1.1 billion Euros vs. 31 December 2024.

Asset quality

	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	Gross exposure	Total adjustments	Net exposure	Gross exposure	Total adjustments	Net exposure
- Bad loans	526,688	372,577	154,111	484,481	345,878	138,603
- Unlikely to Pay	1,153,470	628,457	525,013	1,220,769	571,918	648,851
- Past-due/overlimit loans	4,297	1,501	2,796	9,812	3,824	5,988
Non-performing loans	1,684,455	1,002,535	681,920	1,715,062	921,620	793,442
- Performing loans - stage 2	5,187,270	254,881	4,932,389	6,706,287	294,603	6,411,684
- Performing loans - stage 1	61,041,732	77,437	60,964,295	58,314,339	62,419	58,251,920
Performing loans	66,229,002	332,318	65,896,684	65,020,626	357,022	64,663,604
Loans to Customers	67,913,457	1,334,853	66,578,604	66,735,688	1,278,642	65,457,046
Securities measured at amortized cost	6,851,423	15,993	6,835,430	5,735,913	13,397	5,722,516
Total loans to Customers	74,764,880	1,350,846	73,414,034	72,471,601	1,292,039	71,179,562

	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	Gross exposure/ total	Net exposure/ total	Coverage ratio	Gross exposure/ total	Net exposure/ total	Coverage ratio
- Bad loans	0.8%	0.2%	70.7%	0.7%	0.2%	71.4%
- Unlikely to Pay	1.7%	0.8%	54.5%	1.8%	1.0%	46.8%
- Past-due/overlimit loans	0.0%	0.0%	34.9%	0.0%	0.0%	39.0%
Non-performing loans	2.5%	1.0%	59.5%	2.6%	1.2%	53.7%
- Performing loans - stage 2	7.6%	7.4%	4.9%	10.0%	9.8%	4.4%
- Performing loans - stage 1	89.9%	91.6%	0.1%	87.4%	89.0%	0.1%
Performing loans	97.5%	99.0%	0.5%	97.4%	98.8%	0.5%
Loans to Customers	100.0%	100.0%	2.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1.9%

Asset quality proved once again progressively and constantly improving with total net non-performing loans coming to Euro 0.7 billion, down by -14.1% vs. December 2024, thanks to effective internal management of non-performing exposures with the default rate remaining at modest levels (0.8%).

The weight of net non-performing loans improved coming to 1.0% (down by -0.2% YoY). The Non-Performing Loans (NPL) coverage ratio improved even further hitting 59.5%, up by 5.8% vs. December 2024 due to the higher coverage ratio of Unlikely to Pay, which hit 54.5% (+8 percentage points).

Funding from Customers

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
- Deposits	1,635,708	2,667,818	-1,032,110	-38.7
- Current and other accounts	60,823,997	58,225,126	2,598,871	4.5
- Other items	687,989	623,079	64,910	10.4
Due to Customers	63,147,694	61,516,023	1,631,671	2.7
Debt securities issued	16,054,975	16,259,323	-204,348	-1.3
Total direct funding	79,202,669	77,775,346	1,427,323	1.8
Indirect funding	112,370,018	102,007,757	10,362,261	10.2
Total funding	191,572,687	179,783,103	11,789,584	6.6

As at 31 December 2025, total funding, as the sum of direct and indirect funding, came to Euro 191.6 billion, increasing by Euro 11.8 billion (up by +6.6%) vs. 31 December 2024.

Specifically, total direct funding came to 79.2 billion Euros (up by +1.4 billion Euros, i.e. +1.8% YoY), essentially in line with the market performance. Growth concentrated in the least onerous component, such as “Current Accounts” (up by +2.6 billion Euros) while the “Deposits” item decreased (down by -1 Billion Euros).

Indirect funding

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
- Wealth management	29,296,906	26,652,996	2,643,910	9.9
- Insurance products	27,894,909	27,265,206	629,703	2.3
Total assets under management	57,191,815	53,918,202	3,273,613	6.1
Assets under administration	55,178,203	48,089,555	7,088,648	14.7
Indirect funding	112,370,018	102,007,757	10,362,261	10.2

As at 31 December 2025, indirect funding came to Euro 112.4 billion, increasing by Euro 10.4 billion (up by +10.2%) vs. 31 December 2024, benefiting also from the growth in market prices.

The asset management in-force business came to Euro 57.2 billion, increasing by Euro 3.3 billion (+6.1%) vs. the end of 2024, driven by the placing activity proving effective across all the main asset classes. Wealth management performed particularly well (up by +9.9% YoY).

The insurance component also grew vs. the previous year (up by +2.3% YoY).

Assets under administration came to Euro 55.2 billion, increasing by Euro 7.1 billion (up by +14.7%), due to the increase in Government Securities held by customers (+9%) and in bonds held by institutional issuers.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
- Debt securities	759	1,034	-275	-26.6
- Equity securities and units of collective investment undertakings	150,242	157,044	-6,802	-4.3
- Derivative financial instruments with positive FV	77,555	134,630	-57,075	-42.4
Total assets	228,556	292,708	-64,152	-21.9
- Derivative financial instruments with negative FV	80,408	136,796	-56,388	-41.2
Total liabilities	80,408	136,796	-56,388	-41.2
Net Total	148,148	155,912	-7,764	-5.0
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Debt securities	2,839,274	3,487,359	-648,085	-18.6
- Equity securities	247,334	249,598	-2,264	-0.9
Total	3,086,608	3,736,957	-650,349	-17.4

As at 31 December 2025 financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to Euro 3.1 billion, decreasing by 17.4% YoY.

Government securities held

	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	Nominal value	Book value	Valuation reserve	Nominal value	Book value	Valuation reserve
Financial assets held for trading						
Italian Government securities	1	1	-	1	1	-
Argentinian Government securities	87	-	X	87	-	X
Financial assets through other comprehensive income						
Italian Government securities	2,798,000	2,839,274	15,639	3,485,000	3,487,359	11,195
Financial assets measured at amortized cost						
Italian Government securities	6,202,000	6,205,254	X	4,987,000	5,036,894	X
Total	9,000,088	9,044,529	15,639	8,472,088	8,524,254	11,195

As at 31 December 2025, the total of government securities held amounted to Euro 9 billion in nominal terms, increasing by Euro 0.5 billion vs. the end of 2024 resulting from the portfolio measured at amortized cost.

Equity investments

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
- Subsidiaries	165,179	166,257	-1,078	-0.6
- Joint arrangements	-	-	-	-
- Investees subject to significant influence	23,621	26,148	-2,527	-9.7
Total	188,800	192,405	-3,605	-1.9

The “Equity investments of the Bank” item came to Euro 189 million as at 31 December 2025, decreasing by Euro 4 million vs. the end of 2024.

The main changes occurred in 2025 were: the incorporation of Le Village by CA Campania S.r.l. (Euro 500 thousand) with the subscription by Crédit Agricole Italia of its entire share capital (100%), the subscription of the increase in the share capital of CA Real Estate Italia S.r.l. For an amount of Euro 500 thousand and the sale of the whole equity investment in Global Broker within the rationalization of the equity investments portfolio resulting from the acquisition of Credito Valtellinese.

The other decreases concerned minority equity investments.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

As at the end of 2025, Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets amounted to Euro 2.3 billion (-3.4% YoY).

Specifically, property, plant and equipment came to Euro 0.9 billion (down by 6% YoY) decreasing due to depreciation, decommissioning and adjustments to property; intangible assets came to Euro 1.4 billion (down by -1.5% YoY) including Euro 1.3 billion in goodwill.

Specific-purpose provisions

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Employee severance benefits	78,976	83,498	-4,522	-5.4
Provisions for risks and charges	524,433	486,577	37,856	7.8
a) commitments and guarantees given	101,631	91,689	9,942	10.8
b) post-employment and similar obligations	25,632	28,932	-3,300	-11.4
c) other provisions for risks and charges	397,170	365,956	31,214	8.5
Total specific-purpose provisions	603,409	570,075	33,334	5.8

As at 31 December 2025, specific-purpose provisions came to Euro 603 million, increasing by Euro 33 million YoY (up by +5.8%). The increase resulted mainly from the provision associated with the activation of the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme (Euro 75 million), as well as from overlays aimed at provisioning in advance for probable bank resolution actions in the Italian banking industry.

Equity

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Share capital	1,102,071	1,102,071	-	-
Share premium reserve	3,495,378	3,495,378	-	-
Income reserves	2,436,036	2,195,068	240,968	11.0
Other reserves	4,275	3,830	445	11.6
Reserve for valuation of financial assets through other comprehensive income	-315	-20,195	-19,880	-98.4
Reserves from valuation of actuarial gains (losses) relating to defined-benefit pension plans	-42,981	-44,029	-1,048	-2.4
Equity instruments	740,000	740,000	-	-
Treasury shares	-8	-6	2	33.3
Profit (Loss) for the year	781,213	793,627	-12,414	-1.6
Total (book) equity	8,515,669	8,265,744	249,925	3.0

As at 31 December 2025, book equity stood at Euro 8.5 billion, increasing by Euro 0.2 billion YoY (+3.0%).

The increase resulted mainly from the profit for the FY of Euro 794 million net of Euro 433 million in distributed dividends and reduced by the interest accrued on the outstanding Additional Tier 1 instruments and by the recognition of the reserve for the extraordinary contribution to be paid in order to release the “windfall tax reserve”).

The “Equity instruments” item reports the amount of additional tier 1 (AT1) instruments, amounting to Euro 740 million as at the end of 2025.

Own Funds and capital ratios

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024 ^(*)
A. Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) prior to the application of prudential filters	7,304,287	7,059,990
of which CET1 instruments subject to transitional arrangements	-	-
B. CET1 (+/-) prudential filters	-11,387	-38,506
C. CET1 gross of the elements to be deducted and of the effects of the transitional regime (A +/- B)	7,292,900	7,021,484
D. Elements to be deducted from CET1	1,417,361	1,454,819
E. Transitional regime - Impact on CET1 (+/-)	-	-
F. Total Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) (C-D+/-E)	5,875,539	5,566,665
G. (Additional Tier 1 (AT1) gross of the elements to be deducted and of the effects of the transitional regime	740,000	740,000
of which AT1 instruments subject to transitional arrangements	-	-
H. Elements to be deducted from AT1	-	-
E. Transitional regime- Impact on AT1 (+/-)	-	-
L. Total Additional Tier 1 (AT1) (G - H +/- I)	740,000	740,000
M. Tier 2 (T2) gross of the elements to be deducted and of the effects of the transitional regime	1,127,813	1,120,454
of which T2 instruments subject to transitional arrangements	-	-
N. Elements to be deducted from T2	-	-
O. Transitional regime- Impact on T2 (+/-)	-	-
P. Total Tier 2 (T2) (M - N +/- O)	1,127,813	1,120,454
Q. Total own funds (F + L + P)	7,743,352	7,427,119

(*) Since 31 December 2024 being determined in accordance with CRR2 rules.

Capital adequacy

	Non-weighted amounts		Weighted amounts/requirements	
	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024 ^(*)	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024 ^(*)
A. RISK ASSETS				
A.1 Credit and counterparty risks	96,416,402	94,558,477	30,495,989	32,596,113
1. Standardized approach	59,496,456	58,212,735	23,116,900	24,633,164
2. IRB approach	36,919,191	36,344,788	7,374,490	7,955,696
2.1 Foundation	-	-	-	-
2.2 Advanced	36,919,191	36,344,788	7,374,490	7,955,696
3. Asset-backed securities	755	954	4,599	7,253
B. SUPERVISORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS				
B.1 Credit and counterparty risks			2,439,679	2,607,689
B.2 Credit valuation adjustment risk			1,088	1,380
B.3 Regulatory risk			-	-
B.4 Market risks			1,038	543
1. Standardized approach			1,038	543
2. Internal models			-	-
3. Concentration risk			-	-
B.5 Operational risk			431,397	383,289
1. Basic indicator approach			-	-
2. Standardized approach			431,397	383,289
3. Advanced approach			-	-
B.6 Other measurement elements			443,873	-
B.7 Total prudential requirements			3,317,076	2,992,901
C. RISK ASSETS AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS				
C.1 Risk-weighted assets			41,463,448	37,411,264
C.2 Common Equity Tier 1/Risk-weighted assets (CET 1 capital ratio)			14.2%	14.9%
C.3 Tier 1 capital /Risk-weighted assets (Tier 1 capital ratio)			16.0%	16.9%
C.4 Total own funds/risk-weighted assets (Total capital ratio)			18.7%	19.9%

(*) Since 31 December 2024 being determined in accordance with CRR2 rules.

The minimum capital requirements applying to Crédit Agricole Italia as at 31 December 2025 amounted to the sum of:

- Minimum requirement under Article 92 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (CRR): CET1 ratio 4.50%, T1 ratio 6.00%, Total Capital ratio 8.00%;
- Capital conservation buffer (CCB) in accordance with Article 129 of Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD): 2.50%;
- Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB), in accordance with Article 133 of the CRD: 0.74%.

Based on the foregoing, as at 31 December 2025 the requirements to be complied with by Crédit Agricole Italia were as follows:

- 7.74% the CET1 ratio;
- 9.24% the T1 ratio;
- 11.24% the Total Capital ratio.

Within the day-to-day capital management activity, Crédit Agricole Italia governs the evolution in its capital ratios and resolution requirements, also by optimizing the different capital components (subordinated and Senior Non-Preferred). Planning and monitoring concern, on the one hand, total Own Funds and, on the other hand, risk-weighted assets (RWA).

As at 31 December 2025 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) came to Euro 5,876 million, increasing vs. the figure for the previous FY by Euro 309 million. This increase mainly reflects the evolution in book equity items (including the calculation of the portion of annual earnings retained, the annual interest paid on the set of outstanding Additional Tier 1 instruments, the extraordinary contribution due to release the “windfall tax reserve”), an increase resulting from adjustments to the prudential filters, as well as lower deductions for DTA and other intangible assets.

In 2025, Crédit Agricole Italia carried out the following issues and repayments of subordinated instruments, with its Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. as the counterparty:

- AT1:
 - March: Euro 165 million issue and concomitant repayment, on the early repayment date provided for by the relevant contract, of an AT1 instrument having the same amount and issued in 2017;
- T2:
 - August: early repayment of an instrument of Euro 80 million issued in 2019 (being prudentially amortised from August 2024);
 - September: issue of a Euro 100 million instrument;
 - December: issue of a Euro 220 million instrument and early repayment of an instrument of Euro 400 million issued in 2017 (being prudentially amortised from December 2022).

As at 31 December 2025 risk-weighted assets (RWA) came to Euro 41,463 million, increasing by Euro 4,052 million vs. 31 December 2024, reflecting the overall benefits resulting from the adoption of the Basel IV prudential rules, the developments in volumes and in riskiness of loans to customers, the increase in operational risk associated with the increase in net banking income for 2025, and, lastly, the hikes from the application of the add-on associated with the process for the validation of the credit risk regulatory models (known as IMI Retail).

Following the above-reported developments, the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio as at 31 December 2025 stood at 14.2% (14.9% as at 31 December 2024), the Tier 1 ratio at 16.0% (16.9% as at 31 December 2024) and the Total Capital ratio at 18.7% (19.9% as at 31 December 2024). All capital ratios proved well above the minimum regulatory requirements.

PROFIT OR LOSS

Crédit Agricole Italia proved once again able to generate considerable and sustainable profitability on a continuous basis, thanks to its balanced business model that focused on providing support to customers. Net income came to Euro 781 million, essentially in line with the previous year (Euro 794 million).

The figures reported on the next pages are expressed in thousands of Euros.

Reclassified income statement

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Net interest income	1,657,263	1,751,890	-94,627	-5.4
Net fee and commission income	1,326,609	1,260,478	66,131	5.2
Dividend income	12,675	13,243	-568	-4.3
Financial income (loss)	34,301	25,029	9,272	37.0
Other operating income (expenses)	-3,929	-4,623	-694	-15.0
Operating income	3,026,919	3,046,017	-19,098	-0.6
Personnel expenses	-1,009,203	-943,597	65,606	7.0
Administrative expenses	-526,718	-580,350	-53,632	-9.2
Amortization of intangible assets and depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-103,564	-107,604	-4,040	-3.8
Operating expenses	-1,639,485	-1,631,551	7,934	0.5
Operating margin	1,387,434	1,414,466	-27,032	-1.9
Net provisioning for risks and charges	-41,273	1,028	42,301	
Net adjustments to loans	-215,755	-233,892	-18,137	-7.8
Impairment of securities	-651	-682	-31	-4.5
Gains (losses) on other investments	-7,443	-20,140	-12,697	-63.0
Profit (loss) before taxes from continuing operations	1,122,312	1,160,780	-38,468	-3.3
Taxes on income from continuing operations	-341,099	-367,153	-26,054	-7.1
Profit (Loss) for the year	781,213	793,627	-12,414	-1.6

Reconciliation between the Official and the Reclassified Income Statements

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Net interest income	1,657,263	1,751,890
30. Net interest income	1,657,263	1,741,717
90. Net gains (losses) on hedging activities: of which amortized cost effect of hedging of debt instruments	-	808
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of: a) financial assets measured at amortized cost: o/w gains on disposal on inflation-linked BTP govies	-	7,239
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of: b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: of which gains on the disposal of inflation BTP	-	2,126
Net fee and commission income	1,326,609	1,260,478
60. Net fee and commission income	1,326,317	1,260,115
200. Other operating expenses/income: of which Commission income from Fast Loan Application Processing	292	363
Dividends and similar income = item 70	12,675	13,243
Financial income (loss)	34,301	25,029
80. Net gains (losses) on trading activities	20,072	17,079
90. Net gains (losses) on hedging activities	-8,289	-12,068
90. Net gains (losses) on hedging activities: of which amortized cost effect of hedging of debt instruments	-	-808
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of: a) securities classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost	5,492	4,960
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of: b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	29,059	21,362
To deduct: release of provision for impairment of securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-4,870	-2,921
To deduct: gains on disposal of inflation BTP Italian Government securities	-	-2,126
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of: c) financial liabilities	-4,502	-728
110. Net gains (losses) on other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-3,664	-1,781
To deduct: b) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value of which measurement of financial instruments	1,003	2,060
Other operating income (expenses)	-3,929	-4,623
200. Other operating costs/income	387,546	408,189
To deduct: expenses recovered	-385,141	-408,821
To deduct: recovered expenses for the management of non-performing loans	-3,960	-2,569
To deduct: Commission income from Fast Loan Application Processing	-292	-363
To deduct: gains/losses from sublease contract under IFRS 16	-2,082	-1,059
Operating income	3,026,919	3,046,017
Personnel expenses = item 160 a)	-1,009,203	-943,597
Administrative expenses	-526,718	-580,350
160. Administrative expenses: b) other administrative expenses	-923,774	-1,001,467
To deduct: expenses for the management of non-performing loans	11,915	12,296
200. Other operating expenses/income: of which expenses recovered	385,141	408,821
Depreciation and amortization	-103,564	-107,604
180. Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment	-90,932	-108,409
To deduct: impairment/impairment recoveries on non-current assets held for investment/ IFRS 16 right of use	8,400	21,941
To deduct: impairment on assets held for sale under IFRS 5	104	-
190. Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets	-21,136	-21,136
Operating expenses	-1,639,485	-1,631,551
Operating margin	1,387,434	1,414,466

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Net provisioning for risks and charges	-41,273	1,028
170. Net provisions for risks and charges; b) other net provisions	-43,648	-1,822
To deduct: provision for loan management	2,375	2,850
Net adjustments to loans	-215,755	-233,892
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of: a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	27,480	31,308
To deduct gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of: a) securities classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost	-5,492	-4,960
To deduct: release of provision for impairment of securities measured at amortized cost	-2,034	-1,623
To deduct: gains on disposal of inflation BTP Italian Government securities	-	-7,239
110. Net gains (losses) on other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss of: b) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value: of which measurement of financial instruments	-1,003	-2,060
130. Net adjustments for credit risk of: a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	-217,063	-225,020
To deduct: net adjustments for credit risk of: a) securities classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost	4,630	2,286
140. Gains/Losses on contract modifications without derecognition	-2,001	-1,238
160. Administrative expenses: b) other administrative expenses: o/w expenses for the management of non-performing loans	-11,915	-12,296
200. Other operating expenses/income: of which recovered expenses for the management of non-performing loans	3,960	2,569
170. Net provisioning for risks and charges: a) commitments and guarantees given	-9,942	-12,769
170. Net provisioning for risks and charges: b) other net provisioning o/w provision for loan management	-2,375	-2,850
Impairment of securities	-651	-682
130. Net adjustments for credit risk to: a) o/w securities classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost	-4,630	-2,286
130. Net adjustments for credit risk of: b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-2,925	-2,940
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of: a) of which impairment release on securities measured at amortized cost	2,034	1,623
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of: a) of which impairment release on securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,870	2,921
Gains (losses) on other investments	-7,443	-20,140
180. Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment: o/w impairment/impairment recoveries on non-current assets held for investment/IFRS 16 right of use	-8,400	-21,941
180. Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment: o/w impairment on assets held for sale under IFRS 5	-104	-
200. Other operating costs/income: o/w gains/losses from sublease contracts under IFRS 16	2,082	1,059
220. Gains (Losses) on equity investments	-4,256	-1,164
250. Gains (Losses) on disposal of investments	3,235	1,906
Profit (loss) before taxes from continuing operations	1,122,312	1,160,780
270. Taxes on income from continuing operations	-341,099	-367,153
Profit (Loss) for the year	781,213	793,627

Operating income

Operating income hit Euro 3,026 million, slightly decreasing (down by -0.6%) vs. 2024, with growth in net fee and commission income, which mitigated the decrease in net interest income caused by the decline in Euribor.

Net interest income

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Business with customers	1,637,581	1,712,049	-74,468	-4.3
Business with banks	187,645	329,700	-142,055	-43.1
Debt securities issued	-498,334	-704,867	-206,533	-29.3
Financial assets held for trading	1	6	-5	-83.3
Assets measured at fair value	202	521	-319	-61.2
Securities measured at amortized cost	170,202	182,877	-12,675	-6.9
Securities through other comprehensive income	75,462	132,310	-56,848	-43.0
Other net interest income	84,504	99,294	-14,790	-14.9
Net interest income	1,657,263	1,751,890	-94,627	-5.4

Net interest income came to Euro 1,657 million, down by -5.4% YoY. This decrease, which was physiological given the performance of market rates, was nonetheless mitigated by the liability management policies and by the contribution from hedging strategies, stabilizing net interest income on a QoQ basis.

Net fee and commission income

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
- guarantees given and received	15,933	15,383	550	3.6
- collection and payment services	95,198	99,667	-4,469	-4.5
- current accounts	246,626	254,226	-7,600	-3.0
- debit and credit card services	99,734	90,781	8,953	9.9
Commercial banking business	457,491	460,057	-2,566	-0.6
- securities intermediation and placement	327,003	273,199	53,804	19.7
- intermediation in foreign currencies	7,508	7,458	50	0.7
- asset management	15,748	12,854	2,894	22.5
- distribution of insurance products	370,462	373,868	-3,406	-0.9
- other intermediation/management fee and commission income	64,314	57,186	7,128	12.5
Management, intermediation and advisory services	785,035	724,565	60,470	8.3
Other net fee and commission income	84,083	75,856	8,227	10.8
Total net fee and commission income	1,326,609	1,260,478	66,131	5.2

Net fee and commission income came to Euro 1,327 million, increasing by +5.2% YoY: the aggregate overall performance was driven by the performance of the “Management, intermediation and advisory services” component, which increased by +8.3% YoY, boosted by brilliant Wealth Management placing activities and by market momentum.

Fee and commission income from “Commercial banking and other business” also grew, in total up by +1.1% YoY, thanks to the contribution from debit and credit card services (up by +9.9% YoY), resulting from the development in transaction volumes and transactions by customers.

Dividend income

Dividend income came to 12.7 million Euros, mainly regarding the stake in the Bank of Italy for Euro 9.6 million.

Financial income (loss)

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Interest rates	9,377	5,794	3,583	61.8
Stocks	-	-1	-1	
Foreign exchange	10,657	11,286	-629	-5.6
Commodities	38	-	38	-
Total gains (losses) on financial assets held for trading	20,072	17,079	2,993	17.5
Total gains (losses) on assets held for hedging	-8,289	-12,876	-4,587	-35.6
Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	-2,661	279	-2,940	
Total gains (losses) on securities recognized as assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost	990	4,232	-3,242	-76.6
Total gains (losses) on securities through other comprehensive income	24,189	16,315	7,874	48.3
Financial income (loss)	34,301	25,029	9,272	37.0

Total Financial Income (Loss) came to Euro 34 million, increasing by over Euro 9 million vs. 2024.

Net gains (losses) on trading activities improved by roughly Euro +3 million, especially as regards activities on interest rates vs. a lower contribution from activities on currencies.

The performance of hedging activities also improved (up by Euro +4.6 million), driven by the performance of interest rates.

Realized gains on the disposal of securities recognized as assets and on the repurchase of securities recognized as liabilities increased by Euro 4.6 million, while the activities concerning the measurement and sale of securities mandatorily measured at fair value posted a decrease of Euro -2.9 million.

Other operating income (expenses)

The Balance of the “Other operating income (expenses)” item was negative by Euro 4 million, improving by Euro 1 million vs. 2024.

Operating expenses

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
Personnel expenses	-1,009,203	-943,597	65,606	7.0
- general operating expenses	-46,737	-51,612	-4,875	-9.4
- IT services	-281,246	-261,823	19,423	7.4
- direct and indirect taxes	-178,903	-175,946	2,957	1.7
- real estate property management	-10,716	-11,292	-576	-5.1
- legal and other professional services	-9,072	-15,765	-6,693	-42.5
- advertising and promotion expenses	-25,417	-23,096	2,321	10.0
- indirect personnel expenses	-7,845	-6,129	1,716	28.0
- contributions to bank resolution funds	-5,425	-58,000	-52,575	-90.6
- other expenses	-346,498	-385,508	-39,010	-10.1
- expenses and charges recovered	385,141	408,821	-23,680	-5.8
Administrative expenses	-526,718	-580,350	-53,632	-9.2
- intangible assets	-21,136	-21,136	-	-
- property, plant and equipment	-82,428	-86,468	-4,040	-4.7
Depreciation and amortization	-103,564	-107,604	-4,040	-3.8
Operating expenses	-1,639,485	-1,631,551	7,934	0.5
Operating expenses net of non-recurring effects^(*)	-1,559,083	-1,573,551	-14,468	-0.9

(*) Non-recurring effects: ordinary and extraordinary contributions to bank resolution funds and provisioning for Voluntary Redundancy.

Operating expenses came to Euro 1,639 million, increasing by +0.5% YoY, and include non-recurring expenses from the activation of the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme (Euro 75 million).

This aggregate reports expenses for contributions to Banking System funds totalling Euro 5.4 million (Euro 4.8 million contribution to the Interbank Deposit Protection Fund and a Euro 0.6 million contribution to the Insurance Guarantee Fund) vs. 2024 contributions to banking system funds amounting to Euro 58 million; the decrease in the contributions to banking system funds resulted from the fact that no ordinary contributions were paid to the DGS as it reached its target amount.

Net of these components, ordinary operating expenses decreased by -0.9% YoY.

Net of the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme non-recurring component, Personnel Expenses were stable (-1.5% YoY) thanks to the headcount rationalization action, which offset the increases resulting from the 2023-2026 Italian national collective bargaining agreement for the banking industry.

Net of the contributions to banking system funds, administrative expenses decreased by -0.2% YoY reflecting the structural optimization process that was deployed, despite the implementation of an important IT investment plan; this aggregate also reports some provisions regarding previous FYs, conservatively managed over time. Depreciation and amortization proved well under control (-3.8% YoY).

Net of the contributions to banking system funds and of the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme, the Cost/Income ratio stood at 51.5% vs. 51.7% in 2024.

Operating margin

In 2025, the operating margin came to Euro 1,387 million, decreasing by -1.9% YoY.

Net provisions for risks and charges

This item balance came to Euro -41 million, decreasing by Euro -42 million YoY. The decrease resulted mainly from overlays aimed at provisioning in advance for probable bank resolution actions in the Italian banking industry.

Net adjustments to loans

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	Changes	
			Absolute	%
- bad loans	-26,391	-68,817	-42,426	-61.7
- unlikely to Pay	-154,465	-125,920	28,545	22.7
- past-due loans	-3,058	-5,518	-2,460	-44.6
Non-performing loans	-183,914	-200,255	-16,341	-8.2
- performing loans - stage 2	6,789	-9,402	16,191	
- performing loans - stage 1	-15,354	4,409	-19,763	
Performing loans	-8,565	-4,993	3,572	71.5
Net losses on impairment of loans	-192,479	-205,248	-12,769	-6.2
Gains/Losses on contract modifications without derecognition	-2,001	-1,238	763	61.6
Measurement of financial instruments	-1,003	-2,059	-1,056	-51
Provision for loan management	-2,375	-2,850	-475	-17
Expenses/recovered expenses for loan management	-7,955	-9,728	-1,773	-18.2
Net adjustments for guarantees and commitments	-9,942	-12,769	-2,827	-22.1
Net adjustments to loans	-215,755	-233,892	-18,137	-7.8

Net adjustments to loans came to Euro 216 million and proved once again significantly decreasing vs. Euro 234 million in the same period of the previous year (down by -7.8% YoY); the weight of adjustments to loans came to 32 bps vs. 36 bps as at December 2024. Furthermore, thanks to close attention to asset quality, the volumes of new defaults, could be kept at extremely low amounts (default rate at 0.76%), this contributed to a marked decrease in net non-performing loans (-14% YoY).

Gains (losses) on other investments

Activities on other investments posted a figure of Euro -7 million, vs. Euro -20 million in 2024, which was affected by higher writedowns of the real estate portfolio.

Profit (loss) before taxes from continuing operations and net income

Profit before taxes came to Euro 1,122 million in 2025, decreasing by 38 million Euros (-3.3%) vs. 2024.

The tax burden came to Euro 341 million. It includes a benefit of roughly Euro 23 million resulting from the remeasurement of the DTA/DTL to be reversed in the 2026-2028 three-year period, in which the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) rate will increase by 2% under Italy's 2026 Budget Law. The net book profit (loss) came to Euro 781 million, slightly decreasing by Euro 12 million (-1.6% YoY) vs. 2024.

Comprehensive income

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
10. Profit (Loss) for the year	781,213	793,627
Other comprehensive income after tax not reclassified to profit or loss		
20. Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,200	313
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (changes in own credit rating)	-	-
40. Hedging of equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
50. Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
60. Intangible assets	-	-
70. Defined-benefit plans	1,048	170
80. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-
90. Share of valuation reserve on equity investments measured with the equity method	-	-
Other income components reclassified to profit or loss		
100. Hedges of investments in foreign operations	-	-
110. Foreign exchange differences	-	-
120. Cash flow hedges	-	-
130. Hedging instruments (non-designated elements)	-	-
140. Financial assets (other than equity securities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,680	-5,714
150. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-
160. Share of valuation reserves on equity investments measured using the equity method	-	-
170. Total other comprehensive income after taxes	20,928	-5,231
140. Comprehensive income (Item 10+170)	802,141	788,396

Comprehensive income came to 802 million Euros and mainly consisted of the profit for the period (amounting to 781 million Euros) and of the fair value changes of financial assets directly recognized in equity reserves, for a total of 15 million Euros; equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income generated a positive contribution of Euro 5 million, and defined-benefit plans gave a positive contribution of 1 million Euros.

It is pointed out that the inclusion in comprehensive income of the item reporting “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” entails strong volatility that must be taken into account when analyzing the table.

OTHER INFORMATION

EQUITY INVESTMENTS

The main events concerning the equity investments held by Crédit Agricole Italia are reported below:

- **Le Village by CA Campania:** in September 2025 Le Village By CA Campania headquartered in Naples was incorporated, with the subscription by Crédit Agricole Italia of an equity investment equal to 100% of its share capital.
- **Global Broker:** in February 2025 Crédit Agricole Italia sold its whole equity investment in Global Broker amounting to 30% of its share capital to RI-FIN S.r.l. Subsequent to this transaction, RI-FIN S.r.l. is the sole owner of Global Broker as it holds 100% of its share capital. The sale was in the scope of the rationalization of the equity investment portfolio resulting from the acquisition of Credito Valtellinese.
- **Krill Design, Simplifai TED, VBF Agroalimentare, Endless and Connexa Instech:** Crédit Agricole Italia's invested in the share capital of five innovative startups subscribing minority capital shares. These equity investments are consistent with the logic of its medium/long-term plan in terms of support to innovation in the Italian ecosystem and involve Crédit Agricole Italia in strategic sectors in circular economy (Krill Design and Endless), FinTech & HR Tech (Simplifai TED), AgriFoodtech (VBF Agroalimentare) and Insurtech (Connexa Instech).

LE VILLAGE BY CA

Since 2018 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has been substantiating its attention to its regions and innovation by opening "Les Villages by CA". To date, the network consists of 5 Villages operating in Italy and able to accelerate 204 startups and work with over 115 partner firms on their path to innovation. In the reporting year, the ecosystem of the Italian Villages further grew with the incorporation of the Village by CA Campania, which will be opened in H1 2026.

In the reporting period, nationwide activity programmes went live for Partner firms, including VLAB PoC Editio, which involved 80 Partner firms in the development of pilot projects with startups thanks to over 340 business matches. In January 2026 an Award event was held to showcase the best cooperation schemes originated from this path. For startups, the Startup Academy programme went live, which is a growth and development path involving about 190 innovative entities. Furthermore, the second nationwide Demo Day event was held involving 150 international investors and Venture Capital Funds.

Each single Village has its own specificity, which reflects the needs of the region and the local community where it operates:

- **Le Village By CA Milano,** in operation since 2018, was the first expression of innovation by Crédit Agricole in Italy and has accelerated over 46 startups with the support of 21 partner firms, of which 12 entities of the Group.
- **Le Village by CA Parma,** which was opened in 2020 and is held by Crédit Agricole Italia and Fondazione Cariparma, has 21 partner firms and 53 resident startups specifically focusing on agrifoodtech, mechanics and mobility, pharma and life sciences and automation.
- **Le Village by CA Triveneto,** which was opened in 2022 in Padua and is held by Crédit Agricole Italia, Parco Scientifico e Tecnologico Galileo, Confindustria Veneto Est and Unismart-Fondazione Università degli Studi di Padova, has 20 partner firms and 50 resident startups. Its strategic axes are based on 6 sustainable development goals in the UN 2030 Agenda.
- **Le Village by CA delle Alpi,** which was opened in February 2024 in Sondrio and is held by the Crédit Agricole Group and by Fondazione Pro Valtellina, focuses especially on mountain economy. At present, the Village supports 15 resident startups and 8 partner firms in meeting their development and innovation needs.
- **Le Village by CA Sicilia,** which was opened in October 2024, is held by the Crédit Agricole Italia Group, by Amundi and by two leading firms based in the region: Irritec spa, a global leader in sustainable irrigation systems, and Ntet spa, a leading player in Italy and in Europe in the design, manufacturing and marketing of innovative telecommunication products/systems. At present, it has 40 resident startups and can rely on 15 partner firms.

Throughout 2025 and at a national level activities continued in the scope of the national programmes designed for partner firms and accelerated startups, which are many. The VLAB PoC Edition 2025 involved over 80 partner firms of Le Village by CA and was designed to assist them on their innovation path, developing pilot projects (PoC, Proof of Concept) with the startups through over 400 business matches. The Le Village

Startup Academy training programme, which was designed to support the innovation ecosystem through a targeted growth and innovation path involving nearly 190 entities. Within assistance to fundraising, in October 2025 the second national Demo Day was held, a meeting hosted by the Village by CA di Milano, during which over 150 national and international investors could examine firsthand the business solutions presented by a selected group of 10 startups, in their fundraising phase, coming from all 5 Les Villages in Italy.

THE MEDIUM TERM PLAN

At the end of 2025 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group started to implement its Medium-Term Plan (2026-2028), built consistently with the MTP of Crédit Agricole S.A, «ACT 2028», pursuing the ambition of further strengthening its position as a Universal Bank of choice in Italy, able to build long-lasting relationships with a larger and larger number of customers, combining the strength of digital with advisory quality, and confirming its position in Retail banking, enhancing the development of services for high net worth Individuals and corporates, with a multichannel model based on responsibility to people and on sustainability.

With its 2026-2028 Medium Term Plan, leveraging the skills of all its business line, Crédit Agricole in Italy has confirmed its sustainable growth strategy, based on digital innovation, service excellence and commitment to customers, colleagues, local communities and regions.

The Plan reasserts the central role of people as an essential driver to progress in its growth and transformation plan, by reinforcing the Group's skills, with the will to meet customers' needs in the best possible manner and to enhance the sense of remit of all its personnel.

For more exhaustive information, please see the Strategic Plan and Business Development Lines section in the report.

THE INTEGRATION OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP SOLUTIONS INTO CRÉDIT AGRICOLE ITALIA

Within the 2026-2028 MTP, one of the strategically important actions lines is the one concerning corporate simplification and streamlining of the decision-making and governance processes. The scope of this strategy also includes the project for the integration of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions into Crédit Agricole Italia, through a short-form merger, which completes the actions for the rationalization of the corporate structure of the Banking Group in Italy.

The merger will be effective as of 1 October 2026 with the accounting and tax effectiveness as of 1 January 2026 for direct taxes under Article 172(9) of Italian Presidential Decree no. 917 of 22 December 1986.

RATING UPDATE

On 21 November 2025, Moody's Ratings improved its sovereign credit rating for Italy upgrading the long-term rating to Baa2, from Baa3, concomitantly restoring the outlook to "stable", 23 years after the last upgrade. The upgrade reflects more political-institutional stability, which positively influences the effectiveness of the reforms and the predictability of economic decisions, actual progress in the implementation of Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan and a credible fiscal consolidation. The assignment of a stable outlook was explained with the expected balance between improvement in the economic growth trajectory and the need to continue to reduce the government debt.

Following the revision of its sovereign credit rating, Moody's started a rating action also on the Italian banking system, which involved as many as 17 banks, including Crédit Agricole Italia, whose long-term deposit rating was upgraded to A3 from Baa1, with stable outlook.

The Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) also improved, revised up to Baa2, as did the Adjusted BCA, which was upgraded to A3. The decision reflects the sound asset quality, good capital strength, the robust funding and the best liquidity profile of Crédit Agricole Italia, besides the strong support expected to be provided by its parent company Crédit Agricole S.A..

EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTION ON THE WINDFALL TAX RESERVE UNDER ARTICLE 26 OF ITALIAN DECREE LAW 104/2023

Article 26 of Italian Decree-law 104/2026, as converted with amendments by Italian Law no. 136 of 9 October 2023 established a windfall tax applying to 2023 for banks (non-deductible from the corporate income tax and Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities tax bases) to be calculated with a 40% rate on the amount of interest income recognized at item 30 of the income statement - Net interest income, for FY 2023, which exceeded by at least 10 percent the same figure recognized in FY 2021. It also ruled that the tax was not to exceed 0.26% of the individual total risk exposure amount determined in accordance with Article 92(3) and (4) of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 as recognized in the 2022 Annual Report and Financial Statements.

The tax was not due if, upon the approval of its 2023 Annual Report and Financial Statements, the Bank decided to allocate part of its net income to an undistributable reserve of at least two and a half times the payable amount of the tax; in case of distribution of the reserve later on, the 40% windfall tax shall be paid increased by accrued interest on an annual basis at the ECB deposit facility rate.

Crédit Agricole Italia exercised that option upon the approval of its Annual Report and Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023, allocating the required reserve, namely the "Reserve for windfall tax on banks under art. 26 of Italian Decree-Law 104/2023" in an amount of Euro 217,350,243.00, thus avoiding payment of windfall tax of Euro 86,940,097.

Article 1, at paragraphs 68-73, of the Italian 2026 Budget Law (Law 199/2025) has made some changes to the above-described rules.

Specifically, it has introduced a merely fiscal assumption based on which dividends distributed from 2029 shall be considered as withdrawn from this reserve. Consequently, as of that time, irrespective of its actual use, the windfall tax not paid back then shall become due again.

However, the same Law gives the possibility to banks to opt for payment of an extraordinary contribution equal to 27.5% of the reserve amount still recognized in the 2025 financial statements, to be paid by the end of June 2026 and to be settled in the 2025 income tax return to be filed by the end of October 2026, or, again as the possibility to opt for an extraordinary contribution equal to 33% of the reserve amount still recognized in the 2026 financial statements to be paid in June 2027 and to be settled in the 2026 income tax return to be filed in October 2027.

The payment of the extraordinary contribution and its settlement in the income tax return generate the effect of voiding the new assumption, for taxation purposes, of the distribution of the reserve, making it fully distributable with no other taxation effects on the Company.

As it is very likely that CAI will pay dividends from 2029, the introduced assumption would entail that, as of 2029, Crédit Agricole Italia would be required to pay the windfall tax not paid back then, amounting to roughly Euro 87 million.

Consequently, in terms of expenses, it is better to pay the 27.5% extraordinary contribution, in an amount of Euro 59,771,317.00.

In accounting terms, the extraordinary contribution, as an expense specifically due to release the reserve and other than the substitute tax introduced in 2023, is to be recognized in equity and not in profit or loss, whereas the 40% substitute tax under Article 26 of Italian Decree Law 104/2023 is to be recognized in profit or loss.

Considering the resolution submitted in the scope of the approval of 2025 annual report and financial statements, requesting approval of the decision to opt for the payment of the aforementioned extraordinary contribution using the extraordinary reserve and whose effects have already been recognized, and assuming it will be approved, no provisions has been recognized for the windfall tax under Article 26 of Italian Decree Law 104/2023.

The extraordinary contribution shall be paid within the term for payment of the balance of the income taxes for tax year 2025; the related account payable has been recognized in item "Other liabilities".

VOLUNTARY REDUNDANCY SCHEME

Within the scope of the activities in preparation for the implementation of the Medium Term Plan, considering the service model evolution, which will entail considerable investments in digitalization processes and the implementation of important organizational projects (increase in the number of cashless branches, rationalization of back-office operations and innovation of the Credit Function), the Group started an important generational turnover project (which will be implemented in the 2026-2027 two-year period) based on two levers independent one of the other, namely:

- The recruitment by the Group of 500 resources, 400 of whom with an arrangement enabling to identify and hire the best resources available on the market, in terms of both hard and soft skills (i.e. able to prove that they have specific attitudes, such as flexibility, entrepreneurship, digital orientation, effectiveness and rapidity in implementation, focus on customers, relational skills and propensity for development) and about 100 resources who are already at the Firm under fixed-term contracts transforming their contracts into open-ended ones.

The recruitment will go alongside an on-boarding process, enabling the future resources to acquire appropriate knowledge of the Bank and of the Group, to transmit and express their energy and innovative push, as well as to benefit from the experience of colleagues in the various operational scopes, fostering transversality and flexibility of professional development paths, all with special focus on gender and inclusiveness topics consistently with the Group's policies:

- The exit from the Group of a total of roughly 750 resources, of whom up to 500 that will meet the eligibility requirements to retire in the period between the end of 2026 and the end of 2029, by voluntarily joining the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme for the banking sector, and about 250 that will be the eligibility requirements to retire by 31 December 2027 through a redundancy incentive system.

In the perimeter of the agreement signed with the Trade Unions on 7 November 2025, consistently with the projects to enhance organizational efficiency, in order to achieve a gradual turnover, the exits through the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme have been scheduled on two time windows in 2026 and 2027.

In those periods, structured upskilling and reskilling training programmes will be started to facilitate the management requirements for any coverage of the roles.

Considering the terms and conditions laid down by the Agreement and the expected number of people joining the scheme, the Bank recognized non-recurring costs totalling Euro 75 million under "Personnel expenses" with that amount allocated to the Provision for personnel charges.

DISCLOSURE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Detailed information on intra-group transactions and on transactions with related parties, including information on the weight of the transactions or existing positions with said counterparties on equity, the financial situation and profit or loss, along with tables summarizing those effects, is given in Part H of the Note to the financial statements.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For information on research and development activities, please see other parts of the Management Report to the Consolidated Financial Statements, specifically the chapter on the Strategic Plan and Business Development Lines as regards the creation of new products and services for Customers.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The risk monitoring, management and control policies continue to be key principles on which Banks continued to measure themselves both against each other and against domestic and international markets.

Crédit Agricole Italia governance bodies continue to focus constantly and unfaltering on the Bank's sustainable development and growth, closely monitoring the risks to which it is exposed. This approach is necessary now more than ever due to the complex geopolitical context – which has now become a structural constant of the current historical period – and to an increasingly uncertain macroeconomic scenario, being affected also by the possible deterioration of international trade relations. These developments and circumstances may generate impacts on the equity, financial and profitability structure of the Bank, which is committed to containing those effects within thresholds deemed acceptable. The priority goal is to protect savings and,

consequently, customers' trust, as well as to support credit, which are essential elements to foster healthy and sustainable growth.

Crédit Agricole Italia uses risk control methods, measurement standards and tools that are consistent throughout the Crédit Agricole Group as a whole and appropriate for the type and size of the risks taken, also in such a complex economic scenario as the present one.

In 2025, the global economy proved significantly resilient, despite the marked geopolitical and trade instability in the international scenario resulting from the many conflicts underway and by the tensions caused by the protectionist policies adopted by the US Government. The progressive decline in inflation and the growth in nominal wages, along with a strong labour market, generated an increase in purchasing power and, therefore, contributed to supporting domestic demand.

The main Central Banks set their strategies based on the developments in inflation and on the performance of the real economy, in general choosing to ease or normalize the cost of money. The decrease in interest rates, combine with stronger cash flows, was good for the credit sector, which, despite the increase in volumes, continued to show modest riskiness, giving further evidence of the strength already proved in 2024.

In such a complex scenario, the analyses performed by the governance bodies based on the information currently available gave evidence to conclude that Crédit Agricole Italia is going to be able to address the risks and uncertainties generated by the new context.

The assessment giving evidence of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern is based on the capitalization it has long proved able to maintain, which shows a reassuring buffer on top of the requirements set by the ECB, its present liquidity above the regulatory threshold and the healthy and prudent management that has always been a distinctive feature of the Group, while ensuring steady development through sustainable growth strategies and the commitment to providing households and businesses with support.

For reporting on the main risks to which Crédit Agricole Italia is exposed, please see the specific section of the notes to the financial statements.

TREASURY SHARES

Crédit Agricole Italia holds 8,240 treasury shares.

For more information on equity, please see the note to the financial statements.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

For more exhaustive information on social responsibility, please see the Consolidated Sustainability Report in the Management Report to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Report on corporate governance and ownership structure – Information pursuant to Article 123-bis paragraph 2, letter b) of Italian Legislative Decree 58/98 (the Italian Consolidated Law on Finance)

For the Report on corporate governance and ownership structure, please refer to the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

PROPOSAL TO THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholders,

The Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025, submitted for your examination, consist of the Balance Sheet, the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Note to the Financial Statements, as well as of the Annexes, and are accompanied by the Management Report, which were prepared taking into account the exercise of the option to pay the extraordinary contribution of 27.5% under Article 1(70) of Italian Law 199/2025.

Considering that the legal reserve already amounts – in accordance with Article 2430 of the Italian Civil Code – to one fifth of the share capital, the proposal for the allocation of net income for the period amounting to Euro 781,213,174 is as follows:

To the fund for charity and support to social and cultural initiatives	3,500,000
To the Shareholders in an amount of Euro 0.3947 to each one of the 1,102,071,064 outstanding ordinary shares ^(*)	434,987,449
To extraordinary reserve	342,725,725

(*) To the treasury shares held by the Bank as at the ex-dividend date no dividend shall be due and the related amount shall be allocated to extraordinary reserve.

In accordance with the applicable legislation, the dividend shall be payable effective from 06 May 2026 and with ex-coupon date on 04 May 2026.

Parma, 17 March 2026

The Chairman of the Board of Directors
Giampiero Maioli

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET

Assets	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
10. Cash and cash equivalents	4,377,172,164	5,295,825,535
20. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	228,556,063	292,708,157
a) financial assets held for trading;	77,559,052	134,710,119
c) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	150,997,011	157,998,038
30. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,086,608,169	3,736,957,036
40. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	79,059,232,179	75,674,840,662
a) due from banks	5,645,198,027	4,495,278,789
b) loans to customers	73,414,034,152	71,179,561,873
50. Hedging derivatives	891,362,674	754,029,734
60. Fair value change of financial assets in macro-hedge portfolios (+/-)	-619,995,211	-164,801,095
70. Equity investments	188,799,589	192,405,098
80. Property, Plant and Equipment	931,610,670	991,180,745
90. Intangible assets	1,368,147,719	1,389,283,887
- of which goodwill	1,315,925,274	1,315,925,274
100. Tax assets	1,588,722,787	1,514,144,153
a) current	505,007,065	447,194,235
b) deferred	1,083,715,722	1,066,949,918
110. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	1,474,609	1,478,470
120. Other assets	2,054,533,458	2,429,372,531
Total assets	93,156,224,870	92,107,424,913

Liabilities and Equity	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
10. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	81,022,760,549	79,992,999,616
a) due to banks	1,553,068,629	1,929,114,773
b) due to Customers	63,414,716,617	61,804,561,603
c) debt securities issued	16,054,975,303	16,259,323,240
20. Financial liabilities held for trading	80,408,495	136,795,758
40. Hedging derivatives	1,741,029,337	1,672,836,490
50. Fair value change of financial liabilities in macro-hedge portfolios (+/-)	-711,329,023	-504,833,788
60. Tax liabilities	376,961,232	291,739,007
a) current	334,659,107	250,990,107
b) deferred	42,302,125	40,748,900
80. Other liabilities	1,527,315,510	1,682,067,854
90. Employee severance benefits	78,976,403	83,497,774
100. Provisions for risks and charges	524,433,627	486,577,488
a) commitments and guarantees given	101,631,158	91,689,498
b) post-employment and similar obligations	25,632,233	28,931,923
c) other provisions for risks and charges	397,170,236	365,956,067
110. Valuation reserves	-43,296,138	-64,223,718
130. Equity instruments	740,000,000	740,000,000
140. Reserves	2,440,310,835	2,198,898,154
150. Share premium reserve	3,495,378,045	3,495,378,045
160. Capital	1,102,071,064	1,102,071,064
170. Treasury shares (-)	-8,240	-6,221
180. Profit (Loss) for the year (+/-)	781,213,174	793,627,390
Total liabilities and equity	93,156,224,870	92,107,424,913

INCOME STATEMENT

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
10. Interest and similar income	2,676,904,866	3,502,041,456
of which: interest income calculated with the effective interest method	2,669,987,243	3,495,418,711
20. Interest and similar expenses	(1,019,641,405)	(1,760,323,563)
30. Net interest income	1,657,263,461	1,741,717,893
40. Fee and commission income	1,376,091,230	1,308,889,507
50. Fee and commission expense	(49,774,093)	(48,775,415)
60. Net fee and commission income	1,326,317,137	1,260,114,092
70. Dividend and similar income	12,674,996	13,243,327
80. Net gains (losses) on trading activities	20,071,500	17,078,865
90. Net gains (losses) on hedging activities	(8,289,159)	(12,068,334)
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of:	52,036,987	51,941,862
a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	27,480,136	31,307,749
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	29,058,504	21,362,421
c) financial liabilities	(4,501,653)	(728,308)
110. Net gains (loss) on other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	(3,663,590)	(1,780,726)
b) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	(3,663,590)	(1,780,726)
120. Net banking income	3,056,411,332	3,070,246,979
130. Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk on:	(219,987,997)	(227,959,573)
a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	(217,063,002)	(225,019,565)
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,924,995)	(2,940,008)
140. Gains/Losses on contract modifications without derecognition	(2,001,143)	(1,237,684)
150. Net financial income (loss)	2,834,422,192	2,841,049,722
160. Administrative expenses:	(1,932,977,557)	(1,945,063,810)
a) personnel expenses	(1,009,203,460)	(943,596,593)
b) other administrative expenses	(923,774,097)	(1,001,467,217)
170. Net provisions for risks and charges	(53,589,893)	(14,591,178)
a) commitments and guarantees given	(9,941,659)	(12,768,958)
b) other net provisions	(43,648,234)	(1,822,220)
180. Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment	(90,932,498)	(108,408,622)
190. Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets	(21,136,168)	(21,136,168)
200. Other operating costs/income	387,546,803	408,188,010
210. Operating costs	(1,711,089,313)	(1,681,011,768)
220. Gains (losses) on equity investments	(4,255,509)	(1,164,234)
250. Gains (losses) on disposals of investments	3,234,502	1,906,366
260. Profit (Loss) before tax from continuing operations	1,122,311,872	1,160,780,086
270. Taxes on income from continuing operations	(341,098,698)	(367,152,696)
280. Profit (Loss) after tax from continuing operations	781,213,174	793,627,390
300. Profit (Loss) for the year	781,213,174	793,627,390

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
10. Profit (Loss) for the year	781,213,174	793,627,390
Other comprehensive income after tax not reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
20. Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,200,719	313,216
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (changes in own credit rating)	-	-
40. Hedging of equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
50. Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
60. Intangible assets	-	-
70. Defined-benefit plans	1,047,868	169,947
80. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-
90. Share of valuation reserve on equity investments measured with the equity method	-	-
Other income components reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
100. Hedging of investments in foreign operations:	-	-
110. Foreign exchange differences	-	-
120. Cash flow hedges	-	-
130. Hedging instruments (non-designated elements)	-	-
140. Financial assets (other than equity securities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,678,993	(5,713,909)
150. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-
160. Share of valuation reserve on equity investments measured with the equity method	-	-
170. Total other comprehensive income after taxes	20,927,580	(5,230,746)
180. Comprehensive income (Item 10+170)	802,140,754	788,396,644

It is pointed out that the inclusion in comprehensive income of the item reporting “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” entails strong volatility that must be taken into account when analyzing the table.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Capital: ordinary shares	Share premium reserve	Reserves:		Valuation reserves	Equity instruments	Treasury shares	Profit (Loss) for the year	Equity
			retained earnings reserves	other					
EQUITY AS AT 31 DEC. 2024	1,102,071,064	3,495,378,045	2,195,068,415	3,829,739	-64,223,718	740,000,000	-6,221	793,627,390	8,265,744,714
ALLOCATION OF THE PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR									
Reserves	-	-	360,768,640	-	-	-	-	-360,768,640	-
Dividends and other allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-432,858,750	-432,858,750
CHANGES FOR THE PERIOD									
Changes in reserves	-	-	-63,962,849	-	-	-	-	-	-63,962,849
Transactions on equity									
Issues of new shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2,019	-	-2,019
Extraordinary dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in equity instruments	-	-	-55,838,450	-	-	-	-	-	-55,838,450
Derivatives on treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares and rights on shares of the Parent Company assigned to employees and directors	-	-	-	445,340	-	-	-	-	445,340
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	20,927,580	-	-	781,213,174	802,140,754
EQUITY AS AT 31 DEC. 2025	1,102,071,064	3,495,378,045	2,436,035,756	4,275,079	-43,296,138	740,000,000	-8,240	781,213,174	8,515,668,740

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Capital: ordinary shares	Share premium reserve	Reserves:		Valuation reserves	Equity instruments	Treasury shares	Profit (Loss) for the year	Equity
			retained earnings reserves	other					
EQUITY AS AT 31 DEC. 2023	1,102,071,064	3,495,378,045	1,932,471,645	3,505,692	-58,992,972	815,000,000	-6,017	703,249,776	7,992,677,233
ALLOCATION OF THE PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR									
Reserves	-	-	341,233,781	-	-	-	-	-341,233,781	-
Dividends and other allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-362,015,995	-362,015,995
CHANGES FOR THE PERIOD									
Changes in reserves	-	-	-294,804	-	-	-	-	-	-294,804
Transactions on equity									
Issues of new shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-204	-	-204
Extraordinary dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in equity instruments	-	-	-78,342,207	-	-	-75,000,000	-	-	-153,342,207
Derivatives on treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares and rights on shares of the Parent Company assigned to employees and directors	-	-	-	324,047	-	-	-	-	324,047
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-5,230,746	-	-	793,627,390	788,396,644
EQUITY AS AT 31 DEC. 2024	1,102,071,064	3,495,378,045	2,195,068,415	3,829,739	-64,223,718	740,000,000	-6,221	793,627,390	8,265,744,714

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
A. OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
1. Cash flows from operations	2,059,204,199	1,950,492,192
- profit (loss) for the year (+/-)	781,213,174	793,627,390
- Gains/losses on financial assets held for trading and on other financial assets/ liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (-/+)	2,536,185	779,887
- Gains/losses on hedging activities (-/+)	7,266,592	-8,316,661
- Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk (+/-)	217,823,472	230,286,754
- Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (+/-)	112,068,666	129,544,790
- Net provisioning for risks and charges and other costs/revenues (+/-)	53,589,893	14,591,178
- taxes, levies and tax credits not settled (+)	341,098,698	367,152,696
- Other adjustments (+/-)	543,607,519	422,826,158
2. Cash flow generated/absorbed by financial assets	-2,798,602,054	-3,702,675,068
- Financial assets held for trading	58,278,472	64,781,583
- Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	3,337,437	-6,752,733
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	606,838,448	163,138,689
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-3,620,418,527	-4,197,442,802
- Other assets	153,362,116	273,600,195
3. Cash flow generated/absorbed by financial liabilities	290,952,936	-2,839,272,903
- Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	1,188,266,947	-2,082,160,125
- Financial liabilities held for trading	-56,387,263	-61,445,447
- Other liabilities	-840,926,748	-695,667,331
Net cash flow generated/absorbed by operating activities	-448,444,919	-4,591,455,779
B. INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
1. Cash flow generated by:	33,089,317	34,533,988
- sales of equity investments	450,000	600,000
- dividend income on equity investments	12,674,996	13,243,327
- sales of property, plant and equipment	19,964,321	20,690,661
2. Cash flow absorbed by:	-14,598,550	-15,165,954
- purchases of equity investments	-1,100,000	-1,112,000
- purchases of property, plant and equipment	-13,498,550	-14,053,954
Net cash flows generated/absorbed by investing activities	18,490,767	19,368,034
C. FUNDING ACTIVITIES		
- issues/purchases of treasury shares	-2,019	-204
- issues/purchases of equity instruments	-55,838,450	-153,342,207
- dividend distribution and other	-432,858,750	-362,015,995
Net cash flows generated/absorbed by funding activities	-488,699,219	-515,358,406
NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR THE YEAR	-918,653,371	-5,087,446,151

RECONCILIATION

Financial Statement items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Closing cash and cash equivalents	5,295,825,535	10,383,271,686
Closing cash and cash equivalents	-918,653,371	-5,087,446,151
Closing cash and cash equivalents	4,377,172,164	5,295,825,535

KEY: (+) generated/from (-) absorbed/used in

In accordance with the amendment to IAS 7, introduced by Regulation no. 1990 of 6 November 2017, to be adopted for the first time in reporting periods starting on or after 1 January 2017, the information required under paragraph 44 B to measure changes in liabilities resulting from financing activities, irrespective of whether the changes result from cash flows or changes other than in cash equivalents, is given below.

	31 Dec. 2024	Changes from cash flows generated by financing activities	Changes from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses	Fair value changes	Other changes	31 Dec. 2025
Liabilities arising from financing activities (items 10, 20 and 40 of Liabilities)	80,129,795,374	1,229,938,565	-	-256,564,895	-	81,103,169,044

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PART A – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A.1 GENERAL PART

Section 1 – Statement of compliance with IAS/IFRS

The Annual Report and Financial Statements of Crédit Agricole Italia have been prepared pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree no. 38 of 28 February 2005, in accordance with the International Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the related interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) endorsed by the European Commission, as provided for by Regulation (EC) no. 1606 of 19 July 2002.

Therefore, the IAS/IFRS in force as at 31 December 2025 (including the interpretations documents called SIC and IFRIC) have been applied, as endorsed by the European Commission.

The financial statements and the content of the Note to the financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Circular no. 262 “Banks’ financial statements: layouts and preparation” of 22 December 2005, issued by the Bank of Italy in the exercise of its powers under Article 9 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 38/2005 and based on the subsequent updates, with the latest one being the 18th update of 17 November 2022.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ENDORSED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ENTERED INTO FORCE IN 2025

In compliance with IAS 8, the table below reports the new international accounting standards or the amendments to standards already in force, along with the Regulations endorsing them, that shall mandatorily be applied for reporting periods starting on or after 1 January 2025.

Standards, amendments or interpretations	Publication date	Date of first application
Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability - The amendment specifies how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how to determine a spot exchange rate if it is not	13 November 2024 (EU No. 2024/2862)	1 January 2025

The amendments, in force since 1 January 2025, have not entailed any material impacts on the financial situation and profit or loss of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ENDORSED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION BUT NOT YET ENTERED INTO FORCE

The table below shows the international accounting standards and the international financial reporting standards that, as at 31 December 2025, had been endorsed by the European Union but had not yet entered into force and, therefore, were not applicable to Crédit Agricole Italia's financial statements:

Standards, amendments or interpretations	Issued by IASB on IASB	Date of entry into force of the IASB document
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	28 May 2025 (EU) No. 2025/1047	1 January 2026
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 July 2025 (EU) No. 2025/1066	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements Volume 11 (IFRS1 - IFRS7 - IFRS9 - IFRS10 - IAS7)	10 July 2025 (EU) No. 2025/1331	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements replacing IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"	16 February 2026 (EU) No. 2026/338	1 January 2027

AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 9 AND IFRS 7 - CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, subject to endorsement by the European Union. The amendments concern the following:

- Clarification about the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic payment system;
- Clarifications and supplementary information to assess whether a financial asset with environmental, social and governance ('ESG')-linked and similar features passes the SPPI test;
- Requirement of new disclosure on some instruments with contractual terms that could change the amount of cash flows, such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environmental, social and governance (ESG) targets;
- Update of the disclosure on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Group does not expect that the instruments with ESG clauses in force as at 1 January 2026 will not pass the SPPI test.

Annual Improvements

Annual improvements provide a mechanism for the IASB to efficiently issue a collection of minor amendments to the Accounting Standards.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”, endorsed by the European Union in February 2026 will replace IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” and will be applicable to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

The new standard, which will replace IAS 1, lays down the requirements for the presentation and in financial statements aimed at improving how reporting entities represent financial information to the market and provide users with a better basis to analyse and compare companies’ financial performance. The standard does not change the bases of measurement of financial statement items nor the methods to recognize costs and revenues, but changes the bases and methods of presentation.

IFRS 18 will require a new structure of the income statement and mandatory subtotals with a classification of income and expenses in 3 categories: operating, investing and financing, besides the income taxes and discontinued operations already present in the income statement layout. As they concern the presentation of the income statement and financial disclosure, these changes shall be appropriately coordinated with Bank of Italy Circular no. 262, which governs the preparation and presentation of banks’ financial statements.

Furthermore, IFRS 18 will require more information on performance measures defined by the management (which the standard identifies as management-defined performance measures or MPMs) and used in public communications outside financial statements. The analysis and preparation works for the standard adoption by the Group are underway.

IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and retrospective application shall be mandatory for annual and interim reporting periods; in accordance with IAS 34 the entity shall present its income statement in compliance with the IFRS 18 requirements in its financial report for H1 2027.

An update to Bank of Italy Circular no. 262 “Banks’ financial statements: layouts and preparation” is expected in H1 2026 with the transposition of the new IFRS18 in the Italian regulation.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOT YET ENDORSED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

The standards and interpretations that, as at the reporting date, had been published by the IASB but had not yet been endorsed by the European Union are not applicable by the Group.

Standards, amendments or interpretations	Issued by IASB on IASB	Date of entry into force of the IASB document	Expected date of endorsement by the EU
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	09 May 2024	1 January 2027	TBD
Amendments to IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure	21 August 2025	1 January 2027	TBD
Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	13 November 2025	1 January 2027	TBD

IFRS 19 - IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

On 9 May 2024 the IASB issued IFRS19, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, after being endorsed by the European Union.

IFRS 19 is for entities that do not have public accountability and are subsidiaries of a parent company (either ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with the IFRSs and has the goal of simplifying the preparation of the financial statements by the subsidiaries deemed eligible for application, permitting them to apply the IFRSs with reduced disclosure requirements.

An entity has public accountability if its equity or debt instruments are traded in a public market, if it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market, or if it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders (e.g. banks, credit unions, insurance companies, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds and investment banks) as one of its primary businesses.

Section 2 – General preparation principles

The Annual Report and Financial Statements consist of the Balance Sheet, the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Note to the Financial Statements, as well as of the Management Report on the performance of operations, on the profits (losses) made and on the Bank's financial and cash flow position.

The financial statements and the content of the note to the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Bank of Italy Circular no.262 of 22 December 2005 "Banks' financial statements: layouts and preparation", as amended, the latest being the 8th update of 17 November 2022.

In addition to the book figures as at 31 December 2025, the financial statements report the comparative figures from the latest approved financial statements as at 31 December 2024.

In accordance with Article 5 of Italian Legislative Decree No. 38/2005, the Euro has been used as the reporting currency.

The amounts in the Financial Statements, in the Note to the Financial Statements and in the Management Report are expressed in thousands of Euro, where not otherwise specified.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuing clarity and give a true and correct representation of the financial and cash flow situation and of the profit or loss for the period of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.

The Annual Report and Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with the general presentation principles set out by IAS 1 and with the specific accounting standards endorsed by the European Commission and reported in Part A.2 of this Note.

No exceptions were made in applying the IASs/IFRSs.

Furthermore, these financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the communications and interpretation documents issued by the various Italian and EU regulators and supervisory authorities²⁹.

Going concern basis

The Annual Report and Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025 have been prepared on a going-concern basis, as Crédit Agricole Italia is believed to continue in operation in the foreseeable future.

Having regard to the disclosure required by IFRS 7 of the risks Crédit Agricole Italia is exposed to, appropriate information is given in the Management Report and in the Note to the financial statements.

The Note to the Financial Statements also reports the verifications that were carried out in order to assess any impairment of financial assets and intangible assets (including goodwill).

USE OF ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS IN PREPARING THE ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To prepare the Annual Report and Financial Statements, estimates and assumptions must be made, which can generate significant effects on the values recognized in the Balance Sheet and in the Income Statement, as well as on the information on contingent assets and liabilities reported.

Making such estimates entails the use of the information that is available at the relevant time and of subjective assessments.

By their very nature, the estimates and assumptions used may vary from one period to another. Therefore, it cannot be ruled out that the recognized values for this reporting period may vary, even to a significant extent, in future periods, subsequent to any changes in the subjective assessments used. The economic effects generated by the uncertainties in the macroeconomic scenario, affected especially by the wars between

²⁹ Specific reference is made to the following:

– Esma public statement of 14 October 2025 "European common enforcement priorities for 2025 corporate reporting".

Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East, require thorough analysis and consideration of the new economic context in the models to measure the recoverable amount of the Bank's assets. Therefore, those estimates and assessments entail unavoidable elements of uncertainty.

The main instances that require the use of subjective assessments to be made by the Senior Management are the following:

- quantifying losses resulting from the impairment of loans and of other financial assets in general;
- using measurement models for the recognition of the fair value of financial instruments that are not listed on active markets;
- using measurement models for equity investments;
- assessing the consistency of the value of goodwill and of the other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment;
- the quantification of the provisions for risks and charges, provisions for personnel and obligations concerning employees' benefits;
- estimating the recoverability of deferred tax assets;
- calculating the fair value of financial instruments to be used for financial reporting purposes.

The description of the accounting policies applied to the main aggregates reported in the financial statements provides detailed information on the major assumptions made and subjective assessments used in preparing the financial statements.

Impacts generated by the Russia-Ukraine war and by the war in the Middle East

The persisting geopolitical tension, which were material still on the reporting date, continue to be one of the main instability and uncertainty factors in the international macroeconomic and financial scope. In this context, despite some signs of de-escalation in some areas of the Middle East and the diplomatic attempts to foster a negotiated end of the conflict in Ukraine, the overall scenario continues to feature high complexity and fragility.

Any further geopolitical developments, including the re-emergence in other globally-strategic areas – such as by way of example and not limited to, relations among the main economic powers, the dynamics in the Indo-Pacific area, as well as potential hotbeds of instability in geopolitically or energy-related relevant regions – may make it necessary to revise the financial reporting estimates and significantly affect the expectations concerning the main profitability-financial ratios and indicators, determining high volatility and reduced predictive ability.

Lastly, it is pointed out that, as at the reporting date, exposures to Russia and Ukraine were essentially non-existent and there were no direct exposures to Countries involved in the recent conflicts or in the areas currently affected by material geopolitical tensions.

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As described at the beginning of the Section, the financial statements and the content of the Note to the Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with the Bank of Italy Circular no. 262 "Banks' financial statements: layouts and preparation" of 22 December 2005 as amended, the latest being the 8th update of 17 November 2022.

Balance Sheet and Income Statement

The Balance Sheet and Income Statement contain items, sub-items and further information (the "of which" for items and sub-items) and comply with the templates supplied by the Bank of Italy with Circular No. 262 of 22 December 2005, as updated.

In the Income Statement, revenues are set forth without a sign, while expense figures are set forth in parenthesis.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

The Statement of Comprehensive Income consists of items presenting the changes in the value of the assets recognized in the year offsetting the valuation reserves, net of the related tax effect.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income contains also the items with no amounts for the reporting year, and with no amounts for the previous year.

Negative amounts are set forth in parenthesis.

Statement of Changes in Equity

In order to facilitate understanding of the figures, the rows and columns of the Statement of Changes in Equity were inverted with respect to the same statement layout provided for by the above Bank of Italy Circular No. 262/2005. The statement shows the composition and movements of the shareholders' equity items during the reporting year and in the previous one, broken down into share capital (ordinary shares and savings shares), capital reserves, retained earnings reserves, comprehensive income and profit or loss.

The value of treasury shares is deducted from equity. No equity instruments other than ordinary shares have been issued.

Statement of Cash Flows

The statements of cash flows for the reporting period and for the previous one were prepared using the indirect method, based on which cash flows from operating activities are represented by the profit or loss for the year, adjusted for the effects of non-monetary transactions.

Cash flows are broken down into flows generated by operating activities, investment activities and funding activities.

In the Statement, cash flows generated in the period are reported without sign, while those absorbed are reported with a negative sign.

CONTENTS OF THE NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Note to the Financial Statements contains the information required by Bank of Italy Circular no. 262/2005, with its updates and specifications already applicable, as well as further information required by IAS/IFRS.

In the tables relating to the Income statement items, revenues are set forth without a sign, whereas expense figures are set forth in parenthesis.

Section 3 – Events occurred after the reporting date

From the reporting date to the approval of the 2025 Annual Report and Financial Statements, no such events occurred as to entail any material change in the assessments made by the Directors and represented in the balance sheet, income statement and statement of cash flows of Crédit Agricole Italia.

It is reported that:

- On 30 January 2026 the general meeting of the shareholders of San Piero Immobiliare S.r.l., a fully-owned subsidiary of CA Italia S.p.A., was held and approved the financial statements under the liquidation basis of accounting; on 19 February 2026 the company was struck off from the Business Register.
- On 30 January 2026 the general meeting of the shareholders of San Giorgio Immobiliare S.r.l., a fully-owned subsidiary of CA Italia S.p.A., was held and approved the financial statements under the liquidation basis of accounting; on 19 February 2026 the company was struck off from the Business Register.

In the Management Report and in Section 4 “Other aspects”, the risks and uncertainties associated with the present macroeconomic scenario are reported.

Section 4 – Other aspects

Risks and uncertainties

The risk monitoring, management and control policies continue to be key principles on which Banks continued to measure themselves both against each other and against domestic and international markets.

Crédit Agricole Italia governance bodies continue to focus constantly and unfaltering on the Bank's sustainable development and growth, closely monitoring the risks to which it is exposed. This approach is necessary now more than ever due to the complex geopolitical context – which has now become a structural constant of the current historical period – and to an increasingly uncertain macroeconomic scenario, being affected also by the possible deterioration of international trade relations. These developments and circumstances may generate impacts on the equity, financial and profitability structure of the Bank, which is committed to containing those effects within thresholds deemed acceptable. The priority goal is to protect savings and, consequently, customers' trust, as well as to support credit, which are essential elements to foster healthy and sustainable growth.

Crédit Agricole Italia uses risk control methods, measurement standards and tools that are consistent throughout the Crédit Agricole Group as a whole and appropriate for the type and size of the risks taken, also in such a complex economic scenario as the present one.

In 2025, the global economy proved significantly resilient, despite the marked geopolitical and trade instability in the international scenario resulting from the many conflicts underway and by the tensions caused by the protectionist policies adopted by the US Government. The progressive decline in inflation and the growth in nominal wages, along with a strong labour market, generated an increase in purchasing power and, therefore, contributed to supporting domestic demand.

The main Central Banks set their strategies based on the developments in inflation and on the performance of the real economy, in general choosing to ease or normalize the cost of money. The decrease in interest rates, combine with stronger cash flows, was good for the credit sector, which, despite the increase in volumes, continued to show modest riskiness, giving further evidence of the strength already proved in 2024.

In such a complex scenario, the analyses performed by the governance bodies based on the information currently available gave evidence to conclude that Crédit Agricole Italia is going to be able to address the risks and uncertainties generated by the new context.

The assessment giving evidence of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern is based on the capitalization it has long proved able to maintain, which shows a reassuring buffer on top of the requirements set by the ECB, its present liquidity above the regulatory threshold and the healthy and prudent management that has always been a distinctive feature of the Group, while ensuring steady development through sustainable growth strategies and the commitment to providing households and businesses with support.

For reporting on the main risks to which Crédit Agricole Italia is exposed, please see the specific section of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

Voluntary Redundancy Scheme

In the wider scope of the activities in preparation for the implementation of the new Medium Term Plan and as an element enabling the MTP, the Group, through Crédit Agricole Italia and its subsidiaries Crédit Agricole Group Solutions and Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia, started on an important generational turnover path, which is going to become operational in the 2026-2027 two-year period and to result in fast updating of the Group's skills.

The generational turnover plan provides for the entry of 500 resources against the exit of a total of roughly 750 resources, of whom up to 500 employees that will meet the eligibility requirements to retire in the period between the end of 2026 and the end of 2029, by voluntarily joining the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme for the banking sector, and about 250 employees that will be the eligibility requirements to retire by 31 December 2027 through a redundancy incentive system.

In the perimeter of the agreement signed with the Trade Unions on 7 November 2025 and in order for the turnover to be appropriately gradual, consistently with the projects to enhance organizational efficiency, in order to achieve a gradual turnover, the exits through the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme have been scheduled on two time windows in 2026 and 2027.

Extraordinary contribution on the Windfall Tax Reserve under Article 26 of Italian Decree Law 104/2023

Article 26 of Italian Decree-law 104/2026, as converted with amendments by Italian Law no. 136 of 9 October 2023 established a windfall tax applying to 2023 for banks (non-deductible from the corporate income tax and Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities tax bases) to be calculated with a 40% rate on the amount of interest income recognized at item 30 of the income statement - Net interest income, for FY 2023, which exceeded by at least 10 percent the same figure recognized in FY 2021. It also ruled that the tax was not to exceed 0.26% of the individual total risk exposure amount determined in accordance with Article 92(3) and (4) of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 as recognized in the 2022 Annual Report and Financial Statements.

The tax was not be due if, upon the approval of its 2023 Annual Report and Financial Statements, the Bank decided to allocate part of its net income to an undistributable reserve of at least two and a half times the payable amount of the tax; in case of distribution of the reserve later on, the 40% windfall tax shall be paid increased by accrued interest on an annual basis at the ECB deposit facility rate.

Crédit Agricole Italia exercised that option upon the approval of its Annual Report and Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023, allocating the required reserve, namely the "Reserve for windfall tax on banks under art. 26 of Italian Decree-Law 104/2023" in an amount of Euro 217,350,243.00, thus avoiding payment of windfall tax of Euro 86,940,097.

Article 1, at paragraphs 68-73, of the Italian 2026 Budget Law (Law 199/2025) has made some changes to the above-described rules.

Specifically, it has introduced a merely fiscal assumption based on which dividends distributed from 2029 shall be considered as withdrawn from this reserve. Consequently, as of that time, irrespective of its actual use, the windfall tax not paid back then shall become due again.

However, the same Law gives the possibility to banks to opt for payment of an extraordinary contribution equal to 27.5% of the reserve amount still recognized in the 2025 financial statements, to be paid by the end of June 2026 and to be settled in the 2025 income tax return to be filed by the end of October 2026, or, again as the possibility to opt for an extraordinary contribution equal to 33% of the reserve amount still recognized in the 2026 financial statements to be paid in June 2027 and to be settled in the 2026 income tax return to be filed in October 2027.

The payment of the extraordinary contribution and its settlement in the income tax return generate the effect of voiding the new assumption, for taxation purposes, of the distribution of the reserve, making it fully distributable with no other taxation effects on the Company.

As it is very likely that CAI will pay dividends from 2029, the introduced assumption would entail that, as of 2029, Crédit Agricole Italia would be required to pay the windfall tax not paid back then, amounting to roughly Euro 87 million.

Consequently, in terms of expenses, it is better to pay the 27.5% extraordinary contribution, in an amount of Euro 59,771,317.00.

In accounting terms, the extraordinary contribution is a new obligation that is separate from the windfall tax under Italian Decree Law 104/2023 and the IFRSs do not provide any specific rules about it. Therefore, applying IAS 8, the most appropriate accounting treatment had to be determined and it was identified in the provisions laid down in paragraph 61A of IAS 12.

Based on the prevailing interpretation, shared also by the Italian Banking Association (ABI), the liability resulting from the obligation to pay the 27.5% extraordinary contribution was recognized in the 2025 financial statements with an equity reserve consistently with the decision made by the Board of Directors to exercise the option given by the applicable law.

Considering the resolution submitted in the scope of the approval of 2025 annual report and financial statements, requesting approval of the decision to opt for the payment of the aforementioned extraordinary contribution using the extraordinary reserve and whose effects have already been recognized, and assuming it will be approved, no provisions has been recognized for the windfall tax under Article 26 of Italian Decree Law 104/2023. The extraordinary contribution shall be paid within the term for payment of the balance of the income taxes for tax year 2025; the related account payable has been recognized in item "Other liabilities".

OTHER INFORMATION

Issue of Covered Bonds

In the reporting period, the Group finalized a new issue of Covered Bonds for a total of 1 billion Euros. Specifically, the Group placed an issue on the market of Covered Bonds, for an amount of 1 billion Euros and maturity of 9 years. The issue was oversubscribed by a record amount of over 7.6 billion Euros, thus giving evidence of a very favourable reception by investors.

Developments in taxation and Budget Law

Italy's 2026 Budget Law has introduced many developments in corporate taxation and especially in taxation on banks.

Besides providing for the voluntary release of the "2023 Windfall Tax" reserve with payment of an extraordinary contribution of 27.5% of the related amount recognized, as described above, the most significant development is the increase in the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) rate.

Specifically, under paragraph 74 of the 2026 Budget Law, the IRAP rates for the 2026–2028 tax periods have been increased by 2 percentage points for banks and other financial companies, as well as for insurance undertakings.

As a consequence of this increase, the IRAP nominal rate for banks and financial Intermediaries (Article 6, paragraph 1, of Italian Legislative Decree 446/1997), rises from 4.65% to 6.65%.

This increase will negatively affect the income statement for those financial years, causing an increase in taxes on the profit for the period.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that, in accordance with IAS 12, the amount of Deferred Tax Assets (DTAs) and Deferred Tax Liabilities (DTLs) recognized as at 31 December 2025 shall be estimated based on the rates in force in the financial years in which the temporary differences will be released.

Given the amount of DTLs and especially of DTAs for loan impairment losses, goodwill amortization and uses of provisions for risks, the release of which is expected in the three-year period concerned with the rate increase, the 2025 income statement reports a positive effect from this expectation, which was recognized in item "Taxes" and amounting to over 23 million Euros.

Some of the other developments having special impact on future FYs are:

- The change regarding deductibility of interest expenses, which, for both IRES and IRAP purposes has been limited to 96% in 2026, to 97% in 2027, to 98% in 2028 and to 99% in 2029; for the purposes of the Italian corporate income tax (IRES), the total amount of interest expenses to which partial deduction is applied

shall exclude interest expenses paid to other entities that are members of the group tax consolidation scheme in accordance with the set rules;

- From 2026 to 2029, instead of immediate deduction, the impairment of loans in stage 1 and in stage 2 made annually shall be deducted in five annual instalments;
- A new deferral, after the one under the previous Budget Law, of the reversals of part of DTAs on loan impairment losses, goodwill and IFRS 9 portions.

Owned real estate and rights of use

In 2025 the optimization of the commercial structure continued towards a leaner and more differentiated geographical coverage model based on the region's specific features and customer transactions; under the geographical optimization plan, which will be fully implemented in H1 2026, third parties' properties held under not immediately cancellable lease contracts were vacated; therefore, the related rights of use, recognized under property, plant and equipment, were written down by a total of roughly Euro 1.2 million, recognized in item 180 of the income statement.

Based on the yearly monitoring process conducted by the Bank on owned real estate assets, which takes into account both the updated appraisals and the presumed sale values obtained from underway negotiations, impairments were recognized for a total amount of Euro 7.3 million, mainly regarding "investment property". The impairment amount was recognized in the Income statement under item "180 Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment".

As at 31 December 2025 preliminary agreements for the sale of property, compliant with IFRS 5, had been signed amounting to a book value of Euro 1.5 million.

Pillar II - GloBE

The international tax rules laid down by the OECD in order to impose a top-up tax on profits of large multinational enterprises when the effective tax rate (ETR) in force in a jurisdiction in which they are based is below 15% entered into force on 1 January 2024.

In accordance with the related EU Directive adopted at the end of 2022 (Directive (EU) 2022/2523) and transposed in the EU Member States (in Italy with Legislative Decree no. 209 of 27 December 2023), the Group estimated the GloBE top-up tax as at 31 December 2025.

The result of the estimate was a GloBE top-up tax equal to zero for Italy jurisdiction as at 31 December 2025.

Option for the Italian national tax consolidation scheme

In March 2016, the domestic tax consolidation scheme was adopted, with effects since the 2015 tax period, by the Crédit Agricole Group in Italy; such scheme was introduced with Article 6 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 147 of 14 September 2015, according to which also the Italian "sister" companies, whose controlling/holding Company is resident in an EU Member State, may exercise the option for consolidated taxation.

Initially, 18 Companies of the Group opted to join the tax consolidation scheme and, having been designated by Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole Italia has undertaken the role of Consolidating Entity. Taking into account the new entities that joined the scheme in previous years and those that were terminated, as at 31 December 2021, the tax consolidation scheme consisted of 25 entities.

This regime provides for the consolidated companies to transfer their taxable income (or their tax loss), as regards the Italian corporate income tax (IRES), to the consolidating Entity Crédit Agricole Italia, which calculates a single taxable income or a single tax loss for the Group, as the algebraic sum of the income and/or losses of the single Companies, and recognizes a single tax account payable to or receivable from the Italian Inland Revenue Agency.

As balancing item of taxes/lower taxes for tax losses to be transferred to the consolidation scheme or with-holdings, deductions and the like, the companies in the consolidation scheme recognize due and payables to/receivables from the consolidating entity.

In its Financial Statements, Crédit Agricole Italia recognizes matching items of due and payables to/receivables from the entities in the consolidation scheme. Specifically, the intra-group balances resulting from the tax consolidation scheme are recognized in the items:

- “Financial assets measured at amortized cost - due from banks”, or “Financial assets measured at amortized cost - loans to customers”, in accordance with the kind of counterparty, for estimating the corporate income tax (IRES) transferred by the member entities to the tax consolidation scheme;
- “Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost - due to banks”, or “Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost - due to customers”, in accordance with the kind of counterparty, for the transfer of tax losses by the member entities to the tax consolidation scheme.

Lastly, the tax consolidation scheme’s tax account payable to or receivable from the Italian Inland Revenue Agency is recognized under current tax liabilities or assets based on whether the IRES payable amount is higher or lower than the payments on account made.

Option for the VAT Group

In November 2018, the option for a VAT Group scheme pursuant to Article 1 paragraph 24 of Italian Law no. 232 of 11 December 2016 was exercised, with effects as of 1 January 2019; the VAT Group includes the subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole Italia having, at the same time, financial, economic and organisational links in force between them, as provided for by Italian Ministerial Decree of 6 April 2018 and by Circular no. 19/2018.

Crédit Agricole Italia is the Group’s Representative Member. Subsequent to some mergers by absorption finalized in previous years and to the closure of other entities, the perimeter of the VAT Group, initially of 15 entities, consisted of 12 entities of the Group as at 31 December 2022. Thanks to this scheme, the member entities operate, for VAT purposes, as a single taxable person in their transactions with external companies, with a single VAT registration number. The main advantage generated by the exercise of this option is that, in general, the transactions between the Group member entities are not subject to VAT.

Publication of the Annual Report and Financial Statements in ESEF

On 30 December 2022, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2553 of 21 September 2022 amending the regulatory technical standards laid down in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 as regards the 2022 update of the taxonomy for the single electronic reporting format was published in the Official Journal of the European Union. It entered into force on 1 January 2023, with the possibility of early adoption.

Nonetheless, Crédit Agricole Italia qualifies for the exemption under Article 83 of CONSOB Issuer Regulation, which reads “Obligations for the preparation and publication of financial reports as envisaged in article 154-ter of the Consolidated Law shall not apply to: (...) b) issuers whose home Member State is Italy, which exclusively issue debt securities listed on a regulated market whose unit par value comes to at least 100,000 Euros, or an equivalent value in the event of currencies other than the Euro. (...)”.

For this reason, the Annual Report and Financial Statements of Crédit Agricole Italia as at 31 December 2025 will not be published in ESEF format.

Audit of the accounts

The Annual Report and Financial Statements are audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A, implementing the Resolution passed by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 28 April 2021, whereby this Firm was assigned the audit task for the period 2021-2029.

Publication of the Annual Report and Financial Statements

The Board of Directors approved the draft Annual Report and Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025 of Crédit Agricole Italia and authorized their publication on 17 March 2026, pursuant also to IAS 10.

A.2 PART REPORTING ON THE MAIN FINANCIAL STATEMENT ITEMS

The IAS/IFRS that were adopted for the preparation of the annual report and separate financial statements as at 31 December 2025 are given below broken down by financial statement item, having regard to classification, recognition, measurement and derecognition of asset and liability items, as well as the methods to recognize revenues and costs. Said standards are the same ones used for the preparation of the annual report and financial statements as at 31 December 2024.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (IFRS 9, IAS 39 AND IAS 32)

DEFINITIONS

IAS 32 defines a financial instrument as any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity, or any contract establishing contractual rights and obligations to receive or deliver cash or other assets.

Derivative instruments are financial assets or liabilities the value of which evolves in accordance with that on an underlying instrument; they require low or no initial investment and are settled at a later date.

Financial assets and liabilities have been recognized in the financial statements in accordance with IFRS 9, as endorsed by the Europe Union.

IFRS 9 lays down the bases for:

- Classification and measurement of financial instruments;
- Impairment of exposures for increase in credit risk;
- Hedge accounting, excluding macro hedging.

However, it is pointed out that Crédit Agricole Italia, in accordance with the instructions of its French Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., has exercised the option, which is given to IFRS 9 first-time adopters, to continue to fully apply IAS 39 as regards hedge accounting. Therefore, pending the entry into force of the future provisions contained in the new “dynamic risk management accounting model”, all hedging relationships are governed by IAS 39.

CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Initial measurement

At their initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value, as defined in IFRS 13.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants that have reasonable knowledge of it and are willing to trade without pressure.

Subsequent measurement

After their initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities shall be measured, in accordance with their classification, at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for debt instruments or at fair value. Derivative instruments shall always be measured at fair value.

Amortized cost is the amount at which a financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments, plus or minus the accumulated amortization, in accordance with the effective interest rate method, of any difference between the initial amount and the amount at maturity and, for financial assets, adjusted by any loss coverage provision.

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash flows (paid or collected) from the financial instrument through its expected life to the net book value of the financial asset or liability.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets other than derivatives (debt instruments or equity instruments) shall be classified in one of the three categories given below:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial assets at amortized cost (for debt instruments only);
- Financial assets at fair value through equity (with recycling to profit or loss for debt instruments, without recycling to profit or loss for equity instruments).

The classification and measurement of financial assets depend on the financial asset nature, whether it qualifies as:

- Debt instrument (i.e. loans and securities with fixed or determinable payments);
- Units in OICR collective investment undertakings;
- Equity instruments (i.e. shares).

Debt instruments

The classification and measurement of a debt instrument is determined at its initial recognition and is based on two joint criteria: the business model and the analysis of its contractual characteristics in order to assess that the financial asset contractual terms provide for, at set dates, cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the "SPPI test"), unless the fair value option is exercised. In that case, it is a specific designation of instruments to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Business Model

The business model expresses how a cluster of financial assets is collectively managed in order to order to pursue a set corporate objective, thus representing the strategy of Crédit Agricole Italia in managing its financial assets. The business model is determined for an asset portfolio, rather than specifically for a single financial asset.

There are three business models:

- Hold to Collect (HTC), the objective of which is to hold the financial asset to collect its contractual cash flows throughout its useful life; this model does not require that all the assets be held until their contractual maturity; however, any sale of HTC assets is subject to restrictions in accordance with IFRS 9 and based on the policy adopted by the Group, which are exhaustively described in the paragraph below;
- Hold to Collect and Sell (HTC&S), the objective of which is to hold the financial assets both to collect their contractual cash flows and to sell them; in this model, both the sale of financial assets and the collection of their cash flows are permitted;
- Other, this is a residual category that includes both financial assets held for trading and financial assets managed with a business model that does not qualify for the previous categories (Hold to Collect and Hold to Collect and Sell). In general, this classification applied to a portfolio of financial assets whose management and performance are measured based on fair value.

In accordance with the standard and with the choices made by the Group, the sale of financial assets classified in the HTC business model are allowed, for the reasons described below, based on whether the sale concerns a security portfolio or a loan portfolio.

Sales of **securities** are allowed for the following reasons:

- a) Increase in credit risk;
- b) Debt instruments close to maturity;
- c) Frequent but not significant sales;
- d) Infrequent sales.

Specifically:

- a) Sales allowed due to an increase in credit risk: Crédit Agricole Italia has identified the following criteria to allow the sale of debt securities classified in the Hold to Collect Business Model; the sale shall be allowed when even just one of the following criteria is met:
 - Accounting indicator: downgrade from stage 1 to stage 2 or to stage 3;
 - Risk indicators: downgrade of 3 notches in the issuer's long-term external rating (or the equivalent for internal rating) since the date of the instrument first recognition; downgrade of 2 notches in the issuer's country risk since the date of the instrument first recognition;
 - Market indicators:
 - Material increase in the issuer's credit spread between the date of purchase and the date of sale of the instrument;
 - Material evolution in the issuer's premium CDS between the date of purchase and the date of sale of the instrument;
- b) Sales allowed as the debt instruments are close to maturity
Financial assets in the Hold to Collect portfolio may be sold if they are close to maturity and the proceeds from their sales approximate the collection of the remaining contractual cash flows. In order to judge such sales consistent with the Hold to Collect Business Model, the following parameters were defined:
 - Time to maturity considered admissible of 6 months;
 - A maximum difference between the proceeds from the sale and the remaining contractual cash flows (amortized cost) of 3% (without taking fair value hedge effects into account).
- c) Frequent but not significant sales
In the financial year, sales are permitted up to a 15% ceiling; this non-significance threshold varies in accordance with the portfolio average duration (as the average duration increases the lower the saleable amount is and vice versa).
- d) Infrequent sales:
 - Changes in the tax legislation entailing higher tax expenses generating a not negligible impact for Crédit Agricole Italia;
 - Non-recurring transactions by the issuer/the issuer's group (i.e. mergers, sales of business units and, in general, any other non-recurring transaction impacting on the entity's equity);
 - Changes in the applicable legislation or regulations;
 - Need to strengthen capital requirements.

Sales of **loans** are allowed for the following reasons:

- Increase in credit risk;
- Loans close to maturity and with a sale price that approximates the remaining contractual cash flows;
- Frequent but not significant sales;
- Significant Infrequent sales.

Specifically:

- a) Sales allowed due to an increase in credit risk
Crédit Agricole Italia has identified the following criteria to allow the sale of loans classified in the Hold to Collect Business Model; the sale shall be allowed when even just one of the following criteria is met:
 - Accounting indicator: downgrade from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or to Stage 3;
 - Risk indicators (applying to large-corporate customers only): downgrade of 3 notches in the issuer's long-term external rating (or the equivalent for internal rating) since the date of the instrument first recognition; downgrade of 2 notches in the issuer's country risk since the date of the instrument first recognition;
- b) Sales permitted as the loans are close to maturity
The sales of loans in the Hold to Collect portfolio shall be allowed if all the following criteria set are met:
 - The sale concerns financial assets with residual life of less than 6 months; the value of the assets sold is close to the amortized cost of the financial asset (also in case of frequent sales);

- The difference between the sale price and the amortized cost of the loan shall not be higher than 3% without taking into account fair value hedge effects.

c) Frequent but not significant sales:

In the financial year, sales are permitted up to a 15% ceiling; this non-significance threshold varies in accordance with the portfolio average duration (as the average duration increases the lower the saleable amount is and vice versa).

d) Infrequent sales:

- Changes in the tax legislation entailing higher tax expenses generating a not negligible impact for Crédit Agricole Italia;
- Non-recurring transactions by the issuer/the issuer's group (i.e. mergers, sales of business units and, in general, any other non-recurring transaction impacting on the entity's equity);
- Changes in the applicable legislation or regulations;
- Need to strengthen capital requirements.

The contractual characteristics ('Solely Payments of Principal & Interest' or SPPI test):

The SPPI test provides for a set of criteria to be examined as a whole, whereby it can be determined whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with the characteristics of a basic lending arrangement (repayments of face principal and payment of interests on the face principal still outstanding).

The test is passed if the financial instrument entitles exclusively to principal repayment and the collected interests represent the time value of money, the associated credit risk, other costs and risks of a classic lending arrangement, such as liquidity risk as well as a reasonable profit margin for the bank.

If no conclusion can be made with this qualitative analysis, a quantitative analysis (or benchmark test) shall be made. This additional analysis consists in comparing the contractual cash flows of the asset under analysis to the cash flows of a benchmark asset (an asset with characteristics that are similar to those of the asset under analysis but "simple").

If the difference between the cash flows of the financial asset and those of the benchmark instrument is not deemed significant, the asset shall be considered a basic lending arrangement.

Furthermore, a specific analysis for each single tranche shall always be carried out if the financial asset provides for payments with different priorities linked to flows from other benchmark financial assets (e.g. In case of Credit Linked Instruments (CLI) or instruments issued by Special Purpose Entities (SPE) incorporated within Project Finance schemes). In this case, the SPPI tests requires that the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the asset in question and of the underlying assets be analyzed, in accordance with a «look-through» approach, and that the credit risk implicit in the subscribed tranches be verified in comparison to the credit risk of the underlying assets.

"Green" or "ESG" financial assets and "green bond" financial liabilities comprise various instruments; specifically, loans or securities whereby environmental or ecological transition projects can be financed. It is pointed out that all the financial instruments so qualified do not necessarily give a return that varies in accordance with ESG criteria. This terminology may evolve in accordance with the EU legislation on sustainable finance. These instruments are recognized in compliance with IFRS 9. Specifically, the Group deems the SPPI test passed for loans with ESG-linked return that does not bring about any financial leverage or is considered unsubstantial in terms of variability of the cash flows from the instrument.

Within the Post-implementation Review (PIR) of IFRS 9, in May 2022 the IASB decided to start the review of IFRS 9 to clarify the methods to apply the SPPI test to this type of financial assets.

Specifically, after a consultation period, on 27 May 2025 the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 9 (and to IFRS 7), applicable to financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, clarifying also the classification of financial instruments with conditional coupon, such as ESG features in the SPPI test scope.

Although the amendment is to be applied retrospectively, the Group does not expect that the instruments with ESG clauses in force before 1 January 2026 will fail the SPPI test.

However, the changes will require further information on financial instruments with conditional coupons effective as of the amendment first-time adoption.

As reported above in Section 1, on 30 May 2024 the IASB issued amendments concerning “Classification and Measurement”, with special regard to assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with environmental, social and governance (“ESG”)-linked and similar features. These amendments shall undergo the endorsement process by the European Union.

The recognition of debt instruments resulting from the definition of the business model along with the SPPI test is presented below:

Debt instruments		Management models		
		Hold to Collect (HTC)	Hold to Collect and Sell (HTC&S)	Other
SPPI testing	Passed	Amortized cost	Fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss
	Not passed	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss

Debt instruments at amortized cost

Debt instruments shall be measured at amortized cost if they classified in the HTC model and if they pass the SPPI test.

They are recognized at the settlement date and their initial measurement includes accrued interest and transaction costs.

The amortization of any premiums/discounts and transaction costs is recognized in the Income Statement with the effective interest rate method.

This category of financial assets is subject to impairment in accordance with the criteria set forth in the specific paragraph “Impairment for credit risk”.

Debt instruments at fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss

Debt instruments shall be measured at fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss if they are eligible for the HTC&S model and if they pass the SPPI test.

These instruments are recognized at the settlement date and their initial measurement includes accrued interest and transaction costs. The amortization of any premiums/discounts and of transaction expenses is recognized in the Income Statement with the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

These financial assets are then measured at fair value and fair value changes are recognized through equity (with recycling to profit or loss) as the financial asset balancing item (excluding interest accrued taken to the Income Statement with the EIR method).

In case of sale, any fair value changes recognized through Equity are transferred to the Income Statement.

This category of financial instruments is subject to adjustments for expected losses in accordance with the criteria set forth in the specific paragraph “Impairment for credit risk”.

Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Debt instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss in the following cases:

- The instruments are classified in the portfolio held within the Other Business Model (or financial assets held for trading or held with the main objective of selling them): financial assets held for trading are assets acquired or generated by the company mainly in order to sell them in the short term or part of a portfolio of instruments managed collectively in order to generate a profit from short-term fluctuations in price, or from a dealer's margin. Although contractual cash flows are collected in the period in which Crédit Agricole Italia holds the assets, the collection of such contractual cash flows is not essential but rather incidental;
- Debt instruments mandatorily measured at FVTPL as they do not comply with the SPPI test requirements;
- The financial instruments classified in portfolios for which the entity opts for fair value measurement. In that case, it is a specific designation of instruments to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, excluding transaction costs (directly recognized in the income statement) and including accrued interest. Debt instruments are recognized at their settlement date.

Afterwards, they are measured at fair value and value changes are taken to the income statement, as the balancing item of the balance sheet item reporting the financial assets.

This category of financial assets is not subject to impairment.

Units in OICR collective investment undertakings

Units in OICR collective investment undertakings for which the defined business model is "Hold to Collect" or "Hold to Collect & Sell" are classified in the "financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value" portfolio as they fail the SPPI test.

If they are managed for trading, units in collective investment schemes are classified in the "financial assets held for trading" portfolio.

Those financial assets are measured at fair value and value changes are taken to the income statement, as the balancing item of the balance sheet item reporting them.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are recognized at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), unless an irrevocable option for their measurement at fair value through equity (in this case "without recycling to profit or loss") is exercised.

Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, excluding transaction costs (directly recognized in the income statement). These assets are recognized at their settlement date.

Afterwards, these assets are measured at fair value and value changes are taken to the income statement, as the balancing item of the value of the financial assets on the balance sheet.

This category of financial assets is not subject to impairment.

Equity instruments at fair value through equity without recycling to profit or loss (irrevocable option)

The irrevocable option to recognize equity instruments at fair value through equity without recycling to profit or loss may be exercised for each single transaction and shall apply as of the date of initial recognition. These financial instruments are recognized at their settlement date. The initial fair value includes transaction costs.

At subsequent measurements, fair value changes are recognized in equity. In case of sale, these changes are not recycled to profit or loss; therefore, the profit or loss from the sale is recognized in equity.

Only collected dividends are recognized in profit or loss if:

- The entity's right to collect their payment is set;
- It is likely that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will go to the entity;
- The dividend amount can be reliably measured.

Reclassification of financial assets

In the very few cases of a significant change in the business model used for managing financial assets (which may occur in case of start of a new activity, acquisition of entities, disposal or discontinuation of a business line), a reclassification of these financial assets is necessary.

In such cases, the reclassification shall apply from the date of reclassification and the reporting entity does not redetermine gains, losses and interests as previously recognized.

Where any "Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss" is reclassified under "Financial assets measured at amortized cost", the fair value as at the reclassification date shall become the new gross book value; the date of reclassification shall be the date of initial recognition for credit risk staging in order to estimate impairment. Where the financial asset is reclassified under "Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income", the financial asset shall continue to be measured at fair value. The effective interest rate shall be determined based on the asset fair value as at the reclassification date.

If the financial asset is reclassified from measured at amortized cost to measured at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value shall be measured as at the reclassification date. The gains or losses from any difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and its fair value shall be recognized through profit or loss.

If the financial asset is reclassified from measured at fair value through other comprehensive income to measured at amortized cost, the financial asset shall be reclassified at fair value on the reclassification date. However, accumulated profit (loss) previously recognized through other comprehensive income shall be derecognized in equity and adjusted to the fair value of the financial asset as at the reclassification date. Consequently, the financial asset shall be measured as at its reclassification date as if it had always been measured at amortized cost. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses shall not be adjusted subsequent to reclassification.

If the financial asset is reclassified from measured at amortized cost to measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, its fair value shall be measured as at the reclassification date. The gains or losses from any difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and its fair value shall be recognized through other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses shall not be adjusted subsequent to reclassification.

If the entity reclassifies a financial asset from measured at fair value through other comprehensive income to measured at fair value through profit or loss, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. Accumulated profit (loss) previously recognized through other comprehensive income shall be reclassified from "through equity" to "through profit or loss" with a reclassification adjustment as at the reclassification date.

Reclassification is not allowed for equity securities.

Temporary investments in/disposals of securities

Temporary disposals of securities (loans of securities, securities disposed of under repurchase agreements) do not generally fulfil the conditions for derecognition.

Securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements remain on the balance sheet. In the case of securities under repurchase agreements, the amounts received, representing the liability to the transferee, are recognised on the liabilities side of the balance sheet by the transferor.

Securities borrowed or received under repurchase agreements are not recognised on the balance sheet of the transferee.

In the case of securities disposed of under repurchase agreements, an account receivable from the transferor is reported on the balance sheet of the transferee and offset against the amount paid. If the security is subsequently resold, the transferee recognizes a liability measured at fair value representing its obligation to return the security received under repurchase agreements.

Revenue and expenses relating to such transactions are recognized to profit and loss on an accrual basis, except in the case of classification of assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or group of financial assets) is fully or partially derecognized if:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset are transferred or are deemed as such because all the risks and rewards of the financial asset are transferred.

In this case, all remaining rights or obligations in force are recognised separately as assets and liabilities.

If the contractual rights to the cash flows are transferred but a part only of the risks and rewards of ownership or control is retained, the financial assets continue to be recognised to the extent of the entity's continuing involvement in the asset.

Furthermore, impaired financial assets may be derecognized when the entity can no longer reasonably expect to recover a financial asset (write-off). A financial asset may be written off before the conclusion of the legal actions for its recovery and this does not necessarily entail waiver by the Bank of its legal right to collect the credit claim. In this case, the gross nominal value of the loan remains unchanged, but its gross book value is written down by the write-off amount. The write-off may concern the entire amount of a financial asset or part thereof and is equal to:

- The reversal of total adjustments as the balancing item of the financial asset gross value;
- For any portion exceeding the amount of total adjustments, the recognition of the financial asset impairment directly through profit or loss.

Any amounts collected after the write-off are recognized in the income statement as recoveries.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are classified on the balance sheet in the two accounting categories given below:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, either by their nature or by designation;
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss by their nature

Financial instruments issued primarily to be bought back in the short term, instruments belonging to an identified portfolio of financial instruments which are managed collectively and for which there is evidence of a strategy pursuing short-term profit-taking, and derivatives are measured at fair value by their nature.

Any changes in the fair value of this portfolio are recognized through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

At initial recognition, the bank may irrevocably designate the financial liability as measured at fair value when:

- a) By doing so, it removes or materially reduces any inconsistency in the measurement or recognition that would otherwise result from the measurement of the assets or liabilities or from the recognition of the related gains or losses on different bases;
- b) A group of financial liabilities or of financial assets and liabilities is managed and the return on it is measured on a fair value basis in accordance with a risk management or investment strategy;
- c) The contract contains one or more embedded derivatives and the host contract is not an asset falling in IFRS 9 scope of application.

This designation option is irrevocable and applies mandatorily from the date of initial recognition of the instrument.

Upon subsequent measurement, these financial liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss for changes in fair value not related to the Bank's own credit risk and with balancing item through equity with no recycling to profit or loss for value changes related to own credit risk.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

All other liabilities fulfilling the definition of a financial liability (excluding derivatives) are measured at amortised cost.

These liabilities are initially measured at fair value (including transaction income and costs) and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Reclassification of financial liabilities

The initial classification of financial liabilities is irrevocable. No subsequent reclassification is allowed.

Distinction between debt - equity instruments

Securities are classed as debt instruments or equity instruments based on the economic substance of the contracts.

A financial liability is a debt instrument if it includes a contractual obligation to:

- Provide another entity with cash, another financial asset or a variable number of equity instruments;
- Exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity at potentially unfavourable conditions.

An equity instrument is a non-redeemable financial instrument which offers discretionary return representing a residual interest in a company after deduction of all its financial liabilities (net assets) and which is not qualified as a debt instrument.

Treasury share buyback

Treasury shares or equivalent derivative instruments such as options on shares bought with a fixed strike ratio, including shares held to cover stock option plans, do not meet the definition of a financial asset and are recognized as reduction in equity. They do not generate any impact on the income statement.

Derecognition of and change to financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised in full or in part:

- When it is extinguished;
- When it has been substantially modified in case of restructuring.

A substantial modification in an existing financial liability shall be recognized as the extinction of an initial financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability (known as novation). Any difference between the book value of the extinguished liability and the new liability shall be recognised immediately in the income statement. If the financial liability is not derecognized, the original effective interest rate (EIR) shall be maintained and the book value is modified through profit or loss on the modification date, discounting the new future cash flows modified using the original EIR. This impact is then spread over the residual lifetime of the instrument using the original effective interest rate.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Classification and measurement

Derivative instruments are financial assets or liabilities classified by default as derivative instruments held-for-trading unless they can be considered to be hedging instruments.

They are initially recognized at fair value on the settlement date and then measured at fair value.

At each reporting date, the fair value changes on derivative contracts shall be recognized:

- Through profit or loss for derivative instruments held for trading or for fair value hedging;
- Through equity for derivative instruments held as cash flow hedges or hedges of net investments in foreign operations, for the effective portion of the hedge.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that meets the definition of a derivative product. This definition applies only to financial liabilities and non-financial contracts. Embedded derivatives must be accounted for separately from the host contract if the following three conditions are met:

- The hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- The embedded component taken separately from the host contract has the characteristics of a derivative;
- The characteristics of the derivative are not closely linked to those of the host contract.

Conversely, financial assets with an embedded derivative are classified as a whole as separation is not allowed: in these cases, the instrument as a whole shall be classified under "financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss".

OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

In accordance with IAS 32, Crédit Agricole Italia offsets a financial asset against a financial liability and recognizes a net amount when and only when it has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle the net amount or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The derivative instruments and the repurchase agreements handled with clearing houses that meet the two criteria required by IAS 32 have been offset on the balance sheet.

NET GAINS OR LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Net gain (loss) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

For financial instruments recognized at fair value through profit or loss, this item reports the following elements:

- Dividends and other revenues from equities and other securities which are classified under financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Changes in fair value of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss;
- Gains and losses on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Fair value changes and gains and losses on disposal or termination of derivative instruments not included in a fair value or cash flow hedging relationship.

This item also reports the ineffective portion of hedges.

Net gains (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value through equity

For financial assets measured at fair value through equity, this item reports the following income statement elements:

- Dividends from equity instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through equity without recycling to profit or loss;
- Gains (losses) on disposals and net income associated with the termination of hedging relationships on debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss;

- Net income on disposals or associated with the termination of fair value hedging instruments of financial assets at fair value through equity when the hedged item is sold.

FINANCING COMMITMENTS AND FINANCIAL GUARANTEES GIVEN

Financing commitments that are not designated as assets at fair value through profit or loss or not treated as derivative instruments within the meaning of IFRS 9 are not recognised on the balance sheet. However, they are covered by provisions in accordance with IFRS 9.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract under which the issuer must make specific payments to reimburse the guarantee holder for a loss incurred due to a specific debtor's failure to make a payment when due under the initial or amended terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at the higher of:

- The value adjustment amount for losses determined in accordance with IFRS 9;
- The amount originally recognised less, where applicable, the costs recognised in accordance with IFRS 15.

IMPAIRMENT FOR CREDIT RISK

Scope of application

In compliance with IFRS 9, Crédit Agricole Italia recognizes impairment with write-downs representing Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on the categories of financial assets given below:

- Financial assets consisting of debt instruments and recognised at amortised cost or at fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss (loans and receivables, debt securities);
- Financing commitments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- Guarantee commitments that fall within IFRS 9 scope of application and that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- Lease receivables falling in the IFRS16 scope;
- Trade receivables generated by transactions under IFRS 15 scope of application.

Equity instruments (at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value without recycling to profit or loss) are not concerned by the rules on impairment.

Derivative instruments and other instruments at fair value through profit or loss are subject to the calculation of counterparty risk which is not covered by the ECL model.

For more exhaustive information, please see Section "A.4 Fair value reporting" of this Note to the financial statements.

Credit risk and impairment (provisioning) stages

Credit risk is defined as risk of loss related to default by a counterparty leading to its inability to meet its commitments to the Bank.

The model of impairment (provisioning) for credit risk has three stages:

- Stage 1: from the initial recognition of the financial instrument (loan, debt security, guarantee...), the entity shall recognize expected credit losses over 12 months;
- Stage 2: if there is a significant increase in credit risk (versus initial recognition) for a given transaction or portfolio, the Entity shall recognize the losses expected up to maturity;
- Stage 3: when one or more default events have occurred on the counterparty with an adverse effect on the estimated future cash flows, the entity shall individually recognize the incurred credit loss calculated over the residual life of the instrument. Subsequently, if the conditions for classifying financial instruments in stage 3 are not met, the financial instruments are reclassified in stage 2, then in stage 1 if credit risk further decreases.

Definition of default

The regulation on the Definition of Default is based on;

- The “relative” and “absolute” materiality thresholds to identify past due determining classification in the default status. It is automatic if two thresholds (relative and absolute) are jointly breached for 90 days in a row. More specifically:
 - The relative threshold is at 1%, calculated as the ratio of the total past due and/or overlimit amount to the total amount of recognized exposures to the same borrower;
 - The absolute threshold is at Euro 100 for Retail Customers and at Euro 500 for Non-Retail Customers, calculated using the total pastdue and/or overlimit amount of the borrower;
- Banks are not allowed to net existing past due and/or overlimit exposures on some credit lines of the debt- or against existing available margins on other credit lines of the same borrower;
- A 3-month probation period shall be applied, running from the moment the positions no longer meet the conditions to be classified as defaulted and during which no past due instances must occur, before classifying the loan, and therefore the debtor, back to a non-default status.
- Specific rules (known as “triggers”) shall be applied, which require automatic classification as non-performing of exposures meeting even one only of the following characteristics:
 - Loss of more than 1% on restructured exposures (suspensions, rescheduling, renegotiations) because of financial difficulties experienced by the debtors;
 - Loss of more than 5% for the disposal of performing loans.

Definition of Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”)

ECL is defined as the weighted expected value of the discounted credit loss (principal and interest). It is the present value of the difference between contractual cash flows and expected ones (including principal and interest).

ECL governance and measurement

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for defining the methodological framework and for overseeing the process for ECL-related impairment of exposures and provisioning. The calculation of impairment of performing assets is part of the overall cost of credit process, which is coordinated by the Portfolio Management and External Collection Governance Function.

To define the IFRS 9 parameters required to calculate ECL, Crédit Agricole Italia has primarily relied on its internal rating system and on the other regulatory processes already implemented.

The assessment of credit risk is based on an expected loss model and extrapolation based on reasonable future scenarios. All information that is available, pertinent, reasonable and justifiable, including forward-looking information, shall be taken into account.

Therefore, in compliance with the requirements laid down by the standard, in order to estimate parameters, a set of forward-looking scenarios is used, each one of which is weighted by the related probability of occurrence. In agreement with Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole Italia uses four different macroeconomic scenarios: Said scenarios can be summarized as follows:

- Central scenario, i.e. the scenario that is most consistent with the present one;
- Moderately adverse scenario, i.e. the economic scenario in moderately adverse conditions;
- Budget stress scenario, i.e. the most adverse scenario used within the stress exercise at the end of the budget preparation;
- Favourable scenario, i.e. the economic scenario in favourable conditions.

The weights to be assigned to the four scenarios - which may vary at each new estimation of the parameters - are defined by the Crédit Agricole Group (Group Economic Research Department of CAsa) and shared with the local management.

Crédit Agricole Italia updates the estimate of the parameters at least every year. The ECL calculation formula comprises the following parameters:

- Probability of Default - PD;
- Loss Given Default - LGD;
- Exposure At Default (EAD).

As already pointed out, these parameters have also been defined broadly based on the internal models used as part of the regulatory framework (where any), although they had to be adjusted in order to determine an ECL fully compliant with IFRS 9. Indeed, the standard requires a Point-in-Time analysis as at the reporting date, while taking account of the historical loss data and forward-looking macroeconomic data. Therefore, based on the above, the accounting approach is different from the prudential framework, where analyses are multiyear and Through the Cycle to estimate the Probability of Default (PD); moreover, such analyses shall include the Downturn in the estimate of the Loss Given Default (LGD), whereas this effect is not envisaged in the IFRS 9 LGD.

ECLs are calculated according to the type of product concerned, i.e. financial instruments or off-balance sheet instruments. Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate (EIR) used for the initial recognition of the financial instrument. The models and parameters used are backtested at least annually by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function.

Significant increase in credit risk

For each financial instrument, Crédit Agricole Italia assesses any increase in credit risk from initial recognition at each reporting date. Based on this assessment of changes in credit risk, exposures are classified into the different risk stages.

Monitoring for any significant increase in credit risk shall cover every financial instrument, unless specific exceptions apply. Contagion is not required for the downgrading of financial instruments of the same counterparty from stage 1 to stage 2.

Monitoring for any significant increase in credit risk shall consider the change in credit risk of the principal debtor without taking account of any guarantee, including for transactions with a shareholder guarantee.

For each exposure, any increase in credit risk is assessed through (relative or absolute) quantitative criteria and qualitative criteria.

For the relative quantitative criteria some thresholds (Significant Increase in Credit Risk or SICR) have been set which measure the change in the cumulative forward-looking PD as at the inception date and as at each reference date.

Based on this assessment of changes in credit risk, exposures are classified into the different risk stages.

The change in PD is calculated as $PDC_{Closing\ Date} > \beta * PDCF_{Original\ Date}$ where:

- $PDCF_{Original\ Date}$ are the cumulative forward-looking PDs as at the relationship inception, condition to the time already elapsed from origination;
- $PDC_{Closing\ Date}$ are the cumulative forward-looking PDs as at the reference date;
- β is a parameter estimated on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s portfolio, shared by the Group.

It is pointed out that the rule is applied only where the point-in-Time (PiT) PD at one year is above 0.3%.

The origination date is the date of the first registration of the contract or its latest revision in case of commercial renewal or revision of the credit line is deemed as the settlement date, i.e. when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual arrangements governing the financial instrument. For financing and guarantee commitments, origination means the date on which the irrevocable commitment was made.

For exposures without an internal rating model, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group uses non-payment as at the reporting date or in the previous 12 months. In case of non-payment, as at the reporting date or in the previous months, the exposure is downgraded to stage 2.

For exposures (with the exception of securities) for which internal rating models have been implemented and applied (all the more so if the rating models have been validated), the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group considers that all of the information incorporated into the rating systems allows for a more detailed assessment than the non-payment for over 30 days criterion alone as a back-stop threshold.

Other factors for downgrading to stage 2 are:

- The breach of the PD thresholds, which, for Crédit Agricole Italia, are set at 12% for the non-Retail portfolio and at 15% for the Retail portfolio;
- A PiT PD at one year higher than 20%;
- No rating as at the assessment date if regarding loans disbursed over six months before;
- The exposure being classified as forborne performing;
- Classification in the watchlist in accordance with the Early Warning internal indicator (IMA – Performance Monitoring Indicator) in at least three calculations in the four months before the reference date;
- The selection of portfolio portions that are considered high risk following specific probes carried out by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function, such as: Sub-Investment Grade ratings close to the perimeter of Sensitive Loans (the thresholds applied by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are more restrictive).

Furthermore, downgrading to stage 2 may occur for single-name positions reported by the Chief Legal Officer (CLO) and validated by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function (qualitative criteria).

If the conditions that triggered downgrading to stage 2 no longer apply, impairment may be reduced to 12-month ECL (stage 1).

For the security portfolio, Crédit Agricole Italia uses an approach that consists in applying an absolute level of credit risk, in accordance with IFRS 9, at the breaching of which exposures shall be classified in stage 2 and provisioned for based on ECL at maturity. Therefore, the following rules shall apply for monitoring significant increase in the credit risk of securities:

- “Investment Grade” (IG) securities, at the reporting date, shall be classified in stage 1 and provisioned for based on 12-month ECL;
- “Non-Investment Grade” (NIG) securities, at the reporting date, shall be subject to monitoring for significant increase in credit risk, since origination, and shall be classified in Stage 2 (lifetime ECL) where any significant increase in credit risk is found.

The related increase in credit risk shall be assessed prior to the occurrence of a known default (Stage 3).

Impairment model on stage 3

The impairment model for the non-performing portfolio is based on the estimate of a forward-looking and multi-scenario ECL, which is obtained combining the internal collection scenario with an alternative collection scenario, via the disposal of the non-performing exposures, often as single name, on the market. This calculation is consistent with the objectives laid down by the NPL Strategy of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking

Group, which, to reduce NPEs, gives preference to collection with no need for insolvency procedures, rather than the disposal of partial and limited clusters of NPEs, as an alternative IFRS9 reads that “the entity shall measure expected credit losses in a way that reflects:

- a) An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- b) The time value of money;
- c) Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Specifically, IFRS 9 defines loss as the difference between all the contractual cash flows due and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive. Consequently, if the entity intends to sell a non-performing loan to a third party in order both to increase its cash flows as much as possible and to implement a specific strategy for NPL management, the ECL estimate shall reflect also the sale scenario and, thus, the cash flows from the sale. In accordance with IFRS 9, sales scenarios that are merely possible may be taken into account and, as such, shall be smoothed with others that are deemed more likely.

The above being given, Crédit Agricole Italia reflects, in the measurement of loans, the contemplated different types of collection by single loan or cluster of loans. The methods to assess the loan recovery forecasts, in compliance with the ECB Guidance, consist in an estimate of future cash flows made based on two general approaches:

- In a scenario where the borrower is assumed as a going-concern, the cash flows from operations continue to be generated and can be used to repay the financial debt; the “Going Concern Approach”;
- In a scenario where the borrower is assumed to discontinue operations, no cash flows from operations are generated to be used for debt service; the “Gone Concern Approach”.

The Going Concern Approach is mainly applied to cases in which the cash flows from the borrower’s operations are material (vs. the debt) and can be reliably estimated, as well as in all cases in which the exposure is not backed with collaterals or is limitedly secured and to the extent collaterals can be realized without prejudicing the borrower’s ability to generate future cash flows.

In measuring generated cash flows, also the cash flows from operations of any guarantor may be taken into account.

The Gone Concern Approach shall apply where there are no significant cash flows from operations vs. the debt or where the exposure is largely secured and the related collaterals are essential to generate cash flows.

CONTRACT MODIFICATIONS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

When the original contractual conditions are modified by the parties, it is to be verified whether the financial asset shall continue to be recognized or the original financial asset is to be eliminated recognizing a new financial instrument.

To this end, it is to be assessed whether the modifications to the contract terms and conditions as renegotiated are substantial or not.

In case of substantial modifications, the entity shall derecognize the financial instrument affected by the modification and shall recognize a new financial asset based on the contract as modified, irrespective of whether the renegotiation is finalized by signing a new contract or by modifying the existing one.

Renegotiations are deemed substantial if they introduce specific objective elements affecting the characteristics and/or cash flows of the financial instrument or if they concern customers that are not experiencing financial difficulties, in order to align the contract onerousness to the current market conditions. In the latter case, it is to be specified that, if the Bank did not agree to a renegotiation of the contractual conditions, the customer would be able to borrow from another intermediary with the subsequent loss by the bank of the revenue flows under the renegotiated contract; in other words, in case of renegotiation for commercial reasons, no loss is to be recognized by the bank in its income statement subsequent to the alignment to the current market conditions that are more favourable for its customers.

Conversely, in case of renegotiations deemed not substantial, the entity shall redetermine the present value of the new cash flows subsequent to the renegotiation, based on the original rate of the exposure in force before the renegotiation. The difference between said value and the book value before the modification shall be recognized in the specific item of the income statement as profit or loss from contract modifications with no derecognition (“modification accounting”).

RESTRUCTURING DUE TO FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES (FORBEARANCE MEASURE)

Financial instruments that are restructured due to financial difficulties are those for which the entity has modified the initial financial conditions (interest rates, maturity) for business and legal reasons linked to the financial difficulties experienced by the debtor, in ways that would not have been applied in other circumstances. This regards all debt instruments, irrespective of the category the security is classified in.

This restructuring concept shall be assessed with regard to the contract rather than with regard to the customer. The definition of restructured loans subsequent to financial difficulties experienced by the customers is based on two cumulative criteria:

- Contract modifications or loan refinancing;
- The Customer’s difficult financial situation.

Contract modifications are, for example, situations in which:

- There is a difference in favour of the borrower between the modified contract and the conditions before contract modification;
- The modifications made to the contract lead to conditions that are more favourable for the concerned debtor than those that other debtors of the Bank, having similar risk profiles, could have obtained at that moment in time.

Refinancing means a new debt/loan is granted to the customer to repay, fully or in part, another debt as regards which the customer cannot comply with the contract conditions because of its financial situation.

Concessions also include contract modifications, which may be freely applied for by a debtor in the scope of an already signed contract, but only when the creditor believes that the conditions to assess that debtor as experiencing financial difficulties are met (“embedded forbearance clauses”). Therefore, the definition of forbore does not include renegotiations for commercial reasons/practices, which are irrespective of the debtor’s financial difficulties.

The restructuring of a loan (whether performing or defaulted) is a sign of possible incurred loss risk. Therefore, the restructured/forborne exposure shall be accordingly assessed for any impairment/provisioning (restructuring does not systematically entail adjustment for incurred loss and classification as defaulted).

The classification as “Forborne exposure” is temporary. If the restructuring transaction is carried out in accordance with the instructions of the European Banking Authority (EBA), the exposure retains the “forborne” status for at least 2 years, if it was performing upon restructuring, or for 3 years if it was non-performing upon restructuring. These periods shall be longer if some events provided for in the Group’s principles occur (for instance “reoccurrence”).

With no derecognition, the reduction in future flows granted to the counterparty or the deferral of such flows over a longer time horizon than the one before the restructuring shall entail recognition of impairment in the Income Statement. The impairment for the restructuring shall be calculated as the difference between:

- The loan book value;
- The sum of the restructured future flows discounted at the original Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

Upon impairment, the portion regarding the passage of time shall be recognized under net interest income.

PURCHASED OR ORIGINATED CREDIT IMPAIRED ASSETS

Pursuant to IFRS 9, a financial asset is considered impaired upon initial recognition if credit risk is very high and it is purchased with significant rebates vs. the residual contractual debt.

If, based on the classification drivers (SPPI test e Business Model), these financial assets are classified as assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, they shall be classified as “Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired Assets” (“POCI”) and shall be subject to specific treatment as regards impairment. As regards these exposures, IFRS 9 requires:

- Their initial recognition at fair value;
- That the expected credit loss be always estimated based on the expected loss over the lifetime of the financial instrument;
- That Interest recognized in the accounts be determined applying the effective interest rate, adjusted by credit risk (“EIR Credit Adjusted”) or of the rate that, at initial recognition, discounts all future cash flows estimated at the asset amortized cost, taking into account, in the estimate, also expected credit losses.

POCI loans reported in the Bank’s financial statements were recognized subsequent to Business Combinations. Specifically, the acquisition of Credito Valtellinese in 2021 had entailed the recognition of a portfolio of non-performing loans, which, therefore, were initially recognized as POCI assets in accordance with IFRS 9 and measured at their fair value determined within the Purchase Price Allocation, as their first-recognition amount. In the light of the disposals finalized later on, the POCI loans coming from Credito Valtellinese and recognized in Crédit Agricole Italia’s financial statements as at 31 December 2025 remained under assets measured at amortized cost for significantly lower amounts and further reducing vs. the end of 2024. Those loans have been recognized in the related stages.

HEDGE ACCOUNTING

General framework

In compliance with the decision made by Crédit Agricole Italia, Crédit Agricole Italia has not applied the “hedge accounting” section of IFRS 9, exercising the option given by IFRS9 itself. All hedges have continued to be reported in accordance with IAS 39, up to the date of application of the supplement on fair value macro hedging (after its endorsement by the European Union). However, the eligibility of financial instruments for hedge accounting in accordance with the IAS 39 takes into account the bases of classification and measurement of financial instruments pursuant to the IFRS 9.

In accordance with IFRS 9 and with the IAS 39 hedging principles, eligible fair value and cash flow hedges are debt instruments at amortized cost and at fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss.

The Group hedges interest rate risk in order to immunize the Banking Book from changes in the fair value of funding and lending, caused by adverse movements in the interest rate curve, or of reducing the uncertainty of cash flows linked to a specific asset/liability in an integrated balance sheet perspective. Specifically, fixed-rate debenture loans have been hedged (micro-hedging), as have the mortgage loans with cap to Customers (macro-hedging), government securities in reserves (asset-swap hedging) and fixed-rate gaps detected by the internal model (macro-hedging). The hedges were made exclusively by purchasing Interest Rate Swaps and Interest Rate Options.

Documentation

Hedging relationships shall comply with the following principles:

- Fair value hedges have the purpose of protecting the entity against exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or of an irrevocable commitment not recognized, attributable to the hedged risk or risks and able to impact on the income statement (for instance, total or partial hedge of fair value changes due to interest rate risk on a fixed-rate debt);
- Cash flow hedges have the purpose of protecting the entity against exposure to changes in future cash flows of a recognized asset or liability or of a transaction deemed very likely, attributable to the hedged risk or risks and able (in case of an expected transaction not occurred) to impact on the income statement (for instance, hedging of all or part of the payment of future interests on a floating-rate debt);
- Hedges of net investments in foreign operations have the purpose of protecting the entity against the risk of any unfavourable change in fair value associated with the foreign exchange risk within an investments in foreign operations in a currency other than the Euro.

When an entity intends to use hedges, the following conditions shall be met in order to benefit from hedge accounting:

- Eligibility of the hedging instrument and of the hedged instrument;
- Formalized documentation since inception, specifically including the individual designation and the characteristics of the hedged item, of the hedging instrument, the type of hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged risk;
- Evidence of the hedge effectiveness, at inception (i.e. prospectively) and retrospectively, through tests made at each reporting date.

For interest rate risk hedging of a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities, Crédit Agricole Italia prefers a fair value hedge documentation, as permitted by the IAS 39 endorsed by the European Union (carve out version).

Specifically:

- Crédit Agricole Italia documents these hedging relationships based on a gross position of derivative instruments and hedges items;
- The effectiveness of these hedging relationships is proved with effectiveness tests.

Measurement

The measurement of the derivative at fair value is recognized as follows:

- Fair value hedges: the derivative remeasurement is recognized in the income statement matching the remeasurement of the hedged item. The income statement reports only the net amount of any ineffective portion of the hedge;
- Cash flow hedges: the changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized through equity as to the effective portion of the hedge; gains and losses on the derivative are then recognized through profit or loss, when, having regard to the hedged item, the cash flow change to be offset occurs or if the hedge proves ineffective;
- Hedges of net investments in foreign operations: the derivative remeasurement derivative is recognised as a balancing item through equity with recycling to profit or loss and the ineffective portion of the hedge is recognized through profit or loss.

Where the conditions for benefiting from hedge accounting are no longer met, the following accounting treatment shall be applied prospectively:

- Fair value hedges: only the hedging instrument continues to be remeasured through profit or loss. The hedged item is wholly recognized in accordance with its classification. For debt instruments at fair value through equity with recycling to profit or loss, fair value changes after the termination of hedging relationship shall be fully recognized through equity. For hedged items measured at amortized cost, which were hedged for interest rate risk, the remaining portion of the remeasurement difference shall be amortized over the remaining life of the hedged items;
- Cash flow hedges: the hedging instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss. The amounts accumulated through equity and regarding the effective portion of the hedge shall remain in equity until the hedged element affects profit or loss. Interest-rate hedged items shall be recognized through profit or loss as interests are paid. The remaining portion of the remeasurement difference is then amortized over the remaining life of the hedged items;
- Hedges of net investments in foreign operations: the accumulated amounts in equity regarding the hedge effective portion shall remain in equity as long as the net investment is held. When no longer within the scope of consolidation, net investments in foreign operations shall be recognized through profit or loss.

MAIN FINANCIAL STATEMENT ITEMS

1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

CLASSIFICATION

This category comprises the financial assets not classified as “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” or as “Financial assets measured at amortised cost”.

The “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” item consists of three sub-items:

- a) “Financial assets held for trading”: this category consists of financial assets (debt securities, equity securities, loans and units in OICR collective investments undertakings) managed in order to realise cash flows through their sale and, therefore, under the “Other” Business Model; this category also includes derivative instruments (except for those classified as hedging derivatives or financial guarantee contracts);
- b) “Financial assets designated at fair value”: this category consists of financial assets (debt securities and loans) so designated upon initial recognition and where the related requirements are met (fair value option). As regards this category, an entity may irrevocably designate a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss if, and only if, by doing so it removes or materially reduces any measurement inconsistency;
- c) “Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value”, consisting of the financial assets that are managed with the “Hold to Collect” or “Hold to Collect and Sell” business model, but that do not meet the requirements to pass the SPPI test (as their contractual terms do not solely envisage payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding) or that are managed under the “Other” business model but are not held for trading. This category reports also units in OICR collective investment undertakings; this item also reports equity securities that are not held for trading, for which, at first recognition, the entity did not exercised the option to classify them at fair value through other comprehensive income.

IFRS 9 allows reclassifications between the different categories only if the entity changes its business model for the management of the financial assets concerned. In such cases, which are expected to be infrequent, the reclassification shall apply from the date of reclassification and the reporting entity is not required to redetermine profits, losses and interests as previously recognized.

For more exhaustive reporting on the accounting effects generated by reclassifications, please refer to the “Financial instruments (IFRS9, IAS 39 and IAS32)” paragraph in Part A.2 herein.

RECOGNITION

Debt and equity securities and units in OICR collective investment undertakings are initially recognized at the settlement date, while derivative contracts are recognized on the date they are signed. Loans are recognized on their origination date.

Specifically, upon recognition at the settlement date, the reporting entity recognizes any changes in the fair value of the asset occurred between that date and the trading date, based on the same criteria identified for the purchased assets.

On initial recognition, “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” are recognized at fair value; unless otherwise specified, it consists of the price paid to execute the transaction and any transaction costs or revenues attributable to the instrument are not taken into account but are taken directly to the Income Statement.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

After initial recognition, “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” are stated at fair value.

IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

To measure the fair value of financial instruments that are quoted in an active market, market prices are used. Where there is no active market, fair value is measured using generally accepted estimation methods and measurement models that take account of all the risk factors correlated to the instruments and that are based on information available on the market, such as: the measurement of the price of listed instruments with similar features, discounted cash flows, option pricing models, values reported for recent comparable transactions, etc.

For equity securities and derivative instruments that have equity securities as underlying assets, not quoted in an active market, the cost approach is used as the fair value estimate only to a residual extent and limited to very few cases, that is to say when there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements of which cost is the most significant estimate.

The effects of the application of this measurement approach are recognized in the Income Statement, under item 80 “Net gains (losses) on trading activities” for “Financial assets held for trading” and under item 110 “Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss” for “Financial assets designated at fair value” and for “Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value”. The same items report the derecognition of these financial assets. For more information on fair value measurement, please refer to paragraph 15 “Other Information - Fair Value Measurement” and to “Part A.4 - Fair value reporting”.

DERECOGNITION

Financial assets are derecognized if one of the following cases occurs:

- Contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets have expired;
- The financial asset is sold with substantial transfer of all risks and rewards resulting from its ownership. Conversely, when a prevalent share of the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the financial assets is retained, the assets continue to be recognized, even if legal title has been transferred. Where it is not possible to ascertain whether substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, financial assets are derecognized when no form of control over the assets has been retained. Conversely, if even a portion of control is retained, the asset continues to be recognized to the extent of the continuing involvement, measured by exposure to changes in the value of the assets transferred and to changes in the related cash flows;
- The entity retains the contractual right to receive the cash flows from the assets, but it concomitantly undertakes the contractual obligation to pay such flows to a third party (pass-through arrangements).

2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive (FVOCI)

CLASSIFICATION

This category consists of financial assets that meet both the following conditions:

- The financial asset is managed in accordance with the “Hold to Collect and Sell” Business Model whose objective is achieve both by collecting the contractual cash flows and by selling the asset, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset provide for, at specified date, cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Therefore, this category includes debt securities and loans that are managed in accordance with the “Hold to Collect and Sell” Business Model and that have passed the SPPI test. This category also includes equity instruments, not held for trading, for which the irrevocable option was exercised upon initial recognition for their designation at fair value through other comprehensive income.

IFRS 9 allows reclassifications between the different categories only if the entity changes its business model for the management of the financial assets concerned. In such cases, which are expected to be infrequent, the reclassification shall apply from the date of reclassification and the reporting entity is not required to redetermine profits, losses and interests as previously recognized.

For more exhaustive reporting on the accounting effects generated by reclassifications, please refer to the “Financial instruments (IFRS9, IAS 39 and IAS32)” paragraph in Part A.2 herein.

RECOGNITION

These financial assets are initially recognized at the settlement date for debt and equity securities and, as regards loans, at their disbursement date. At initial recognition, these assets are recognized at fair value that equal to, unless otherwise stated, the price paid for the transaction execution, including any costs or revenues directly attributable to the instrument.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

After initial recognition, Assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income, consisting of debt securities and loans, are measured at fair value, recognizing the impacts generated by the amortized costs application in the Income Statement. For amortized cost measurement, please refer to paragraph 15 “Other information - Amortized Cost Measurement”. Gains and losses on fair value measurement are recognized in a specific equity reserve (item “110. Valuation reserves”), which shall be recycled to the income statement (item 100b “Profit/losses from disposal/repurchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income”) upon derecognition of the financial asset.

“Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” – being them debt securities and loans – are tested for significant increase in credit risk (impairment testing) in accordance with the IFRS 9, as are Assets at amortized cost, with subsequent recognition of value adjustments in the Income Statement for expected losses. These adjustments are recognized in the Income Statement under item “130. Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk”; the same applies, in a mirror-like way, to recoveries on part or all write-downs made in previous periods.

Equity instruments for which the option was exercised for their classification in this category are measured at fair value; gains or losses from fair value measurement are recognized as a balancing item of a specific equity reserve (item “110. Valuation reserves”). These reserves shall never be recycled to the income statement, including where allocated by selling the asset; in that case, the accumulated balance of the reserve is not recycled through profit or loss, but it is classified under retained earnings reserves in equity (item “140. Reserves”). Moreover, these assets shall not be written down in the Income Statement as they are not subject to impairment. The only component recognized in the Income Statement is collected dividends.

Fair value is determined using the standards adopted for “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss”. For the equity instruments included in this category, which are not quoted in an active market, the cost approach is used as the fair value estimate to a residual extent only and in very few circumstances, i.e., when all the measurement methods referred to above cannot be applied, or when there is a wide range of possible measurements of fair value, of which cost is the most significant estimate. For more information on fair value measurement, please refer to paragraph 15 “Other Information - Fair Value Measurement” and to “Part A.4 - Fair value reporting”.

DERECOGNITION

Financial assets are derecognized only if their sale has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the same assets. Conversely, when a prevalent share of the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the financial assets is retained, the assets continue to be recognized, even if legal title has been transferred.

Where it is not possible to ascertain whether substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, financial assets are derecognized when no form of control over the assets has been retained. Conversely, if even a portion of control is retained, the asset continues to be recognized to the extent of the continuing involvement, measured by exposure to changes in the value of the assets transferred and to changes in the related cash flows.

Finally, financial assets which have been sold are derecognized if the contractual rights to receive the related cash flows are retained with the simultaneous assumption of an obligation to pay such flows, and only such flows, to other third parties.

3. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

CLASSIFICATION

This category consists of financial assets, specifically debt securities and loans, that meet both the following conditions:

- The financial asset is managed in accordance with the “Hold to Collect” Business Model whose objective is achieved by collecting the contractual cash flows;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset provide for, at specified date, cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

More specifically, this category includes loans to customers and banks – in any technical form – and debt securities that meet the requirements referred to above. This category also includes receivables originated by finance lease transactions under IFRS 16 and operating loans and receivables linked to the provision of financial services, as defined by the Italian Consolidated Law on Banking (T.U.B.) and by the Italian Consolidated Law on Finance (T.U.F.) (e.g. for the distribution of financial products and servicing activities).

IFRS 9 allows reclassifications between the different categories only if the entity changes its business model for the management of the financial assets concerned. In such cases, which are expected to be infrequent, the reclassification shall apply from the date of reclassification and the reporting entity is not required to redetermine profits, losses and interests as previously recognized.

For more exhaustive reporting on the accounting effects generated by reclassifications, please refer to the “Financial instruments (IFRS9, IAS 39 and IAS32)” paragraph in Part A.2 herein.

RECOGNITION

These financial assets are initially recognized at the settlement date for debt securities and, as regards loans, at their origination date. This asset item reports separately:

- Due from banks;
- Loans to customers.

Specifically, for loans, their origination date is usually the same as the date of contract signing. Should this not be the case, upon contract signing a commitment to disburse funds shall be recognized and derecognized on the loan origination date.

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at their fair value, which is equal to the amount disbursed, or subscription price, including costs and revenues directly attributable to the individual loan and determinable from the inception of the transaction, even if settled at a later time. The initially recognized amount does not include costs that can be classified as normal administrative overhead costs, despite having the above characteristics.

Repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements are recognized as funding or lending transactions. Specifically, repurchase agreements are recognized as liabilities for the spot amount received, whereas reverse repurchase agreements are recognized as assets for the spot amount paid.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

Following initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Measurement at amortized cost entails that the asset is recognized at an amount equal to its initial recognition value less principal repayment, plus or minus accumulated amortization in accordance with the aforementioned effective interest rate method, of the difference between the initial amount and the amount at maturity (typically attributable to costs/income directly pertaining to the individual asset) and adjusted by any loss coverage provision.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows generated by the asset in terms of principal and interest, to the amount disbursed including costs and revenues attributable to the asset. Expected cash flows shall be estimated taking account of all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but irrespective of expected losses on loans and receivables. The calculation includes all fees and commissions, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. This measurement method uses a financial approach and allows the economic effect of the costs/income directly attributable to a financial asset to be spread over its expected remaining lifetime. For more exhaustive reporting on this matter, please refer to paragraph 15 “Other information - Amortized Cost Measurement”.

The amortized cost method is not used for assets that have short lifetime, as their discounting is expected to have negligible effects, for those with indefinite maturity and revocable loans. These assets are measured at historical cost.

The book value of financial assets at amortized cost is adjusted in order to report any provision for expected loss coverage. Indeed, at every reporting date, these assets are tested for impairment in order to estimate any Expected Credit Losses (ECL).

This scope includes non-performing loans (known as “stage 3” loans) classified as bad, unlikely- to-pay or non-performing past due in accordance with the rules issued by the Supervisory Authorities; this scope also includes performing loans classified as “stage 1” and “stage 2”, to which the Expected Credit Losses concept applies on a 12-month or lifetime basis, respectively.

The used bases of measurement are exhaustively described in the paragraph “Financial instruments (IFRS9, IAS 39 and IAS32) - Impairment for credit risk)” in Part A.2 of this document and, as already said, are strictly linked to the classification of these instruments in one of the three stages (credit risk stages) provided for by IFRS 9.

The model of impairment (provisioning) for credit risk comprises:

- Stage 1: from the initial recognition of the financial instrument (loan, debt security, guarantee...), the entity shall recognize expected credit losses over 12 months;
- Stage 2: if the credit quality deteriorates significantly for a given transaction or portfolio, the entity shall recognize the lifetime expected losses;
- Stage 3: when one or more default events have occurred on the counterparty with an adverse effect on the estimated future cash flows, the entity shall recognize a lifetime expected loss. Subsequently, if the conditions for classifying financial instruments in stage 3 are not met, the financial instruments are reclassified in stage 2, then in stage 1 if credit risk further decreases.

Any adjustments are recognized in the Income statement under item “130 Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk”.

The original value of the financial assets is written back in following financial years if the exposure credit quality improves vs. the one that entailed the previous write-down. Impairment recoveries are recognized in the Income Statement under the same item and the value of the loan after the writeback shall in no event exceed the amortized cost that the asset would have had if the prior adjustment had not been made.

For non-performing exposures, accrued interests recognized in the Income Statement under item “10. Interest and similar income” are calculated based on amortized cost. The same item reports interest income due to the passage of time, calculated within the measurement of non-performing financial assets based on the original effective interest rate.

A specific item in the income statement reports interest income calculated with the effective interest method in accordance with Bank of Italy Circular 262.

DERECOGNITION

Financial assets are derecognized if one of the following cases occurs:

- Contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets have expired;
- The financial asset is sold with substantial transfer of all risks and rewards resulting from its ownership. Financial assets are derecognized only if their sale has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the same assets. Conversely, when a prevalent share of the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the financial assets is retained, the assets continue to be recognized, even if legal title has been transferred. Where it is not possible to ascertain whether substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, financial assets are derecognized when no form of control over the assets has been retained. Conversely, if even a portion of control is retained, the asset continues to be recognized to the extent of the continuing involvement, measured by exposure to changes in the value of the assets transferred and to changes in the related cash flows;
- Financial assets are written off where their recovery can no longer be reasonably expected, including in case of waivers of the rights to the asset;
- The entity retains the contractual right to receive the cash flows from the assets, but it concomitantly undertakes the contractual obligation to pay such flows to a third party (pass-through arrangements);
- The contract undergoes modifications that qualify as substantial. In case of substantial modifications to the contract (i.e. modifications that affect the characteristics and/or the cash flows of the financial instrument), the entity shall derecognize the financial instrument and shall recognize a new financial asset based on the contract as modified, irrespective of whether the renegotiation is finalized by signing a new contract or by modifying the existing one.

4. Hedging

In compliance with the decision made by the Crédit Agricole Group, Crédit Agricole Italia has not applied the “hedge accounting” rules provided for by IFRS 9, exercising the option given by IFRS9 itself. All hedges have continued to be reported in accordance with IAS 39, up to the date of application of the supplement on fair value macro hedging (after its endorsement by the European Union). Nonetheless, having regard to classification and measurement, IFRS 9 has been applied.

CLASSIFICATION

The “Hedging Derivatives” asset and liability items report financial derivatives held for hedging, which, as at the reporting date, have positive or negative fair values, respectively.

Hedging transactions are used to neutralize potential losses occurring on a given item or group of items attributable to a given risk, should the risk event take place.

The following types of hedges are used:

- Fair value hedges: these are used to hedge exposures to changes in the fair value (attributable to the different types of risk) of assets and liabilities or portions thereof, groups of assets and liabilities, irrevocable commitments and portfolios of financial assets and liabilities, including core deposits, as permitted by IAS 39, which was endorsed by the European Commission;
- Cash flow hedges: these are used to hedge exposures to changes in future cash flows caused by certain risks associated with financial statement items. This type of hedge is essentially used to stabilize interest cash flows from variable-rate funding to the extent it concerns fixed-rate loans. In some cases, similar hedges are used for some variable-rate loans;
- Hedge of an investment in a foreign currency: it is used to hedge risks of an investment in a foreign operation expressed in a foreign currency.

RECOGNITION

Hedging derivatives, like all derivatives, are initially recognized on their subscription date and measured at fair value.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

Hedging derivatives are measured at fair value. Specifically:

- In case of fair value hedging, changes in the fair value of the hedged item are offset against changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument;
- This offsetting is recognized in the Income Statement under item “90. Net gains (losses) on hedging activities” by reporting value changes both in the hedged item and in the hedging instrument. Any difference that may arise, since it represents the partial ineffectiveness of the hedge, also represents its net effect through profit or loss;
- Cash flow hedges: these are used to hedge exposures to changes in future cash flows caused by certain risks associated with financial statement items. This type of hedge is essentially used to stabilize interest cash flows from variable-rate funding to the extent it concerns fixed-rate loans. In some cases, similar hedges are used for some variable-rate loans; Changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized in equity (item “110. Valuation reserves”), for the effective portion of the hedge, and are recognized through profit or loss only when the cash flow change to be offset occurs regarding the hedged item;
- Hedge of an investment in a foreign currency: it is used to hedge risks of an investment in a foreign operation expressed in a foreign currency and it is recognized as cash flow hedges are.

The derivative instrument is classified as held for hedging where there is formal documentation of the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument and where it is effective at inception and throughout its life.

The effectiveness of the hedge depends on the degree to which changes in the fair value of the hedged instrument or the relative expected cash flows are offset by changes in that of the hedging instrument. Accordingly, the actual effectiveness is gauged by comparing the above-mentioned changes, taking into account the intention of the company at the inception of the hedge.

Hedging is deemed effective when changes in the fair value (or the cash flows) of the hedging instrument almost entirely – i.e. within an interval of between 80% and 125% – offset changes in the value of the hedged item for the hedged risk factor.

Effectiveness is assessed at every reporting date, using:

- Prospective tests, which justify the application of hedge accounting, since they demonstrate the expected effectiveness of the hedge;
- Retrospective tests, which show the degree of effectiveness of the hedge achieved during the reference period. In other words, they measure how actual results deviate from the perfect hedge.

Any hedge ineffectiveness caused by economic circumstances that are expected to return to normal as confirmed by prospective tests is not taken into account.

DERECOGNITION - TERMINATION OF THE HEDGING RELATIONSHIP

If the hedge effectiveness is not proved by the verifications and tests carried out, from that time on hedge accounting, as described above, shall be terminated, the derivative contract shall be reclassified to “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” and, specifically, to “Financial assets held for trading”.

In case of fair value hedges, the hedged item is measured with the original measurement approach of the category it belongs to; for instruments measured at amortized cost, any accumulated recoveries/losses recognized subsequent to the fair value change of the hedges risk are recognized in the Income Statement under interest income and interest expense throughout the residual life of the hedged item, based on the effective interest rate. If the hedged item is sold or repaid, the fair value portion that has not yet been amortized shall be immediately recognized in the Income Statement.

Furthermore, the hedging relationship terminates when:

- The derivative matures, is terminated or exercised;
- The hedged item is sold, matures or is repaid;
- The hedged future transaction is no longer highly probable.

Hedging of portfolios of assets and liabilities

The hedging of portfolios of assets and liabilities (“macrohedging”) and its consistent recognition can be done after:

- Identifying the portfolio to be hedged and breaking it down by maturity;
- Designating the item to be hedged;
- Identifying the interest rate risk to be hedged;
- Designating the hedging instruments;
- Determining the effectiveness.

The portfolio hedged against interest rate risk may comprise both assets and liabilities. This portfolio is broken down by maturity in terms of collection or repricing of the interest rate, after analyzing the cash flow structure. Fair value changes occurred in the hedged item are recognized in the Income Statement under item “90 Net gains (losses) on hedging activities” and in the Balance Sheet under item “60. Fair value change of financial assets in macro-hedge portfolios” or under item “50. Fair value change of financial liabilities in macro-hedge portfolios”. Fair value changes occurred in the hedged item are recognized in the Income Statement under item “90. Net gains (losses) on hedging activities” and in the Balance Sheet under asset item “50. Hedging Derivatives” or under liability item “40. Hedging derivatives”.

In case of early termination of fair value macro hedging, the accumulated recoveries/losses are recognized in the Income Statement under interest income or interest expense throughout the residual duration of the original hedging relationships, granted that it is verified that the related requirements are met.

5. Equity investments

CLASSIFICATION

This item reports the equity investments held in subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates.

Subsidiaries are companies regarding which Crédit Agricole Italia is the investor that is exposed to or has right to variable returns from its involvement with such investees and, at the same time, has the ability to affect those returns through its power over such investees.

Joint arrangements are investees in which the voting rights and the control of its business activities are shared equally, directly or indirectly, between the Company and another party. Joint arrangements also include equity investments in which, despite the lack of equal voting rights, control over the business activities and the strategic policies of the investee company is shared with other parties under contractual agreements.

Associates are companies in which the Bank exercises a significant influence, holding, directly or indirectly, at least 20% of the voting rights (including “potential” voting rights that may be exercised) or having the power to participate in determining its financial and management policies, despite holding less than 20% of the voting rights, owing to specific legal ties, such as being party to a shareholders’ agreement.

Significant influence is not ascribed to interests equal to or higher than 20%, in which the Company holds only equity rights to a portion of the return on the investments, does not have a say in the investee’s management policies and can exercise governance rights only to the extent required to protect its equity investment.

RECOGNITION

These financial assets are initially recognized at the settlement date. At initial recognition, these financial assets are recognized at cost, including any goodwill paid upon acquisition which, therefore, is not separately recognized.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

Equity investments are measured at cost, where the case written down for impairment.

Where there is evidence that the value of an equity investment may be impaired, its recoverable value is determined, taking into account the present value of future cash flows that the equity investment could generate, including its value upon divestment.

If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the difference is recognized in the Income Statement.

If the reasons for the impairment are removed subsequent to an event occurred after the impairment loss recognition, a write-back is taken to the Income Statement.

DERECOGNITION

Equity investments are derecognized in case of any sale that transfers all rights and rewards associated with their ownership.

In case significant influence or joint control can no longer be exercised, any residual investment shall be reclassified to the portfolios of financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9.

6. Property, Plant and Equipment

CLASSIFICATION

“Property, plant and equipment” includes land, operating property, investment property, technical plants, furniture, furnishings and equipment of any type, works of art and property, plant and equipment inventories governed by IAS 2.

These assets are held to be used in production or supply of goods and services (property, plant and equipment used in operations in accordance with IAS 16), or to be rented out to third parties or for investment purposes (investment property governed by IAS 40) and are intended to be used for longer than one period.

This item also reports the rights-of-use of property, plant and equipment assets acquired with lease contracts in which the Bank is the lessee, irrespective of their specific legal form.

RECOGNITION

“Property, plant and equipment” items are initially recognized at cost, which includes, in addition to the purchase cost, all costs directly attributable to purchasing and placing the asset in service. Extraordinary maintenance expenses that increase the future economic benefits generated by such assets are recognized as an increase in the value of the assets, while ordinary maintenance costs are recognized in the Income Statement.

The initial measurement of the right-of-use asset includes the present value of future lease payments, the lease payments made on or before the lease contract effective date, initial direct costs and any estimated costs for dismantling, removal or restoration of the lease underlying asset, less any lease incentives received by the lessee.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

Property, plant and equipment assets, including investment property and right-of-use assets, are measured at cost less depreciation and impairment.

These assets are systematically depreciated over their useful life on a straight-line basis, as reported in the table below:

Description	Duration
Land	No depreciation
Operating property	33 Years ⁽¹⁾
Other investment property	
- Other	33 Years ⁽¹⁾
- High-end property and property inventories (IAS2)	No depreciation
Furniture, fittings, alarm systems and vehicles	From 4 to 10 years
Computers and electronic equipment	From 3 to 10 years
Works of art	No depreciation

(1) It is specified that, in few specific cases and for specific property units, their useful life, appropriately calculated, may have different duration.

Lease right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Properties are depreciated at a rate based on a useful life deemed fit to appropriately represent the deterioration of the assets over time due to use, taking into account any extraordinary maintenance costs, which increase the value of the asset, and ordinary maintenance costs, which maintain the value of the assets for longer periods of time. However, the assets' remaining useful life is verified on a regular basis.

The depreciation cost for property, plant and equipment is recognized in the Income Statement in the item "180 Net adjustments of/recoveries on property, plant and equipment".

The following assets are not depreciated:

- Land, whether acquired separately or incorporated in the value of the building, since it has an indefinite useful life. Where its value is incorporated in the value of the building, under the components approach, the land is considered separable from the building. The division between the value of the land and the value of the building is based on appraisals by independent experts, only for buildings entirely owned by, and, therefore, fully available to the Group, including the land;
- High-end property;
- Property, plant and equipment inventories under IAS 2 measured at the lower between their cost and net realizable value, that is to say their market value net of completion and selling costs;
- Works of art, as they have indefinite useful life and their value does not normally decrease over time.

If there is evidence of impairment of the asset, the asset's book value is compared to its recoverable value, that is to say the higher between their fair value and their value in use. For more exhaustive reporting, please refer to paragraph "15 Other Information - Method to calculate impairment losses - Other non-financial assets".

Any adjustments are recognized in the Income statement under item "180 Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment".

If the reasons for impairment cease to exist, a write-back is recognized. The book value following the write-back shall not exceed the value the asset would have had, net of depreciation, in the absence of the prior write-down.

DERECOGNITION

Property, plant and equipment items are derecognized when disposed of or when the asset is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefits are expected from its disposal.

7. Intangible assets

CLASSIFICATION

Intangible assets are non-monetary assets that are identifiable and not physical, stem from legal or contractual rights, are held to be used for several years and are expected to generate future economic benefits. The main types of intangible assets are:

- Software acquired from external sources or with licence for use;
- In-house developed software;
- Residual goodwill recognized as the difference between purchase cost and the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired and contingent assets and liabilities recognized upon acquisition in accordance with the IFRS 3 determination criteria;
- The intangibles representing business with Customers are recognized subsequent to the application of IFRS 3.

RECOGNITION

Separately acquired and internally generated intangible assets are initially recognized at cost adjusted by any ancillary expenses, only if the economic benefits from the asset are likely to be generated and if its cost can be reliably determined. Otherwise, the intangible asset cost is recognized in the Income Statement for the period in which it is borne. Intangible assets acquired through business combinations are recognized at fair value as at the acquisition date.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

After initial recognition, intangible assets are recognized net of the accumulated amortization and of any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets' useful life is assessed as finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortized over their useful life and are tested for impairment every time signals of possible impairment are detected. The amortization period and approach for intangible assets with finite useful life are reassessed at least at the end of every year. Changes in the expected useful life or in the modalities with which the future economic benefits linked to the assets occur, are recognized through the change of the period or amortization approach, as the case may be, and are considered as accounting estimate changes. Amortization of intangible assets with finite useful life is recognized in the Income Statement in the item "190 Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets".

Generally, software useful life is estimated as being five years. In compliance with IAS 38, some large projects have been specifically identified and their useful life has been measured as being ten years. Intangibles consisting of business with Customers and recognized under IFRS 3 are assigned finite useful life, determined based on the available time series on the rates of customer turnover.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life, including goodwill are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, both at individual level and at a cash-generating unit level.

The amount of any impairment is calculated based on the difference between the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit and its carrying amount.

This recoverable value is the higher of the fair value of the cash-generating unit, net of any selling costs, and its value in use. Any subsequent adjustments are recognized in the Income Statement.

DERECOGNITION

Intangible assets are derecognized from the Balance Sheet when disposed of or when no future economic benefits are expected to be generated by the asset.

Gains or losses resulting from the derecognition of intangible assets are calculated as the difference between the net disposal revenue and the book value of the intangible asset and are recognized in the income statement for the year in which the derecognition is made.

8. Non-current assets/liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations

RECOGNITION, CLASSIFICATION, MEASUREMENT AND DERECOGNITION

“Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations” and “Liabilities in respect of assets held for sale” report non-current assets or groups of assets/liabilities which are in the process of being divested and for which a sale is considered highly probable. In case of transactions subject to authorization to be issued by Supervisory Authorities, the Bank’s accounting policy, since it attaches an essential value to such authorization, provides for “Non-current Assets/Liabilities and discontinued operations” to be recognized as from the date of receipt of the such authorization (whether express or tacit).

These assets/liabilities are measured at the lower between their book value and their fair value net of disposal costs, except for some types of assets – comprising for instance all financial instruments in IFRS 9 scope of application – to which, in accordance with IFRS 6, the measurement bases as per the reference standard shall continue to be applied.

Income and expenses linked to assets and liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations, if linked to discontinued operations under IFRS 5), are presented in the income statement, net of tax effects, in item “290. Profit (Loss) after tax from discontinued operations”, while if linked to single non-current assets held for sale, they are recognized in the most appropriate item in the income statement.

“Discontinued operations” must be understood as an important self-standing part of business or geographical area of operations, also within a single coordinate divestment programme, or a subsidiary that has been acquired solely in order to be resold.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations are written off upon disposal.

9. Current and Deferred Taxes

These items report current and deferred tax assets and current and deferred tax liabilities, respectively, as regards income taxes.

Income taxes, calculated in accordance with the Italian tax legislation, are recognized on an accrual basis, consistently with the recognition of the costs and revenues generating them. Therefore, they represent the expense, equal to the balance of current and deferred tax assets and current and deferred tax liabilities, for taxes on income for the period. Income taxes are recognized in the Income Statement, except for those related to items debited or credited directly in equity, for which the related taxes are recognized, for consistency purposes, in equity.

The effects of current taxes are recognized at the applicable tax rates in force on 31 December 2025. Having regard to deferred tax assets and liabilities, the increase of two percentage points in the IRAP rate vs. 31 December 2025 introduced by Italian Law 199/2025 and effective in the 2026-2028 three year period was taken into account.

Income taxes are calculated on the basis of forecasts of the current tax liability and deferred tax assets and liabilities. Specifically, deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated on the basis of temporary differences – without time restrictions – between the value attributed to an asset or a liability pursuant to the Italian Civil Code and the corresponding values used for tax purposes.

In March 2016, the national tax consolidation scheme was adopted, with effects since the 2015 tax period, by the Crédit Agricole Group in Italy; such scheme was introduced with Article 6 of Italian Legislative Decree No. 147 of 14 September 2015, according to which also the Italian “sister” companies, whose controlling Company is resident in a EU Member State, may exercise the option for consolidated taxation. This regime provides for the consolidated companies to transfer their taxable income (or their tax loss) to the Consolidating Entity Crédit Agricole Italia, which calculates a single taxable income or a single tax loss of the Group for the Italian corporate income tax (IRES), as the algebraic sum of the income and/or losses of the single Companies, and recognizes a single tax account payable to or receivable from the Italian Inland revenue Service. In the consolidating entity’s financial statements, the intra-group balances resulting from the tax consolidation scheme are reported under item “Financial assets measured at amortized cost - due from banks or customers” in an

amount equal to the Corporate Income Tax (IRES) net of withholdings due and payments on account made (in the “Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost - due to banks or customers” item if the payments on account made are higher than the amounts due). In the same financial statement items, the scheme member entities recognize the receivable or payable balances resulting from their respective taxable income contributions to the consolidating entity.

Deferred tax liabilities are calculated using the so-called balance-sheet liability method.

Deferred tax assets, relating to deductible temporary differences or future tax benefits that can be gained by carrying forward tax losses, are recognized to the extent their recovery is deemed likely and after the probability test, which is to be run on a yearly basis, in accordance with IAS 12.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except for the reserves subject to tax deferral arrangements, since the amount of available reserves already subject to taxation makes it likely that no taxable operations will be carried out.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in the Balance Sheet with open balances without any offsetting, the former under the “Tax Assets” item, the latter under the “Tax Liabilities” one.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are systematically measured to reflect any changes in tax regulations or rates, as well as in any other situation specifically applying to the Company. The effects are recognized in the Income Statement, except when these regard changes in the temporary differences in items for which accounting policies require recognition directly in equity, in which case the change in the deferred tax liability or asset is taken directly to equity.

Having regard to the Pillar 2 rules published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Group has applied the exception to the recognition and disclosure on deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the Pillar 2 income taxes, in accordance with IAS 12. Further disclosure is given in paragraph 1 Pillar II – GloBE in Section 1 – Statement of compliance with the International Accounting Standards/International Financial Reporting Standards.

10. Provisions for risks and charges

This item comprises provisions for risks and charges when the following conditions are met:

- A present obligation (legal or implicit) exists resulting from a past event;
- It is likely that resources will have to be used in order to generate the economic benefits necessary to fulfil the obligation;
- The obligation amount can be reliably estimated.

If the time factor is significant, provisions for risks and charges are discounted. The allocation to provision is recognized in the Income Statement, which also reports interest expense accrued on provisions that have been discounted.

PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES REGARDING COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES GIVEN

This sub-item of the “provisions for risks and charges” item reports credit risk allowances recognized for commitment to disburse funds and for guarantees given within the scope of application of the impairment rules pursuant to IFRS 9. In principle, for these cases, the same methods apply for the allocation to the three credit risk stages and for the calculation of the expected loss as reported with regard to financial assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The pension plans, created pursuant to corporate agreements, qualify as “defined-benefit plans”.

The liabilities referring to these plans and the relating social security costs for employees currently on staff are determined based on actuarial assumptions by applying the Projected Unit Credit (PUC) method. Under this method, future outlays are projected based on analyses of time series and the demographic curve and the discounting of these cash flows using market interest rates, as set forth in the relevant tables in the Note to the Financial Statements.

Contributions paid in each period are treated as separate items, recognized and measured individually in calculating the final obligation.

Actuarial profits and losses, defined as the difference between the liability book value and the present value of the commitments as at the reporting date, are fully recognized directly in equity, under the item “Valuation reserves”.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provisions for risks and charges include provisioning for legal or other obligations associated with employment relationships or disputes, including tax disputes, resulting from a past event for which a cash outflow to settle the obligation is likely, granted that its amount can be reliably estimated.

Where the time factor is significant, provisions are discounted using current market rates. The amount allocated to provision is recognized in the Income Statement under item “170. Net provisions for risks and charges” and reports the increases in the provisions due to the passage of time.

This item also reports long-term employee benefits, the liabilities for which are determined using the same actuarial assumptions described for post-employment benefits. Actuarial gains and losses are immediately recognized in full in the Income Statement.

11. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

CLASSIFICATION

The “Due to banks”, “Due to customers” and “Debt securities issued” items report all forms of interbank and customer funding, repurchase agreements and funding through certificates of deposit, bonds and other funding instruments issued, less any amounts repurchased.

This item also reports lease liabilities recognized by the entity as the lessee.

RECOGNITION

These financial liabilities are initially recognized upon the signing of the relevant contract, which is usually the date of receipt of the funds raised or of the issue of debt securities.

These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, which usually is equal to the amount collected or the issue price plus any additional expenses/income that can be directly attributed to the single financing or issue transaction. Internal administrative expenses are excluded.

Repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements are recognized as funding or lending transactions. Specifically, repurchase agreements are recognized as liabilities for the spot amount received, whereas reverse repurchase agreements are recognized as assets for the spot amount paid.

Lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of future lease payments still to be made as at the lease contract effective date in accordance with IFRS 16.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost with the effective interest rate method. The result of the application of this method is taken to the income statement in item “20 Interest and similar expenses”. Accrued interest income on financial liabilities is recognized under item “10 Interest and similar income”.

This does not apply to short-term liabilities which are recognized in the amount collected since the time factor is negligible.

After the lease contract effective date, the lessee shall redetermine its lease liabilities in order to take account of the changes to lease payments; the amount of the redetermined lease liabilities shall be recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets.

DERECOGNITION

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they mature or are settled. Liabilities are also derecognized when previously issued securities are repurchased.

The difference between the liability book value and the amount paid to purchase that liability is recognized in the Income Statement under item 100 “Gains (Losses) on sale or repurchase of financial liabilities”.

The subsequent placement of repurchased securities on the market is treated as a new issue and is recognized at the new placement price, with no effect through profit or loss.

12. Financial liabilities held for trading

RECOGNITION

These financial instruments are recognized, at the date of subscription or at the date of issue, at cost, which is equal to the instrument fair value, without taking into account any directly attributable transaction costs or income.

CLASSIFICATION

This item also reports the negative value of derivative contracts held for trading, as well as the negative value of derivatives that are embedded in complex contracts but that are not strictly connected to such contracts.

It also includes liabilities originating from technical overdrafts generated by securities trading.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

All liabilities held for trading are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For more information on fair value measurement, please refer to paragraph 16 “Other Information - Fair Value Measurement” and to “Part A.4 - Fair value reporting”.

Gains and losses on trading and any capital gains and losses on measurement of the trading book are recognized in the Income Statement under item “80. Net gains (losses) on trading activities”.

DERECOGNITION

Financial liabilities held for trading are derecognized when the contractual rights to the relevant cash flows expire or when the financial liability is sold with substantial transfer of all risks and rewards of ownership.

13. Financial liabilities designated at fair value

Crédit Agricole Italia has not exercised the fair value option for financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities may be designated at fair value if one of the following conditions is met:

- The classification allows any “accounting mismatching” to be eliminated or significantly reduced;
- They belong to groups of liabilities that are managed and their performance is measured based on fair value, in accordance with an appropriately documented risk management strategy.

14. Foreign currency transactions

RECOGNITION

Transactions in a foreign currency are initially recognized in the reporting currency by translating the foreign currency amount at the exchange rate in force on the date of the transaction.

MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF INCOME COMPONENTS

At each financial reporting date, foreign currency items are measured as follows:

- Monetary items are translated at the exchange rate in force as at the reporting date;
- Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate in force as at the transaction date;
- Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate in force as at the reporting date.

Exchange rate differences resulting from the settlement of monetary items or from the translation of monetary items at exchange rates other than the initial translation rate, or the translation of previous Financial Statements, are recognized in the Income Statement for the period in which they emerge.

When gains or losses relating to a non-monetary item are recognized in equity, the exchange rate difference for the item is also recognized in equity.

Conversely, when gains or losses are recognized in the Income Statement, the related foreign exchange difference is also recognized in the Income Statement.

15. Other Information

ADJUSTMENT TO FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES IN MACRO-HEDGE PORTFOLIOS

These items report changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities macro-hedged against interest rate risk, based on their respective balances, either positive or negative. The recognition of hedges is reported in point 4 “Hedging” of this section.

LEASES

IFRS 16 “Leases” requires entities to determine whether a contract is (or contains) a lease, based on the right to control the use of an identified asset for a given period of time; therefore, rental, hire, lease or loan for use contracts are in the scope of application of the standard.

Leases in which the Bank is the lessee

IFRS 16 provides for a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to apply it to both operating and finance leases, with the recognition of a Right of Use (“RoU”)

Therefore, for all leases in which it is the lessee, the reporting entity shall recognize the items listed below in its balance sheet:

- Future lease payments, which shall be recognized under financial liabilities as Lease Liability, which reports the obligation to make future payments and is discounted at the incremental borrowing rate (the liability decreases in accordance with payments made and increases by the amount of accrued interest due);
- The right of use, recognized under Property, plant and equipment (RoU Asset) to be calculated as the sum of the lease liability, the initial direct costs, any payments made on or before the contract effective date (net of any lease incentives received) and of dismantling and restoration costs.

The following are recognized in the income statement:

- The expenses for depreciation of right of use asset over the lease term on a straight-line basis;
- Interest expense accrued on the financial liability.

In case of any subsequent “finance” sublease, the related right-of-use asset is derecognized and the account receivable for the financial sublease is concomitantly recognized, amounting to the total contractual rent income discounted at the head lease contract date; interest income shall accrue on the recognized receivable, while any differences between the derecognized right of use and the recognized receivable shall be immediately taken to the income statement. Therefore, the head lease liability continued to be recognized and interest expenses shall accrue on it. In case of “operating” sublease, the rent income accrued and collected as the lessor shall be recognized in the income statement, continuing to recognize the right-of-use and the head lease liability, along with the related effects on profit or loss. An intermediate lessor shall assess whether the sublease is a finance or operating lease within the scope of the asset consisting in the right of use rather than in the underlying actual asset.

The Bank exercised the options for the exemptions provided for by the standard listed below:

- Exclusion of short-term lease contracts, i.e. with duration of less than 12 months);
- Leases of low-value assets (lease contracts for assets with unit value of less than Euro 5 thousand).

Furthermore, it is specified that, based on the IFRS 16 requirements and the clarifications given by IFRIC (document “Cloud Computing Arrangements” of September 2018), software shall not fall in the IFRS 16 scope; therefore, all software shall be recognized in accordance with IAS 38 and the related requirements.

Leases in which the Bank is the lessor

In accordance with IFRS 16, leases are considered finance leases if they transfer all risks and rewards of ownership; otherwise, leases are classified as operating leases.

For finance lease contracts entered into by Crédit Agricole Italia as the lessor, the leased assets are recognized as receivables in the Balance Sheet with a value equal to the lease net investment, while interest income (financial components of lease fees) is recognized in the Income Statement.

For operating leases, the lease payments accrued are recognized under the “Other income” item.

Sale and leaseback transactions

In a sale and leaseback transaction, an entity (seller-lessee) sells an asset to another entity (buyer-lessor) which then leases it back to the seller-lessee; therefore, under the lease contract, the seller-lessee keeps its right to use of the sold asset.

In order to determine the appropriate accounting treatment under IFRS 16, it must first be assessed whether the transaction qualifies as a sale complying with the IFRS 15 requirements.

If the transfer of the asset by the seller-lessee is assessed as a sale, the seller-lessee shall assess the asset consisting of the right of use under the leaseback at the percentage of the previous book value of the asset consisting of the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. Consequently, the seller-lessee shall recognize only the amount of the gains or losses referring to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor. If the fair value of the

consideration for the sale of the asset is not equivalent to the fair value of the asset or if the lease payments due are not at market prices, the sale proceeds at fair value shall consider that the below-market-price conditions shall be recognized as an advanced payment on the lease payments due and higher-than-market-price conditions shall be recognized as an additional loan supplied by the buyer-lessor to the seller-lessee. If the transaction does not qualify as a sale under IFRS 15, the seller-lessee shall continue to recognize the transferred asset and a financial liability under IFRS 9 for the transfer proceeds; the buyer-lessor shall recognize a financial asset under IFRS 9 amounting to the transfer price.

TREASURY SHARES

Shares issued and bought back are recognized as a direct reduction in equity. No gain or loss from the purchase, sale, issue or repayment of those instruments shall be taken to the Income Statement. Each and every amount paid or received for those instruments shall be recognized directly in equity.

OTHER ASSETS

This item reports assets that cannot be classified under other asset items in the Balance Sheet. By way of example, this item may report:

- Gold, silver and precious metals;
- Accrued income other than capitalized on the related financial assets;
- Receivables associated with the supply of non-financial goods and services;
- Tax liabilities other than those recognized under item “100. Tax assets”.

It also reports leasehold improvement, expenses other than those recognized under item “80. Property, plant and equipment”, as they cannot be separated from the assets they refer to and, therefore, cannot be used independently. It can also report any remaining assets (“debt balance”) of transit and suspended items not recognized in the relevant accounts as long as their total amount is negligible. The costs of renovating leased property are capitalized in consideration of the fact that, for the duration of the lease, the lessee Company has control over and enjoys the future economic benefits of the assets. The aforementioned costs are normally amortized in 5 years. The balancing item in the Income Statement of the above amortization is recognized under “Other operating expenses”.

TAX LIABILITIES RECOGNISED IN ITEM “OTHER ASSETS”: PURCHASE OF TAX CREDITS FROM CUSTOMERS

Crédit Agricole Italia designed and implemented a service for the purchase of tax credits from Customers in accordance with the instructions given by the competent Authorities in document “Accounting treatment of the tax credits associated with the “Cure Italy” and “Relaunch” Italian Law Decrees purchased from the direct beneficiaries thereof or from previous purchasers” published on 5 January 2021 by the Coordination table between Consob, the Bank of Italy and Ivass regarding the application of the IAS/IFRS.

In accordance with the applicable legislation and given that the accounting of tax credits purchased from a third party is not governed by any specific IAS/IFRS, the aforementioned policy makes reference to the accounting rules laid down by IFRS 9, provides for the purchased tax credits to be recognized as assets in the Balance Sheet under item 120 “Other assets”, initially at their fair value, equal to the purchase price paid to the Customers. For the tax credits, Crédit Agricole Italia has also adopted the Business Models given below:

- “Hold to collect”, whereby Crédit Agricole Italia recognizes the tax credits that were purchased to be held in order to be offset in the future. The tax credits under this business model are recognized with the amortized cost method under other assets and the income component of the rebate (delta between the credit nominal value and cash outflow) are recognized in the Income Statement under item 10 “Interest and similar income”.
- “Hold to collect and sell”, with first-time adoption as of 2023, whereby Crédit Agricole Italia recognizes tax credits purchased in order to be offset in the future or to be sold. The tax credits under this business model are recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Considering the constraints laid down by the applicable legislation concerning the use in time of the purchased tax credits, their amount has been determined based on future offsettable payments estimated first of all on a historical basis and in accordance with the applicable legislation currently in force, for the years in which the tax credits will be offset. It is pointed out that the total amount of tax credits that may be purchased under both the HTC and the HTCS Business Models shall be within the limits of the estimated

tax capacity for future FYs. In order to mitigate the potential risk consisting in failure to offset the purchased tax credits, the estimate has been decreased by a conservative percentage of the annual offsetting capacity.

ACCRUALS AND DEFERRALS

Accrued income and prepaid expenses and accrued expenses and deferred income for the period on assets and liabilities are recognized as adjustments to the assets and liabilities they refer to.

EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE BENEFITS

Until 31 December 2006, the employee severance benefits of Italian companies were considered defined-benefit plans. The regulation of these benefits was amended by Italian Law No. 296 of 27 December 2006 (Italy's "2007 Finance Act") and subsequent Decrees and Regulations issued in the first months of 2007. In the light of such amendments, this item is now to be considered a defined-benefit plan exclusively for the portions accrued before 1 January 2007 (and not yet settled as at the reporting date), whereas, after such date, it is treated as a defined-contribution plan.

Therefore, with reference to the defined-benefit plan component the benefit cost is calculated separately for each plan using the actuarial unitary credit projection method. Under this method, future outlays are projected based on an analysis of time series and the demographic curve, and the discounting of these cash flows using a market interest rate. Contributions paid in each period are treated as separate items, recognized and measured individually in calculating the final obligation.

The plan servicing costs are recognized under personnel costs, include interests accrued, while the actuarial gains and losses, including the revaluation based on the relevant ISTAT (the Italian National Institute of Statistics) Index of the portions accrued in previous years, are recognized in a special equity reserve.

Having regard to the Employee severance benefit portions accrued in the reporting period, based on the employees' choice, the amounts are allocated to supplementary pension schemes or to the Treasury fund managed by INPS (Italian Social Security Institute). The portions allocated to the defined-contribution plan are calculated based on the contributions due for each year without applying actuarial calculation methods.

RECOGNITION OF REVENUES AND COSTS

Revenues are recognised when realized or when it is probable that future benefits will be received and these future benefits can be reliably determined. Specifically:

- Interest revenues are recognized on an accrual basis, using the contractual interest rate or the effective interest rate where the amortized cost method is applied;
- Default interest, if any is contractually provided for, is recognized in the Income Statement only upon collection;
- Dividends are recognized in the income statement when their distribution is authorized;
- Revenues from intermediation of financial instruments held for trading, calculated as the difference between the transaction price and the instrument fair value, are recognized in the Income Statement when the transaction is recognized, if the fair value can be determined with reference to parameters or transactions recently observed in the same market in which the instrument is traded;
- Fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective yield on a financial instrument are recognised as an adjustment to the yield on the instrument and included in its effective interest rate;
- Fees and commission income from services are recognized, based on existing contractual agreements, in compliance with IFRS 15.

The net income from a transaction associated with the provision of services is recognised under Fee and Commission income at the time of transfer of control of the service to the customer, if this can be reliably estimated. This transfer may occur as the service is provided (ongoing service) or on a specific date (one-off service):

- Fee and commission income from ongoing services (fees and commissions on payment instruments, for example) shall be recognised through profit or loss according to the degree of progress of the service provided.
- Fees and commissions collected or paid as consideration for one-off services shall be fully recognized through profit or loss when the service is provided.

Fees and commissions to be paid or collected, or not yet earned, shall be progressively recognized as the performance obligation is satisfied over time. These estimates shall be updated at every reporting date. In practice, this condition can result in the deferred recognition of certain items of performance-related fee and commission income until such income has been definitively acquired.

Costs are recognized in the Income Statement on an accrual basis; the costs regarding the obtainment and performance of contract with customers are recognized in the Income Statement in the periods in which the related revenues are recognized.

LIFE INSURANCE GUARANTEE FUND

Italian Law no. 213 of 30 December 2023 introduced the “Life Insurance Guarantee Fund”, a private association scheme whose members are insurance undertakings and intermediaries. The Guarantee Fund will have its own financial endowment fed with the contributions from members, equal to at least 0.4% (known as the “target level”) of the amount of the technical reserves for life lines of the member undertakings as at 31 December of the previous year.

The target level shall be reached gradually by 31 December 2035, through payments at least on a yearly basis to be made by intermediaries in the amount determined by the Guarantee Fund and notified every year to the members, with the possibility for extension in accordance with the rules issued by the Italian Ministry of the Economy and Finance. In the event the financial endowment decreases to a level below the set threshold, it shall be replenished, also with periodic contributions and for extended periods of time.

Crédit Agricole Italia shall contribute to the Guarantee Fund, as it is on the Single Register of Insurance Intermediaries.

Based on the notifications received from the Fund, the contribution obligation lying with Crédit Agricole Italia for 2025 amounted to Euro 2.3 million.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SINGLE RESOLUTION FUND

The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD – 2014/59/EU) lays down the resolution rules applying since 1 January 2015 to all the banks within the European Union.

The relevant measures shall be financed by the National Resolution Fund, which, on 1 January 2016, was merged into the Single Resolution Fund – SRF, managed by the Single Resolution Board – SRB.

As at 31 December 2023 the Single Resolution Fund reached the target level of financial means in compliance with Article 69(1) of Regulation (EU) no. 806/2014 (SRMR), equal to at least 1 % of the amount of covered deposits of all credit institutions authorised in all of the participating Member States. That target was achieved thanks to the payment of ex-ante annual contribution by the authorized institutions in the Member States; in normal conditions, under Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/81, the contribution obligation may also have been fulfilled with irrevocable payment commitments (IPC). To secure full payment of the total contributions, intermediaries are required to give eligible assets as collateral, which may consist only of cash.

As in 2024, the Single Resolution Board did not require any ordinary contributions from banks referring to year 2025 to the Single Resolution Fund – SRF since the fund's endowment as at 31 December 2024 exceed its minimum level equal to 1% of the protected deposits as at the same date.

Nonetheless, the Single Resolution Board shall verify on a year basis whether the financial means available in the SRF have decreased below the target level and, based on the outcome of its verification, it shall assess whether it is necessary to collect additional contributions.

Ex-ante contributions have been recognized in the Income Statement under “Other administrative expenses”. In accordance with IFRIC 21 “Levies” based on which the occurrence of the obligating event triggers recognition of the liability regarding the payment of a levy, as it is the moment in which the annual accrued portion of the obligation arises.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEPOSIT GUARANTEE SCHEME

The Deposit Guarantee Scheme Directive - 2014/49/EU (DGSD) laid down an harmonized regulatory framework applying throughout the European Union on deposit guarantee schemes.

The Deposit Guarantee Scheme provides a coverage of Euro 100,000 per depositor. In Italy, it is managed by the Interbank Deposit Protection Fund. The Scheme required member banks to give an *ex-ante* contribution in order to achieve the target level of financial means, i.e. 0.8% of the amount of the covered deposits of all authorized credit institutions in all Member States, by 3 July 2024.

Therefore, with the payments made by the member banks in 2024, the mandatory contribution to the Deposit Guarantee Scheme ended.

For 2025 the banks were required to pay another contribution as ordinary contributions to supplement the endowment of the Interbank Deposit Protection Fund, also in the light of the performance of protected deposits, and as payment to the pool of lending banks and to the agent bank of the 2025 fees and commissions concerning the credit line granted to the Fund. The contribution to be paid by the Group amounts to Euro 4.8 million.

Ex-ante contributions have been recognized in the Income Statement under “Other administrative expenses”. In accordance with IFRIC 21 “Levies” based on which the occurrence of the obligating event triggers recognition of the liability regarding the payment of a levy, as it is the moment in which the annual accrued portion of the obligation arises.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Business combinations are recognized in accordance with IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”.

This standard requires business combinations to be recognized using the “acquisition method” of accounting, based on which assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree are measured at acquisition-date fair value.

Any portion of the price paid exceeding the acquisition-date fair values shall be recognized as goodwill or as other intangible assets; if the price is lower than acquisition-date fair value, the difference shall be taken to the Income Statement (badwill).

The “acquisition method” shall be applied from the acquisition date, i.e. the date on which control over the acquiree is actually obtained. Therefore, profit or losses of a subsidiary acquired in the period are reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements starting from the date of its acquisition. Likewise, profit or losses of a subsidiary sold in the period are reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements up to the date on which control is transferred.

Business combinations between entities under common control are not within IFRS 3 scope of application, nor are they governed by other IFRSs; therefore, these business combinations are defined in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Business combinations between entities under common control do not fall into the IFRS 3 scope of application. In the absence of any IAS/IFRS that specifically apply to the combination, IAS 8 provides for the preparers of the entity’s financial statements to use their judgment in applying an accounting policy that ensures relevant, reliable and prudent information and that reflects the economic substance of the business combination.

Therefore, “intra-group” business combinations or business combinations between “entities under common control” within the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are recognized on a predecessor basis of accounting, i.e. preserving continuity of the acquiree’s value in the acquirer’s financial statements. Specifically, the values of the acquired assets and liabilities are recognized based on the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. If the price paid for the acquisition of the equity investment is different from the book value of the transferred entity, the difference is recognized through equity by the acquirer company.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. an exit price) on the main (or more advantageous) market, irrespective of whether this price can be directly observed or is estimated using a valuation technique. Fair value is calculated for each financial asset or liability. As an exception, it can be estimated at a portfolio level, if the strategy for risk management and monitoring allows it and if appropriate documentation is provided. However, certain fair value parameters are calculated on a net basis, when a group of financial assets and financial liabilities is managed based on its net exposure to market or credit risks. This is the case for calculation of Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) or Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA) for derivatives.

More exhaustive reporting on these parameters is given in Part A.4 Fair value reporting of the Note to the Financial Statements.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A RECURRING BASIS

For financial instruments, fair value is determined using prices from financial markets in the case of financial instruments listed in active markets, or using internal measurement models for other financial instruments.

A market is considered active if quoted prices, representing actual and regular market transactions occurring during an appropriate reference period, are readily and regularly available from sources such as stock exchanges, stockbrokers, intermediaries, industry companies, pricing services or authorized bodies. Collective investment schemes (EFT), spot exchange transactions, futures, options and equity securities listed on a regulated market are considered as traded on a market. Bonds for which at least two executable prices can be detected on a quotation service with a bid-asking spread that is less than an interval deemed consistent are also considered as quoted. Otherwise, all securities, derivatives and hedge funds that do not belong to the above categories are not considered as traded on an active market.

For financial instruments traded on active markets, the price is used which is defined as “official”, as at the closure of the reference period. In the case of financial instruments for which the bid-ask spread is immaterial, or for financial assets and liabilities capable of offsetting market risk, a “mid price” is used, i.e. the average market price (on the last day of the reference period) instead of the bid or ask price.

Where there is no active, liquid market, the fair value of financial instruments is defined mainly by using standard measurement techniques designed to establish what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length trade carried out for normal market reasons. In incorporating all the factors that operators would consider in setting the price, development of the valuation models takes into account the time value of money at the risk-free rate, the volatility of the financial instrument, as well as, where applicable, exchange rates, commodity prices and stock prices.

With finance products for which the fair value determined with measurement techniques cannot guarantee a sufficient degree of reliability, the value is calculated as the fair value at the reference date communicated by the parties with which the transactions were signed.

The measurement method chosen for a financial instrument is applied consistently over time and may only be altered if significant changes in market conditions or the subjective condition of the issuer of the financial instrument occur.

For bonds and derivative contracts, valuation models have been set, which refer to market parameters, to the time value of money and to risk-free rates, as well as, where the case, the foreign exchange rates and commodity prices.

Specifically, fixed-rate bonds are measured using the discounted cash flow method pursuant to the security contractual scheme; floating-rate bonds are measured by discounting back future cash flows estimated on the basis of the forward rates with the application of index-linking parameter.

Derivative contracts are measured using specific calculation algorithms and specific numerical procedures according to the type of the different categories of transactions.

Stocks are measured considering the direct transactions, that is, significant transactions on the security registered in a sufficiently short timeframe with respect to the time of measurement and in constant market

conditions, comparable transactions by companies operating in the same sector and supplying the same type of products/services as the associated company being evaluated provides, application of the average of significant stock exchange multiples of companies of a comparable financial size to the financial aggregates of the investee and, finally, financial, income and equity measurement methods.

Having regard to units in unquoted funds, the NAV communicated by the asset management undertaking is reduced by a discount determined in accordance with market practices.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE OR MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A NON-RECURRING BASIS

For financial instruments held for sale and for those assets and liabilities recognized at cost or amortized cost, the fair value given as disclosure in the Note to the Financial Statements is calculated as follows:

- For quoted assets and liabilities, the fair value is equal to the closing price (without adjustments) on active markets in the reference period;
- The fair values of medium/long-term assets and liabilities not hedged and at floating rate are measured by discounting future cash flows, taking account of the liquidity and issue spread;
- A good approximation of the fair value of demand or short-term assets and liabilities is their book value as initially recognized and net of collective/individual writedowns;
- The book value of non-performing loans (bad loans, unlikely-to-pay and past-due positions) is deemed to be a reasonable fair value approximation;
- For the Senior notes under the securitizations and for the Agricole Basket Bond security, the measurement is based on the Discounted Cash Flow Model, with the discounting of expected cash flows (including principal plus interests, estimated based on the latest available business plan and following the payment cascade defined in the securitization prospectus) at a discount rate that takes into account the risk free rate component plus an issue, liquidity and credit spread.

For the fair value measurement of medium/long-term and fixed-rate securities and structured securities hedged for interest risk, the book value determined for hedge accounting purposes already takes into account the interest rate risk measurement and, therefore, the determination of the fair value does not take into account any change in own credit rating was taken into account, considering it within the Group.

The fair value of real estate assets is calculated making reference to appraisals by independent experts, considering transactions at current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same geographical area and under the same conditions for leases and other contracts.

AMORTIZED COST MEASUREMENT

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which it was measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization, calculated using the effective interest method, of any difference between the initial amount and the amount at maturity, and minus any impairment loss.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows generated by the financial asset or liability up to maturity or the subsequent repricing date to the present value of the financial asset or liability. To calculate the present value, the effective interest rate is applied to future cash flows or payments over the life of the financial asset or liability or for a shorter period of time under certain conditions (for example, changes in market rates).

Subsequent to initial recognition, the amortized cost method makes it possible to allocate revenues and costs pertaining to the instruments over their expected lifetime. The determination of the amortized cost varies according to whether the financial assets/liabilities being measured are at fixed or variable rate, and - in the latter case - according to whether the rate variability is known or not beforehand. For fixed-rate instruments, or instruments with fixed rate over specified time ranges, future cash flows are measured using the known interest rate (single or variable) over the life of the loan. For floating rate financial assets and liabilities whose variability is not known ahead of time (e.g. because it is linked to an index), cash flows are determined using the last known rate. Each time the rate is changed, the amortization schedule is recalculated, as is the effective rate of return over the entire useful life of the instruments, i.e. to maturity.

Measurement at amortized cost applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost and to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as to financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, which is normally equal to the amount received or paid, including, for instruments measured at amortized cost, directly attributable transaction costs, fees and commissions. Transaction costs are marginal internal or external costs or revenues that are directly attributable to the issue, acquisition or disposal of a financial instrument and that cannot be charged to the customer. These fees and commissions, which must be directly attributable to individual financial assets or liabilities, affect the original effective rate of return and cause the effective interest rate associated with the transaction to vary from the contractual interest rate. Transaction costs do not include costs and revenues that apply, indiscriminately, to more than one transaction and do not include components relating to events that could occur over the life of the instruments that are not certain at the time the instrument is initially prepared, such as: commissions for retrocession, failure to use a credit line, early repayment.

Furthermore, the amortized cost calculation does not take account of the costs that the Bank would bear independently of the transaction (for example, administrative costs), of the costs that, though specifically attributable to the transaction, fall within normal loan management practices (for example, activities associated with disbursement of the loan), as well as fees and commissions for services collected for the completion of Structured Finance operations, which would however have been collected irrespectively of the subsequent financing of the transaction (such as, for example, arrangement fees and commissions).

With specific regard to loans, the fees and commissions paid to the distribution channels, the fees paid for advisory services/assistance for the organization of and/or participation in syndicated loans, the costs incurred for the mortgage loans acquired under subrogation are all costs attributable to the financial instruments.

With regard to securities not measured at “fair value through profit or loss”, transaction costs include fees and commissions on contracts with stockbrokers operating in Italian markets, fees and commissions paid to intermediaries operating in foreign stock and bond markets based on set fee and commission schedules.

For securities issued, amortized cost is calculated taking into account fees and commissions for placing debenture loans paid to third parties, legal expenses, fees paid to stock exchanges and fees paid to auditors for work done on each individual issue, while the amortized cost includes fees and commissions paid to rating agencies, legal and advice/audit expenses for the annual update of prospectuses, expenses for the use of indices and fees and commissions that arise during the life of the debenture loan issued.

Following initial measurement, financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortized cost, reporting effective interest rates that are higher or lower than the nominal rates.

As regards hedging, the derivative financial instruments and the related financial assets or liabilities hedged are measured at fair value for the hedged risk component through profit or loss.

However, if the hedging relationship ends, the hedged item is measured with the original measurement approach of the category it belongs to; for instruments measured at amortized cost, any accumulated recoveries or losses recognized subsequent to the fair value change of the hedges risk are recognized in the Income Statement under interest income or interest expense throughout the residual life of the hedged item, based on the effective interest rate. If the hedged item is sold or repaid, the fair value portion that has not yet been amortized shall be immediately recognized in the Income Statement in item “90. Net gains (losses) on hedging activities”. Moreover, as previously stated in the sections on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost, the amortized cost method does not apply to short-term financial assets and liabilities since the impact of discount is negligible, and does not apply to loans without a specified maturity or loans subject to revocation.

IMPAIRMENT OF OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with a finite useful life are tested for impairment if there is evidence that the book value of the asset can no longer be recovered.

The recoverable value is calculated for each single asset, except in case this asset generates cash flows that are not widely independent of those generated by other assets or groups of assets.

If the carrying amount of an asset is higher than its recoverable amount, that asset is impaired and consequently recognized at its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of the property, plant and equipment or intangible assets net of sale expenses and the value in use.

The fair value of property is mainly determined on the basis of appraisals by independent experts. The appraisal is updated whenever there is a change in the property market trend that could affect the validity of the previous estimates and, in any case, every three years. Having specific regard to investment property, where the market value is lower than the net carrying amount. Reference thresholds have been identified referring to the negative spread of the market value vs. the net carrying amount, which signal potential problems and, therefore, if breached, they trigger additional investigations whether there asset must be written down or not.

For other Property, plant and equipment items and intangible assets (other than goodwill), the Group determines the value in use as the present value of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate before-taxes reflecting market data (the present value of money and asset-specific risks).

The methods used for the impairment testing of goodwill are reported in paragraph 9.3 - Assets of the Note to the financial statements.

SEGMENT REPORTING METHOD

In accordance with IFRS 8, segment reporting is presented in the consolidated financial statements only, to which reference is made.

A.3 REPORTING ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN FINANCIAL ASSET PORTFOLIOS

A.3.1 Transfers between portfolios

This case does not apply.

A.4 FAIR VALUE REPORTING

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS/LIABILITIES

Reporting on the fair value hierarchy as required by IFRS 13 applies to financial instruments and to non-financial assets/liabilities that are measured at fair value (irrespective of whether they are so measured on a recurring or non-recurring basis).

The standard classifies fair value into three different levels based on the observability of the inputs used for its measurement:

- Level 1: Fair value equal to quoted prices (with no adjustments) in active markets. Level 1 includes financial instruments that are quoted on active markets.
- Specifically, these financial instruments are stocks and bonds quoted in active markets, investment schemes quoted in active markets (EFT) and derivatives traded in regulated markets.
- Markets are considered active if the quotations are easily and regularly available on the stock exchange, from brokers, intermediaries, price quotation services or regulatory agencies and these prices represent actual transactions that are regularly carried out in the market on an arm's length basis.
- Level 2: Fair value determined using measurement models that are based on observable or indirectly observable market inputs (for example determining the yield curve based on interest rates that are directly observable on the market at a given reference date). Level 2 includes:
 - Stocks and bonds that are quoted on markets considered not active or that are not quoted on an active market, but whose fair value is determined using a measurement model based on observable or indirectly observable inputs;
 - Financial instruments whose fair value is determined with measurement models using observable market inputs.
- Level 3: Fair value determined using measurement models for which at least one of the significant inputs is based on unobservable parameters. The fair value of some complex instruments that are not traded in active markets is determined with measurement techniques based on inputs that are not observable on the market or using the measurement communicated by qualified market players. They are mainly complex interest rate instruments, stock derivatives and structured loans, where the measured correlation or volatility inputs are not directly comparable to market inputs.

A.4.1 Fair value levels 2 and 3: measurement techniques and inputs used

- Level 2: this level includes all financial instruments for which there is no active market, but whose measurement is based on observable market inputs. Therefore, measurement models that refer to observable market inputs have been set.
Specifically, fixed-rate bonds relating to financial assets or liabilities are measured using the discounted cash flow method pursuant to the security contractual scheme; floating-rate bonds are measured by discounting back future cash flows estimated on the basis of the forward rates with the application of index-linking parameter.
Derivative contracts are measured using specific calculation algorithms according to the type of the different categories of transactions. The adopted approaches are the ones normally used in the market for those derivative instruments, which are mainly plain vanilla ones.

- Level 3: this level includes all financial instruments for which there is no active market and which are determined using measurement techniques where at least one of the significant inputs is based on unobservable parameters, or using the measurement communicated by qualified market players.

CREDIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT (CVA) AND DEBIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT (DVA)

In accordance with the IFRS 13 regulatory framework, derivatives shall be priced based on market factors, as well as on the possible effects of the risk of the counterparty's default, which comprises the risk associated to the counterparty's creditworthiness, by calculating the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) and the Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA).

CVA is the adjustment to an OTC derivative contract entered into by the Bank with an external counterparty, which reflects the possible loss resulting from the worsening of the credit rating/default of the counterparty. In a mirror-like way, the DVA expresses the CVA from the external counterparty's standpoint and consists in an adjustment of the derivative fair value based on the change in the creditworthiness of the Bank.

Based on the above, the value of a portfolio of OTC derivatives that are in force with a market counterparty is equal to the value of the same risk-free portfolio less the CVA plus the DVA.

As provided for by IFRS13, in certain conditions, risk mitigation tools may be used, such as ISDA master agreements and Credit Support Annexes (CSA). By signing ISDA Master Agreements, which are framework agreements that amount to the reference international standard on OTC derivatives, the Bank can calculate the CVA and DVA by netting set or by counterparty, after assessing the netting effect potentially resulting from such Agreements, rather than calculating it by single derivative. Much in the same way, risks can be mitigated by finalizing Credit Support Annexes (CSA), which are attached to the ISDA Mater Agreement and provide for the deposit with the creditor of an amount equal to the mark-to-market value of the exposure as collateral. Such collateral allows the present exposure and the consequent risk to be reduced and must be periodically reviewed in order to verify its consistency.

In accordance with IFRS 13, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has adopted a model implemented by its French Parent Company Crédit Agricole SA; in addition to the effects of any changes in the counterparty's credit rating (Credit Valuation Adjustment - CVA), this model also expresses any changes in the Group's own credit rating (Debit Valuation Adjustment - DVA).

In accordance with the model, the calculation of the CVA depends on the exposure, on the probability of default (PD) and on the Loss Given Default (LGD) of the counterparties. This model provides for the use of a forward-looking PD as a function of the type of counterparty, to which a CDS spread or a CDS proxy is assigned. For this purpose, external counterparties are classified into three categories:

- The first category includes the counterparties for which CDS input parameters are directly observable in the market;
- The second category includes counterparties for which there is no official quoted parameter, but to which a CDS proxy can be assigned, based on the observable market value that is given to counterparties with the same characteristics in terms of economic activity sector, rating and geographical area;
- The third category includes the counterparties to which a proxy cannot be assigned and for which, therefore, historical data are used.

On the other hand, the DVA calculation depends on the Bank's exposure, probability of default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) and this measure expresses the potential earnings from the change in the market prices of the relevant derivative, due to the worsening of the creditworthiness/default of the Bank. In this case, a PD is used.

As at 31 December 2025, the CVA value for Crédit Agricole Italia, calculated in accordance with the method reported above, was Euro -2.39 million.

Similarly, as at 31 December 2024, the DVA value was Euro +0.96 million.

The difference between the CVA and DVA amounts as calculated (equal to Euro -1.43 million), net of the same component already recognized as at 31 December 2024 (equal to Euro -2.38 million), is a positive income component.

A.4.2 Processes and sensitivity of measurement

The Finance Function of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. is responsible for defining the fair value levels of the financial instruments recognized. Choosing between the above methods is not an option, since they shall be applied in a hierarchical order: absolute priority is given to official prices that are available on active markets for assets and liabilities to be measured (Level 1) or for assets and liabilities that are measured using techniques based on parameters that are observable on the market (Level 2); lower priority is given to assets and liabilities whose fair value is determined based on measurement techniques referring to parameters that are unobservable on the market and, thus, more discretionary (Level 3).

IFRS 13 also requires that, for recurring fair value measurements classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a narrative description be given of the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs, if a change in those inputs could result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement.

Indeed, unobservable inputs that can affect the measurement of financial instruments classified as Level 3 mainly consist in estimates and assumptions underlying the models used to measure investments in equity securities and OTC derivatives. For these investments no quantitative sensitivity analysis of the fair value based on the change in unobservable inputs was carried out, since either the fair value was obtained from third-party sources making adjustments mainly linked to their liquidity, or resulted from a model whose inputs are specific for the entity being measured (for example the company equity values) and for which alternative values cannot be reasonably assumed.

Reference is made to the breakdown analysis of the composition of these cases, which is reported in the next section on quantitative disclosures.

A.4.3 Fair value hierarchy

For the assets and liabilities recognized, the Finance Function assesses whether transfers between fair value levels have occurred and reviews the fair value categorization at each reporting date.

The Finance Function moves financial instruments from Level 1 to Level 2 only in case of financial instruments that are quoted in a regulated but not active market and that can be measured using the Group's internal standard pricing models. The Finance Function also makes transfers to Level 3 only for financial instruments that are no longer listed in a regulated market and that cannot be measured using standard internal pricing models of the Group.

A.4.4 Other information

The cases provided for by IFRS 13 at paragraphs 51, 93 item (i) and 96 did not apply to the Group.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A.4.5 Fair value hierarchy

A.4.5.1 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis: breakdown by fair value level

Assets/liabilities measured at fair value	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	4	77,555	150,997	80	134,630	157,998
a) financial assets held for trading	4	77,555	-	80	134,630	-
b) financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	-	150,997	-	-	157,998
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,839,274	211,271	36,063	3,487,359	211,271	38,327
3. Hedging derivatives	-	891,357	6	-	754,018	12
4. Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,839,278	1,180,183	187,066	3,487,439	1,099,919	196,337
1. Financial liabilities held for trading	-	80,408	-	-	136,796	-
2. Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Hedging derivatives	-	1,741,029	-	-	1,672,836	-
Total	-	1,821,437	-	-	1,809,632	-

Key:

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

In 2025 there were no significant transfers of assets and liabilities between fair value levels.

The impact of applying CVA and DVA on the fair value measurement of the derivatives held by Crédit Agricole Italia for trading and hedging came to Euro -1.43 million.

A.4.5.2 Changes for the year in assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis (level 3)

	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Hedging derivatives	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets
	Total	Of which: a) financial assets held for trading	Of which: b) financial assets designated at fair value	Of which: c) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value				
1. Opening balance	157,998	-	-	157,998	38,327	12	-	-
2. Increases	18,072	5,002	-	13,069	1,223	-	-	-
2.1 Purchases	16,455	5,000	-	11,454	285	-	-	-
2.2 Gains recognized in:	1,617	2	-	1,615	938	-	-	-
2.2.1 Income Statement	1,617	2	-	1,615	-	-	-	-
- of which: capital gains	1,388	-	-	1,388	-	-	-	-
2.2.2 Equity	-	X	X	-	938	-	-	-
2.3 Transfers from other levels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Other increases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Decreases	25,073	5,002	-	20,070	3,487	6	-	-
3.1 Sales	5,019	5,002	-	17	3,436	-	-	-
3.2 Repayments	14,576	-	-	14,576	22	-	-	-
3.3 Losses recognized in:	5,279	-	-	5,278	29	6	-	-
3.3.1 Income Statement	5,279	-	-	5,278	-	6	-	-
- of which: capital losses	5,273	-	-	5,273	-	-	-	-
3.3.2 Equity	-	X	X	-	29	-	-	-
3.4 Transfers to other levels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.5 Other decreases	199	-	-	199	-	-	-	-
4. Closing balance	150,997	-	-	150,997	36,063	6	-	-

A.4.5.4 Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis: breakdown by fair value level

Assets/liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	31 Dec. 2025				31 Dec. 2024			
	BV	L1	L2	L3	BV	L1	L2	L3
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	79,059,232	6,319,698	5,645,198	66,482,515	75,674,841	5,056,999	4,495,179	66,772,025
2. Investment property	80,204	-	-	111,281	104,652	-	-	145,669
3. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	1,475	-	-	1,475	1,478	-	-	1,478
Total	79,140,911	6,319,698	5,645,198	66,595,271	75,780,971	5,056,999	4,495,179	66,919,172
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	81,022,761	-	77,624,153	3,504,221	79,993,000	-	76,247,062	3,684,323
2. Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	81,022,761	-	77,624,153	3,504,221	79,993,000	-	76,247,062	3,684,323

The book value recognized for non-performing loans, classified at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is assumed to be a reasonable approximation of the fair value. For more details, please see Part A.2 – Part reporting on the main financial statement items – Impairment for credit risk – ECL governance and measurement. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the fair value of performing loans, classified at Level 3, as reported in the table, has been calculated based on models that use mainly unobservable inputs (e.g: internal risk parameters). Therefore, for these loans (stage 1 and stage 2), also because there is no secondary market, the fair value recognized, for disclosure purposes only, could be significantly different from the prices of any disposals.

A.5 REPORTING ON DAY ONE PROFIT/LOSS

Paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 governs the specific situation where, in case of purchase of a financial instrument that is measured at fair value but not listed on an active market, the transaction price, which generally is equal to the fair value best estimate upon initial recognition, is different from the fair value determined based on the measurement techniques used by the entity.

In this case, a measurement gain/loss is realized upon acquisition, which shall be adequately reported by financial instrument class.

It is pointed out that this case does not apply to Crédit Agricole Italia Financial Statements.

PART B - INFORMATION ON THE BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Section 1 – Cash and cash equivalents – Item 10

1.1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS: BREAKDOWN

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
a) Cash	534,660	482,829
b) Current accounts and demand deposits with Central Banks	3,429,959	4,570,000
c) Current accounts and deposits with Banks	412,553	242,997
Total	4,377,172	5,295,826

Item b) Current accounts and demand deposits with Central Banks also reports the overnight and tom-next deposits with the Bank of Italy.

Section 2 – Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – Item 20

2.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

Items/Values	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
A. On-balance-sheet assets						
1. Debt securities	4	-	-	80	-	-
1.1 Structured Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Other debt securities	4	-	-	80	-	-
2. Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1 Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	4	-	-	80	-	-
B. Derivatives						
1. Financial Derivatives	-	77,555	-	-	134,630	-
1.1 held for trading	-	77,555	-	-	134,630	-
1.2 associated with fair value option	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 other	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Credit Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 held for trading	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 associated with fair value option	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	77,555	-	-	134,630	-
Total (A+B)	4	77,555	-	80	134,630	-

Key:

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

The decrease in item “Derivative instruments” resulted mainly from the change in measurement component.

2.2 FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING: BREAKDOWN BY DEBTOR/ ISSUER/COUNTERPARTY

Items/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
A. On-balance-sheet assets		
1. Debt securities	4	80
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	1	77
c) Banks	2	2
d) Other financial companies	1	1
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
2. Equity securities	-	-
a) Banks	-	-
b) Other financial companies	-	-
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
c) non-financial corporations	-	-
c) Other issuers	-	-
3. Units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings	-	-
4. Loans	-	-
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
f) Households	-	-
Total (A)	4	80
B. Derivatives		
a) Central counterparties	-	-
b) Other	77,555	134,630
Total (B)	77,555	134,630
Total (A+B)	77,559	134,710

The trading book consists mainly of Over-The-Counter derivatives traded on a matched basis (back-to-back trading). The mismatch vs. the measurement of derivatives held for trading recognized in the “Financial liabilities held for trading” item resulted from the CVA/DVA application to fair value measurement, as reported in Part A.4 Fair value reporting of Accounting Policies.

2.5 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS MANDATORILY MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

Items/Values	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
1. Debt securities	-	-	755	-	-	954
1.1 Structured Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Other debt securities	-	-	755	-	-	954
2. Equity securities	-	-	10,331	-	-	6,817
3. Units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings	-	-	139,911	-	-	150,227
4. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1 Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	150,997	-	-	157,998

Key:

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

Item 1.2 “Other debt securities” reports the 5% retained portion of the mezzanine and junior notes within the securitization of a NPL portfolio.

Item 2 “Equity securities” mainly reports the investments in the following companies: Friulia for Euro 5,814 thousand, Foolfarm for Euro 881 thousand, Finapp for Euro 850 thousand, Krill Design for Euro 500 thousand, Blue Economy for Euro 500 thousand and Endless for Euro 500 thousand.

The main investments reported in item 3 “Units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings” mainly consist of Euro 67 million from business combinations and Euro 30 million in private equity funds.

2.6 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS MANDATORILY MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE: BREAKDOWN BY DEBTOR/ISSUER

Items/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
1. Equity securities	10,331	6,817
of which: banks	-	-
of which: other financial companies	501	323
of which: non-financial corporations	9,830	6,494
2. Debt securities	755	954
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	755	954
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
3. Units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings	139,911	150,227
4. Loans	-	-
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
f) Households	-	-
Total	150,997	157,998

Section 3 – Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – Item 30

3.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

Items/Values	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
1. Debt securities	2,839,274	-	-	3,487,359	-	-
1.1 Structured Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Other debt securities	2,839,274	-	-	3,487,359	-	-
2. Equity securities	-	211,271	36,063	-	211,271	38,327
3. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,839,274	211,271	36,063	3,487,359	211,271	38,327

Key:

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

As at the reporting date, the exposure in debt securities came to a total of Euro 2,839 million and consisted of Italian government securities.

Among equity securities at level 2, the item reports 8,438 shares in the Bank of Italy, equal to 2.81% of its entire share capital. As at the reporting date their book value was Euro 211 million.

In this regard it is pointed out that, for the related measurement, as done in the previous FYs, the direct transactions approach, considering the purchases and sales made from 2015 and continued in the following years; considering that all the main transactions were finalized at nominal value, the use of that approach enables to confirm the carrying amount of the shares held.

These shares resulted from the share capital increase that the Bank of Italy made in 2013 in accordance with Italian Decree Law no. 133 of 30 November 2013, converted with Italian Law no. 5 of 29 January 2014, which determined the issue of new shares.

Level-3 equity securities include the equity investments in Alba Leasing S.p.A. amounting to Euro 20,564 thousand, Cassa di Risparmio di Volterra amounting to Euro 3,196 thousand and Cepim amounting to Euro 1,682 thousand.

3.2 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME: BREAKDOWN BY DEBTOR/ISSUER

Items/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Debt securities	2,839,274	3,487,359
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	2,839,274	3,487,359
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
2. Equity securities	247,334	249,598
a) Banks	214,467	214,467
c) Other issuers:	32,867	35,131
- other financial companies	23,466	23,341
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
- non-financial corporations	9,401	11,790
- other	-	-
3. Loans	-	-
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
f) Households	-	-
Total	3,086,608	3,736,957

Line 2.a) Banks reports also the value of the shareholding in the Bank of Italy amounting to Euro 211 million.

3.3 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME: GROSS VALUE AND TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS

	Gross value					Total adjustments				Total partial write-offs ^(*)
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	
	O/w: Low credit risk instruments									
Debt securities	2,842,961	2,842,961	-	-	-	3,687	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	2,842,961	2,842,961	-	-	-	3,687	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2024	3,492,990	3,492,990	-	-	-	5,631	-	-	-	-

(*) Value to be stated for disclosure purposes.

Section 4 – Financial assets measured at amortized cost – Item 40

4.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF DUE FROM BANKS

Type of transactions/Values	31 Dec. 2025						31 Dec. 2024					
	Book value			Fair value			Book value			Fair value		
	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	L1	L2	L3	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	L1	L2	L3
A. Claims on Central Banks	678,516	-	-	-	678,516	-	671,060	-	-	-	671,060	-
1. Time deposits	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
2. Reserve requirement	645,664	-	-	X	X	X	638,208	-	-	X	X	X
3. Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
4. Other	32,852	-	-	X	X	X	32,852	-	-	X	X	X
B. Due from Banks	4,966,682	-	-	-	4,966,682	-	3,824,201	18	-	-	3,824,119	100
1. Loans	4,966,682	-	-	-	4,966,682	-	3,824,101	18	-	-	3,824,119	-
1.1 Current accounts	-	-	-	X	X		-	-	-	X	X	X
1.2 Time deposits	2,959,569	-	-	X	X	X	1,337,562	-	-	X	X	X
1.3 Other loans:	2,007,113	-	-	X	X	X	2,486,539	18	-	X	X	X
- Repurchase agreements for lending purposes	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
- Lease loans	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
- Other	2,007,113	-	-	X	X	X	2,486,539	18	-	X	X	X
2. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
2.1 Structured Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Other debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
Total	5,645,198	-	-	-	5,645,198	-	4,495,261	18	-	-	4,495,179	100

Key:

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

The increase in item 1.2 “Time deposits” resulted from new originations to Crédit Agricole S.A., while the decrease in item 1.3 “Other loans - Other” resulted from the repayment of loans with Crédit Agricole Auto Bank S.p.A..

4.2 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

Type of transactions/ Values	31 Dec. 2025						31 Dec. 2024					
	Book value			Fair value			Book value			Fair value		
	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	L1	L2	L3	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	L1	L2	L3
Loans	65,896,684	681,920	-	-	-	65,921,554	64,663,605	793,441	-	-	-	66,140,458
1. Current accounts	2,710,562	54,369	-	X	X	X	2,874,009	73,017	-	X	X	X
2. Repurchase agreements for lending purposes	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
3. Mortgage loans	46,105,689	498,005	-	X	X	X	45,661,049	617,409	-	X	X	X
4. Credit cards, personal loans and loans repaid by automatic deductions from salaries/pensions	103,501	547	-	X	X	X	145,536	1,103	-	X	X	X
5. Lease loans	1,653	-	-	X	X	X	6,308	-	-	X	X	X
6. Factoring	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
7. Other loans	16,975,279	128,999	-	X	X	X	15,976,703	101,912	-	X	X	X
Debt securities	6,387,953	447,477	-	6,319,698	-	560,961	5,255,562	466,954	-	5,056,999	-	631,467
1. Structured Securities	28,448	-	-	-	-	27,027	30,032	-	-	-	-	29,683
2. Other debt securities	6,359,505	447,477	-	6,319,698	-	533,934	5,225,530	466,954	-	5,056,999	-	601,784
Total	72,284,637	1,129,397	-	6,319,698	-	66,482,515	69,919,167	1,260,395	-	5,056,999	-	66,771,925

As regards the values in the first and second stages, the most significant sub-items are reported below:

- Item “3. Mortgage loans” also reports loans pledged as collateral for the issues of covered bonds amounting to Euro 16.5 billion;
- Item “5 Lease loans” reports lease receivables resulting from finance sublease transactions on property lease contracts;
- Item “2 Other debt securities” mainly reports Italian Government securities.

4.3 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN BY DEBTOR/ISSUER OF LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

Type of transactions/Values	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	POCI assets
1. Debt securities	6,387,953	447,477	-	5,255,562	466,954	-
a) Public administration bodies	6,205,254	-	-	5,036,894	-	-
b) Other financial companies	113,801	447,226	-	156,242	466,694	-
of which: insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) non-financial corporations	68,898	251	-	62,426	260	-
2. Loans to:	65,896,684	681,920	-	64,663,605	793,441	-
a) Public administration bodies	290,988	1,322	-	215,994	1,241	-
b) Other financial companies	9,861,816	1,844	-	8,485,741	12,338	-
of which: insurance undertakings	241,529	-	-	192,146	-	-
c) non-financial corporations	21,303,693	361,961	-	22,366,911	405,362	-
d) Households	34,440,187	316,793	-	33,594,959	374,500	-
Total	72,284,637	1,129,397	-	69,919,167	1,260,395	-

4.4 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: GROSS VALUE AND TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS

	Gross value					Total adjustments				Total/partial write-offs (*)
	Stage 1	O/w: Low credit risk instruments	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	
Debt securities	6,386,556	6,386,556	11,864	453,003	-	10,102	365	5,526	-	-
Loans	66,683,674	-	5,190,904	1,811,157	-	77,811	254,884	1,129,238	-	55,454
Total 31 Dec. 2025	73,070,230	6,386,556	5,202,768	2,264,160	-	87,913	255,249	1,134,764	-	55,454
Total 31 Dec. 2024	68,056,273	5,246,501	6,723,320	2,408,818	-	70,213	294,953	1,148,404	-	37,421

(*) Value to be stated for disclosure purposes.

Section 5 – Hedging derivatives – Item 50

5.1 HEDGING DERIVATIVES: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF HEDGE AND BY LEVEL

	Fair value 31 Dec. 2025				NV			
	L1	L2	L3	31 Dec. 2025	L1	L2	L3	31 Dec. 2024
A. Financial Derivatives	-	891,357	6	16,261,402	-	754,018	12	17,165,165
1) Fair value	-	891,357	6	16,261,402	-	754,018	12	17,165,165
2) Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Investments in foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1) Fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	891,357	6	16,261,402	-	754,018	12	17,165,165

Key:

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

5.2 HEDGING DERIVATIVES: BREAKDOWN BY HEDGED PORTFOLIO AND BY TYPE OF HEDGE

Transactions/Type of hedge	Fair value						Cash flows			Investments in foreign operations
	Micro-hedging						Macro-hedging	Micro-hedging	Macro-hedging	
	Debt securities and interest rates	Equity securities and equity indices	Foreign exchange and gold	Credit	Commodities	Other				
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,023	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
2. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	810,518	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
3. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
4. Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-
Total assets	821,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Financial liabilities	69,822	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X
2. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
Total liabilities	69,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Expected transactions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
2. Portfolio of financial assets and liabilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-

Hedging interest rate risk has the objective of immunizing the Banking Book from changes in the fair value of funding and lending, caused by adverse movements in the yield curve. The “Hedging Derivatives” item referring to financial liabilities measured at amortized cost came to Euro 810,518 thousand, of which Euro 775,559 thousand for hedging mortgage loans and Euro 34,959 thousand for hedging securities measured at amortized cost. Specifically, the hedged item is limited to the portion referring to interest rate risk.

The “Hedging Derivatives” item referring to financial liabilities consisted of Euro 28,601 thousand for hedges on demand deposits and of Euro 41,221 thousand for debenture loans, limited to interest rate risk. Hedging uses IRS in which the fixed-rate leg equalizes the debenture loan rate and the variable-rate leg is determined as Euribor +/- spread. To hedge sight deposits, a “fictitious” bond-equivalent is simulated, which is designed to identify the hedged item obtained by modeling the financial statements item hedged.

Section 6 – Fair value change of financial assets in macro-hedge portfolios – Item 60

6.1 FAIR VALUE CHANGE OF HEDGED ASSETS: BREAKDOWN BY HEDGED PORTFOLIO

Adjustments to hedged assets/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
1. Positive fair value change	32,318	165,281
1.1 of specific portfolios:	32,318	165,281
a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	32,318	165,281
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
1.2 total	-	-
2. Negative fair value change	652,313	330,082
2.1 of specific portfolios:	652,313	330,082
a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	652,313	330,082
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
2.2 total	-	-
Total	-619,995	-164,801

The hedged assets are to two types:

1. Variable-rate mortgage loans with CAP option. Hedging uses IRO traded in order to hedge the risk that a variable-rate mortgage loan contract, once having reached its cap, becomes a fixed-rate item, with subsequent increase in the Bank's financial leverage;
2. Fixed-rate mortgage loans. The hedging purpose is to manage interest rate risk within the wider scope of measuring the impacts that changes in interest rates generate on the bank's assets and liabilities (interest rate gap analysis). That purpose is pursued by entering into Interest Rate Swaps, which essentially convert the fixed interest rates collected on mortgage loans to Customers into variable rates;

For both types of assets, macro-hedges are used on open sets of mortgage loans.

Section 7 – Equity investments - Item 70

7.1 EQUITY INVESTMENTS: DISCLOSURE ON EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

Name	Registered Office	Operating HQ	% held	% of votes available ⁽¹⁾
A. Subsidiaries				
1. Crédit Agricole Group Solutions S.C.p.A.	Parma, Italy	Parma, Italy	97.83	
2. Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia - Calit S.r.l.	Milan, Italy	Milan, Italy	85.00	
3. Crédit Agricole Italia OBG S.r.l.	Milan, Italy	Milan, Italy	60.00	
4. Crédit Agricole Real Estate S.r.l.	Parma, Italy	Parma, Italy	100.00	
5. Le Village by Crédit Agricole Parma S.r.l.	Parma, Italy	Parma, Italy	66.67	
6. Le Village by Crédit Agricole Triveneto S.r.l.	Padua, Italy	Padua, Italy	51.00	
7. Le Village by CA delle Alpi società Benefit S.r.l.	Sondrio, Italy	Sondrio, Italy	66.22	
8. Le Village by Crédit Agricole Milano S.r.l.	Milan, Italy	Milan, Italy	51.00	
9. Le Village by Crédit Agricole Sicilia S.r.l.	Catania, Italy	Catania, Italy	71.32	
10. Le Village by Crédit Agricole Campania S.r.l.	Naples, Italy	Naples, Italy	100.00	
11. San Giorgio Immobiliare S.p.A.	Cesena, Italy	Cesena, Italy	100.00	
12. San Piero Immobiliare S.r.l.	Cesena, Italy	Cesena, Italy	100.00	
13. Società Agricola Le Cicogne S.r.l.	Faenza, Italy	Faenza, Italy	50.01	
14. Stelline Real Estate S.p.A.	Sondrio, Italy	Sondrio, Italy	100.00	
C. Companies subject to significant influence				
1. Fiere di Parma S.p.A.	Parma, Italy	Parma, Italy	26.42	
2. Valtellina Golf Club S.p.A.	Caiolo (SO), Italy	Caiolo (SO), Italy	43.08	
3. BDX S.p.A.	Collecchio (PR), Italy	Collecchio (PR), Italy	15.00	
4. Blank S.p.A.	Milan, Italy	Milan, Italy	49.00	

(1) The percentage of available votes is stated only when it is not equal to the equity investment held.

7.5 EQUITY INVESTMENTS: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
A. Opening balance	192,405	193,393
B. Increases	1,100	1,451
B.1 Purchases	1,100	1,112
B.2 Recoveries/writebacks	-	-
B.3 Revaluations	-	-
B.4 Other changes	-	339
C. Decreases	4,705	2,439
C.1 Sales	450	600
C.2 Adjustments	4,255	1,839
C.3 Impairment	-	-
C.4 Other changes	-	-
D. Closing balance	188,800	192,405
E. Total recoveries/writebacks	-	-
F. Total impairment losses	-	-

The increases in equity investments resulted mainly from:

- The subscription of the increase in the share capital of Crédit Agricole Real Estate Italia S.r.l. in an amount of Euro 500 thousand;
- The incorporation of the Le Village by Crédit Agricole Campania S.r.l. with an investment of Euro 500 thousand;
- A capital contribution to companies San Giorgio Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidation and San Piero Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidation, for Euro 60 thousand and Euro 40 thousand, respectively.

The decreases resulted from:

- Full sale of Global Broker S.p.A. for an amount of Euro 450 thousand, which caused a loss of Euro 88 thousand (recognized under "Adjustments");
- Adjustments to minority equity investments.

7.8 DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTIONS

As at 31 December 2025, there were no significant restrictions pursuant to IFRS 12, paragraphs 13 and 22 a).

Section 8 – Property, plant and equipment – Item 80

8.1 OPERATING PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: BREAKDOWN OF ASSETS MEASURED AT COST

Assets/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Owned	613,351	637,556
a) land	171,916	173,133
b) buildings	383,042	403,381
c) furniture	10,507	11,203
d) electronic plants	5,011	5,678
e) other	42,875	44,161
2. Rights of use acquired through leases	238,056	248,973
a) land	-	-
b) buildings	235,554	246,562
c) furniture	-	-
d) electronic plants	-	-
e) other	2,502	2,411
Total	851,407	886,529
of which: obtained through the enforcement of guarantees received	-	-

8.2 INVESTMENT PROPERTY: BREAKDOWN OF ASSETS MEASURED AT COST

Assets/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	Book value	Fair value			Book value	Fair value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
1. Owned	78,120	-	-	109,197	102,292	-	-	143,309
a) land	27,196	-	-	35,836	34,681	-	-	42,727
b) buildings	50,924	-	-	73,361	67,611	-	-	100,582
2. Rights of use acquired through leases	2,084	-	-	2,084	2,360	-	-	2,360
a) land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) buildings	2,084	-	-	2,084	2,360	-	-	2,360
Total	80,204	-	-	111,281	104,652	-	-	145,669
of which: obtained through the enforcement of guarantees received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key:

L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

8.6 OPERATING PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Land	Buildings	Furniture	Electronic equipment	Other	Total
A. Opening gross balance	173,133	1,319,010	230,903	128,464	248,569	2,100,079
A.1 Total net impairment writedowns	-	669,067	219,700	122,786	201,998	1,213,551
A.2 Opening net balance	173,133	649,943	11,203	5,678	46,571	886,528
B. Increases	93	63,342	2,272	3,255	2,366	71,328
B.1 Purchases	-	54,475	2,272	3,255	2,366	62,368
B.2 Capitalized improvement expenses	-	6,914	-	-	-	6,914
B.3 Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Fair value gains recognized through:	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Positive foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 Transfers from investment property	93	621	X	X	X	714
B.7 Other changes	-	1,332	-	-	-	1,332
C. Decreases	1,310	94,689	2,968	3,922	3,560	106,449
C.1 Sales	100	488	1,906	-	-	2,494
C.2 Depreciation	-	31,270	1,058	3,922	1,629	37,879
C.3 Impairment losses recognized through:	51	1,215	-	-	-	1,266
a) Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Profit or loss	51	1,215	-	-	-	1,266
C.4 Fair value losses recognized through:	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Negative foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Transfers to	1,159	2,313	-	-	-	3,472
a) Investment property	1,113	2,199	X	X	X	3,312
b) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	46	114	-	-	-	160
C.7 Other changes	-	59,403	4	-	1,931	61,338
D. Closing net balance	171,916	618,596	10,507	5,011	45,377	851,407
D.1 Total net impairment writedowns	-	700,336	220,759	126,708	203,627	1,251,430
D.2 Closing gross balance	171,916	1,318,932	231,266	131,719	249,004	2,102,837
E. Measurement at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-

All property, plant and equipment assets are measured at cost adjusted by the related depreciation and any losses/recoveries.

8.6BIS CHANGES FOR THE PERIOD IN PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT RECOGNIZED APPLYING IFRS 16

	Land	Buildings	Furniture	Electronic equipment	Other	Total
A. Opening gross balance	-	395,525	-	-	5,237	400,762
A.1 Total net impairment writedowns	-	148,963	-	-	2,826	151,789
A.2 Opening net balance	-	246,562	-	-	2,411	248,973
B. Increases	-	55,807	-	-	1,488	57,295
B.1 Purchases	-	54,475	-	-	1,488	55,963
B.2 Capitalized improvement expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Fair value gains recognized through:	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Positive foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 Transfers from investment property	-	-	X	X	X	-
B.7 Other changes	-	1,332	-	-	-	1,332
C. Decreases	-	66,815	-	-	1,397	68,212
C.1 Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.2 Depreciation	-	6,939	-	-	-508	6,431
C.3 Impairment losses recognized through:	-	1,187	-	-	-	1,187
a) Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Profit or loss	-	1,187	-	-	-	1,187
C.4 Fair value losses recognized through:	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Negative foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Transfers to	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Investment property	-	-	X	X	X	-
b) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 Other changes	-	58,689	-	-	1,905	60,594
D. Closing net balance	-	235,554	-	-	2,502	238,056
D.1 Total net impairment writedowns	-	155,902	-	-	2,317	158,219
D.2 Closing gross balance	-	391,456	-	-	4,819	396,275
E. Measurement at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-

8.7 INVESTMENT PROPERTY: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	
	Land	Buildings
A. Opening balance	34,681	69,971
B. Increases	1,113	3,580
B.1 Purchases	-	1,184
B.2 Capitalized improvement expenses	-	179
B.3 Fair value gains	-	-
B.4 Recoveries	-	-
B.5 Positive foreign exchange differences	-	-
B.6 Transfers from operating property	1,113	2,199
B.7 Other changes	-	18
C. Decreases	8,598	20,543
C.1 Sales	5,319	26,759
C.2 Depreciation	-	-14,606
C.3 Fair Value losses	-	-
C.4 Adjustments for impairment	3,151	4,088
C.5 Negative foreign exchange differences	-	-
C.6 Transfers to:	128	1,901
a) operating property	93	621
b) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	35	1,280
C.7 Other changes	-	2,401
D. Closing balance	27,196	53,008
E. Measurement at fair value	35,836	75,445

All property, plant and equipment assets are measured at cost adjusted by the related depreciation and any losses/recoveries.

**8.7BIS CHANGES FOR THE PERIOD IN PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
RECOGNIZED APPLYING IFRS 16**

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	
	Land	Buildings
A. Opening balance	-	2,360
B. Increases	-	1,202
B.1 Purchases	-	1,184
B.2 Capitalized improvement expenses	-	-
B.3 Fair value gains	-	-
B.4 Recoveries	-	-
B.5 Positive foreign exchange differences	-	-
B.6 Transfers from operating property	-	-
B.7 Other changes	-	18
C. Decreases	-	1,478
C.1 Sales	-	-
C.2 Depreciation	-	-923
C.3 Fair Value losses	-	-
C.4 Adjustments for impairment	-	-
C.5 Negative foreign exchange differences	-	-
C.6 Transfers to:	-	-
a) operating property	-	-
b) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-
C.7 Other changes	-	2,401
D. Closing balance	-	2,084
E. Measurement at fair value	-	2,084

*Section 9 – Intangible assets – Item 90***9.1 INTANGIBLE ASSETS: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF ASSET**

Assets/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025		Total 31 Dec. 2024	
	Finite life	Indefinite life	Finite life	Indefinite life
A.1 Goodwill	X	1,315,925	X	1,315,925
A.2 Other intangible assets	52,223	-	73,359	-
of which. software	-	-	-	-
A.2.1 Assets measured at cost:	52,223	-	73,359	-
a) Internally generated intangible assets	-	-	-	-
b) Other assets	52,223	-	73,359	-
A.2.2 Assets measured at fair value:	-	-	-	-
a) Internally generated intangible assets	-	-	-	-
b) Other assets	-	-	-	-
Total	52,223	1,315,925	73,359	1,315,925

The cost of intangible assets with finite life is amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful life.

Intangible assets representing business with customers have been assigned a finite useful life, based on the time series available on the rate of customer turnover in the retail segment, of 15 years as regards the transactions finalized in 2011, of 13 years for the transactions finalized in 2017 and of about 8 years for the transaction finalized in 2021.

9.2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Goodwill	Other intangible assets: internally generated		Other intangible assets other:		Total
		Finite	Indefinite	Finite	Indefinite	
A. Opening balance	1,315,925	65,757	-	512,312	-	1,893,994
A.1 Total net impairment writedowns	-	65,757	-	438,953	-	504,710
A.2 Opening net balance	1,315,925	-	-	73,359	-	1,389,284
B. Increases	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.1 Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Increases in internally generated intangible assets	X	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Recoveries	X	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Fair value gains	-	-	-	-	-	-
- through equity	X	-	-	-	-	-
- through profit and loss	X	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Positive foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Decreases	-	-	-	21,136	-	21,136
C.1 Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.2 Adjustments	-	-	-	21,136	-	21,136
- Amortization	X	-	-	21,136	-	21,136
- Impairment writedowns	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Equity	X	-	-	-	-	-
+ Profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.3 Fair Value losses:	-	-	-	-	-	-
- through equity	X	-	-	-	-	-
- through profit and loss	X	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Transfers to non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Negative foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Closing net balance	1,315,925	-	-	52,223	-	1,368,148
D.1 Total net adjustments	-	65,757	-	460,089	-	525,846
E. Closing gross balance	1,315,925	65,757	-	512,312	-	1,893,994
F. Measurement at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key:

DEF: finite life

INDEF: indefinite life

9.3 INTANGIBLE ASSETS: OTHER INFORMATION

The value of finite-life intangible assets recognized in the separate financial statements as at 31 December 2025 is Euro 52 thousand and resulted from the business combinations made by the Bank.

Within the purchase transactions made in 2011, 2017 and 2021 by Crédit Agricole Italia, a set of assets with finite useful life was identified, in accordance with the different sources of recurring profitability associated to business with Customers. They have been assigned a life, based on the time series available on the rate of customer turnover in the retail segment, of 15 years as regards the transactions finalized in 13 and 2017 and of 8 years for the transactions finalized in 2021.

Said assets are broken down below, reporting also their analysis:

Intangible assets resulting from the business combination made in 2011

The value of the intangible assets recognized as at 31 December 2025 is Euro 3 million. At the end of 2025 the performance of the elements that constitute the intangible assets recognized in the financial statements was verified. The amortization period for said components is 15 years. Based on the evidence found on the changes in the components of the intangible asset recognized, no evidence of impairment was found vs. its book value.

Intangible assets resulting from the business combination made in 2017

The value of the intangible assets recognized in the financial statements as at 31 December 2025 is Euro 32 million and comprises business with customers resulting from the acquisition of Cassa di Risparmio Cesena, Cassa di Risparmio di Rimini and Cassa di Risparmio di San Miniato.

At the end of 2025 the performance of the elements that constitute the intangible assets recognized in the financial statements was verified. The amortization period for said components is 13 years. Based on the evidence found on the changes in the components of the intangible asset recognized, no evidence of impairment was found vs. its book value.

Intangible assets resulting from the business combination made in 2021

In 2021, within Credito Valtellinese business combination, an intangible asset with finite useful life was recognized, which, as at 31 December 2025, was recognized in the financial statements for a remaining amount of Euro 18 million.

At the end of 2025 the performance of the elements that constitute the intangible assets recognized in the financial statements was verified. The amortization period for said components is 8 years. Based on the evidence found on the changes in the components of the intangible asset recognized, no evidence of impairment was found vs. its book value.

Impairment testing of goodwill

As required by IASs/IFRSs, the goodwill resulting from the purchases of Crédit Agricole FriulAdria, of the 173 Crédit Agricole Italia branches and of the 29 Crédit Agricole FriulAdria branches (made in 2007), of the 81 Crédit Agricole Italia branches and of the 15 Crédit Agricole FriulAdria branches (made in 2011) and of Crédit Agricole Carispezia (made in 2011) was tested for impairment. Consistently with the segment reporting given in the Annual Report and Financial Statements, the goodwill determined after the allocation of the purchase price paid within the above-described transactions was initially allocated, in the financial statements, to the two Cash Generating Units (CGU) identified in the Retail and Private Banking Business Segment and in the Corporate Banking Segment. After having been written down in the previous years, the goodwill paid within the above-described transactions is now fully allocated to the Retail and Private Banking CGU for an amount of Euro 1,316 million. Then the CGU value in use was calculated in accordance with the method used by the Crédit Agricole Group, namely the Dividend Discount Model ("DDM") in its Excess Capital version. The DDM estimates the value of the business unit as the sum of the present value of future cash flows.

Information on the method for calculating future cash flows and the discount rate is provided in the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group. Therefore, the value in use of Crédit Agricole Italia was calculated on a preliminary basis and then, the value of the Retail Banking and the Private Banking Segment was defined based on a 77.9% allocation.

The test showed that the CGU value is higher than the relevant goodwill value, with a positive difference of Euro 2,525 million. Furthermore, that positive difference was calculated considering also intangible assets with finite useful life in the book value. If those assets were excluded, the positive difference would increase coming to 2,578 million Euros.

Sensitivity to variations in the used parameters was also analyzed. Specifically, this sensitivity analysis was developed calculating the threshold levels of each parameter above which impairment would arise.

The analysis results have shown that the book value is equal to the value in use taking the risk premium to 9.47% (vs. 5.31% used for the test); the same result would be obtained taking the risk-free rate to 7.93% (vs. 2.93% used for the test) or the beta parameter to 2,14 (vs. 1,20 used for the test).

Furthermore, it was verified at which discounting rate or at which long-term growth rate “g” the value in use becomes equal to the book value. This analysis showed that the book value is equal to the use value only with a marked increase in the discount rate K_e to 14.3% (vs. 9.3% used for the test), whereas, with a long-term growth rate equal to zero, the use value would remain higher than the book value.

Section 10 – Tax Assets and Tax Liabilities – Item 100 of Assets and Item 60 of Liabilities

10.1 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS: BREAKDOWN

	(*)	REVERSAL TIMEFRAME				Total recognized	TAX				
		2026	2027	2028	Beyond		Italian corporate income tax (IRES)	ADD.LE IRES	IRAP	TOTAL	
					Undetermined reversal						
Deductible temporary differences	from 27.50 to 35	59,832	62,779	210,726	159,198	-	492,535	118,208	17,239	19,811	155,258
Adjustments to loans ⁽¹⁾	27.50	-	-	-	-	2,734	2,734	656	-	-	656
Provisions for risks and charges:											
- legal disputes as defendant and legal actions to revoke transactions in insolvency proceedings	27.50	42,560	4,319	3,241	-	-	50,120	12,029	1,754	-	13,783
- signature loans	27.50	-	-	-	-	101,631	101,631	24,392	3,557	-	27,949
- staff expenses	from 27.50 to 35	31,282	29,242	21,484	8,424	78,385	168,817	40,516	5,909	10,144	56,569
- other reasons	from 27.50 to 35	3,743	85	-	-	173,706	177,534	42,608	6,214	4,268	53,090
Recognition of goodwill for tax purposes	from 27.50 to 35	46,892	119,658	270,864	373,225	-	810,639	194,554	28,372	53,334	276,260
Other costs or provisions not yet deducted	from 27.50 to 35	98,580	118,778	285,273	712,294	282,079	1,497,004	359,281	52,395	88,475	500,151
Total		282,889	334,861	791,588	1,253,141	638,535	3,301,014	792,244	115,440	176,032	1,083,716

(*) The percentages and the stated amounts take into account the increase in the Italian Regional Tax on Productive activities (IRAP) rate provided for Italian Law 199/2025 for the 2026-2028 three-year period.

(1) For adjustments since 2013, also IRAP applies

As regards the recognition of DTAs, the probability test was carried out and confirmed their full recoverability. First of all, it is to be pointed out that a significant portion of the recognized DTAs consists of so-called “convertible” DTAs, i.e. DTAs whose recoverability does not depend on future profit or loss, as they may be converted in true tax credits, receivable from the Inland Revenue Agency in case of statutory or tax losses. Furthermore, the DTAs regarding tax losses came to zero, as the taxable income expected for the FY is amply sufficient with full absorption of the remaining tax losses from previous years.

Considering the amount of convertible DTAs, impaired DTAs came to approximately Euro 651 million. Article 1, paragraph 74 of Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025 provides for an increase of two percentage points in the base rate of the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) applying to banks and leasing companies for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028, which entailed the alignment of the related deferred tax assets and liabilities.

For the probability test calculation, profits and losses for tax purposes in the coming FYs were simulated, starting from the assumed profit or losses for those FYs and taking into account, for that purpose, the permanent increases and decreases that can be estimated, as well as the release of temporary differences, both positive and negative, expected for that period. These calculations have confirmed the recovery of the aforementioned temporary differences.

Furthermore, as regards Italian Corporate income tax (IRES) DTAs, it is to be considered that the companies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are members of a tax consolidation scheme under Article 117 et seq. of Italian Presidential Decree 917/86, which includes also other resident entities that are directly or indirectly controlled by Crédit Agricole S.A. A tax profit is expected on the tax consolidation scheme in the coming FYs, which is further ground supporting the recoverability of the recognized DTA for IRES.

10.2 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES: BREAKDOWN

	(*)	REVERSAL TIMEFRAME					Total recognized	TAXES			
		2026	2027	2028	Beyond	Undetermined reversal		Italian corporate income tax (IRES)	ADD.LE IRES	IRAP	TOTAL
Taxable temporary differences:											
Realized capital gains	27.5	5,953	4,298	1,215	-	-	11,466	2,752	401	-	3,153
Assets not recognized for tax purposes	from 27.50 to 35	2,158	2,571	3,501	20,931	92,859	122,020	29,285	3,999	5,865	39,149
Total		8,111	6,869	4,716	20,931	92,859	133,486	32,037	4,400	5,865	42,302

(*) The percentages and the stated amounts take into account the increase in the Italian Regional Tax on Productive activities (IRAP) rate provided for Italian Law 199/2025 for the 2026-2028 three-year period.

Article 1, paragraph 74 of Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025 provides for an increase of two percentage points in the base rate of the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) applying to banks for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028, which entailed the alignment of the related deferred tax assets and liabilities.

10.3 CHANGES IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS)

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Opening balance	1,045,003	1,355,711
2. Increases	90,184	53,988
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognized in the year	61,993	36,537
a) referring to previous years	-	-
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) Recoveries	-	-
d) other	61,993	36,537
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	24,192	-
2.3 Other increases	3,999	17,451
3. Decreases	69,820	364,696
3.1 Deferred tax assets derecognized in the year	55,415	343,574
a) reversals	55,415	343,574
b) writedowns for supervening non-recoverability	-	-
c) change in accounting policies	-	-
d) other	-	-
3.2 Reduction in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	14,405	21,122
a) conversion into tax credits pursuant to L. 214/2011	-	-
b) other	14,405	21,122
4. Closing balance	1,065,367	1,045,003

Article 1, paragraph 74 of Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025 provides for an increase of two percentage points in the base rate of the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) applying to banks for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028. This entailed the alignment of the related deferred tax assets, which resulted in the increases reported at point 2.2.

The other increases reported in point 2.3 and the other decreases reported in point 3.3.b) are increases or decreases determined also by correct recognition of deferred tax assets after filing the income tax return. For the aforementioned cases, the related balancing item is not represented by income statement items, but by current tax liabilities. As at the reporting date, deferred tax assets generated by tax losses that could be carried forward from previous FYs came to zero.

10.3BIS CHANGES IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS PURSUANT TO ITALIAN LAW 214/2011

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Opening balance	420,414	595,802
2. Increases	12,673	2
3. Decreases	-	175,390
3.1 Reversals	-	175,390
3.2 Conversion into tax credits	-	-
a) from loss for the year	-	-
b) from tax losses	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	-	-
4. Closing balance	433,087	420,414

Article 1, paragraph 74 of Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025 provides for an increase of two percentage points in the base rate of the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) applying to banks for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028. This entailed the alignment of the related deferred tax assets, which resulted in the increases reported at point 2.

10.4 CHANGES IN DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS)

Items/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Opening balance	32,460	35,913
2. Increases	3,302	14,942
2.1 Deferred tax liabilities recognized in the year	711	699
a) referring to previous years	-	-
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) other	711	699
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	920	-
2.3 Other increases	1,671	14,243
3. Decreases	5,454	18,395
3.1 Deferred tax liabilities derecognized in the year	3,646	7,883
a) reversals	3,646	7,883
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) other	-	-
3.2 Reduction in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	1,808	10,512
4. Closing balance	30,308	32,460

Article 1, paragraph 74 of Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025 provides for an increase of two percentage points in the base rate of the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) applying to banks for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028. This entailed the alignment of the related deferred tax liabilities, which resulted in the increases reported at point 2.2.

The other increases reported in point 2.3 and the other decreases reported in point 3.3.b) are increases or decreases determined also by correct recognition of deferred tax assets after filing the income tax return. For the aforementioned cases, the related balancing item is not represented by income statement items, but by current tax liabilities.

10.5 CHANGES IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (THROUGH EQUITY/OCI)

Items/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Opening balance	21,947	20,564
2. Increases	3,636	8,006
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognized in the year	2,751	6,741
a) referring to previous years	-	-
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) other	2,751	6,741
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	-	-
2.3 Other increases	885	1,265
3. Decreases	7,234	6,623
3.1 Deferred tax assets derecognized in the year	719	999
a) reversals	719	999
b) writedowns for supervening non-recoverability	-	-
c) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
d) other	-	-
3.2 Reduction in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	6,515	5,624
4. Closing balance	18,349	21,947

10.6 CHANGES IN DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (THROUGH EQUITY/OCI)

Items/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Opening balance	8,289	9,014
2. Increases	9,603	4,673
2.1 Deferred tax liabilities recognized in the year	8,837	3,997
a) referring to previous years	-	-
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) other	8,837	3,997
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	481	-
2.3 Other increases	285	676
3. Decreases	5,898	5,398
3.1 Deferred tax liabilities derecognized in the year	5,658	5,115
a) reversals	5,658	5,115
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) other	-	-
3.2 Reduction in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	240	283
4. Closing balance	11,994	8,289

Article 1, paragraph 74 of Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025 provides for an increase of two percentage points in the base rate of the Italian Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) applying to banks for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028. This entailed the alignment of the related deferred tax liabilities, which resulted in the increases reported at point 2.2.

Section 11 – Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations and associated liabilities – Item 110 of Assets and Item 70 of Liabilities

11.1 NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF ASSETS

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
A. Assets held for sale		
A.1 Financial assets	-	-
A.2 Equity investments	-	-
A.3 Property, plant and equipment	1,475	1,478
of which: obtained through the enforcement of guarantees received	-	-
A.4 Intangible assets	-	-
A.5 Other non-current assets	-	-
Total A	1,475	1,478
Of which measured at cost	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 1	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 2	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 3	1,475	1,478
B. Discontinued operations		
B.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
- Financial assets held for trading	-	-
- Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-
- Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	-
B.2 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
B.3 Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-
B.4 Equity investments	-	-
B.5 Property, plant and equipment	-	-
of which: obtained through the enforcement of guarantees received	-	-
B.6 Intangible assets	-	-
B.7 Other assets	-	-
Total B	-	-
Of which measured at cost	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 1	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 2	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 3	-	-
C. Liabilities associated with assets held for sale		
C.1 Due and payables	-	-
C.2 Securities	-	-
C.3 Other liabilities	-	-
Total C	-	-
Of which measured at cost	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 1	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 2	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 3	-	-
D. Liabilities associated with discontinued operations		
D.1 Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	-	-
D.2 Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-
D.3 Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-
D.4 Funds	-	-
D.5 Other liabilities	-	-
Total D	-	-
Of which measured at cost	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 1	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 2	-	-
Of which measured at fair value level 3	-	-

Section 12 – Other assets – Item 120

12.1 OTHER ASSETS: BREAKDOWN

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Sundry debits in process	35,183	51,549
Revenue stamps and other instruments	3,953	1,170
Items being processed	118,975	133,693
Accrued income not allocated to other items	12,611	11,079
Prepaid expenses not allocated to other items	4,799	45,268
Protested bills and cheques	4,129	5,322
Leasehold improvements	8,853	10,439
Tax advances paid on behalf of third parties	258,551	223,705
Sundry	202,426	137,821
Purchased tax credits	1,405,053	1,809,327
Total	2,054,533	2,429,373

LIABILITIES

Section 1 – Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost – Item 10

1.1 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF DUE TO BANKS

Type of transactions/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	BV	Fair value			BV	Fair value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
1. Due to central banks	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2. Due to banks	1,553,069	X	X	X	1,929,115	X	X	X
2.1 Current accounts and demand deposits	17,567	X	X	X	29,343	X	X	X
2.2 Time deposits	344,384	X	X	X	445,764	X	X	X
2.3 Loans	1,173,970	X	X	X	1,447,095	X	X	X
2.3.1 Repurchase agreements for funding purposes	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2.3.2 Other	1,173,970	X	X	X	1,447,095	X	X	X
2.4 Liabilities for commitments to repurchase own equity instruments	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2.5 Lease liabilities	1,494	X	X	X	691	X	X	X
2.6 Other due and payables	15,654	X	X	X	6,222	X	X	X
Total	1,553,069	-	1,553,069	-	1,929,115	-	1,929,115	-

Key:

BV = Book value

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

Item 2.2 “Time deposits” decreased mainly due to the repayment of deposits with Crédit Agricole S.A..

The decrease in item 2.3 “Loans” resulted mainly from the repayment of subordinated deposits with Crédit Agricole S.A. and from the decrease in loans from the EIB.

1.2 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF DUE TO CUSTOMERS

Type of transactions/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	BV	Fair value			BV	Fair value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
1. Current accounts and demand deposits	60,987,818	X	X	X	59,755,932	X	X	X
2. Time deposits	1,471,887	X	X	X	1,137,011	X	X	X
3. Loans	127,627	X	X	X	144,217	X	X	X
3.1 Repurchase agreements for funding purposes	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
3.2 Other	127,627	X	X	X	144,217	X	X	X
4. Liabilities for commitments to repurchase own equity instruments	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
5. Lease liabilities	267,023	X	X	X	288,539	X	X	X
6. Other due and payables	560,362	X	X	X	478,863	X	X	X
Total	63,414,717	-	63,414,717	-	61,804,562	-	61,804,562	-

Key:

BV = Book value

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

1.3 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

Type of securities/values	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	BV	Fair value			BV	Fair value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
A. Securities								
1. Bonds	12,550,754	-	12,656,367	-	12,575,000	-	12,513,385	-
1.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 other	12,550,754	-	12,656,367	-	12,575,000	-	12,513,385	-
2. Other securities	3,504,221	-	-	3,504,221	3,684,323	-	-	3,684,323
2.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 other	3,504,221	-	-	3,504,221	3,684,323	-	-	3,684,323
Total	16,054,975	-	12,656,367	3,504,221	16,259,323	-	12,513,385	3,684,323

Key:

BV = Book value

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

Item “Bonds” reports covered bonds for Euro 9,870,798 thousand, Senior Non Preferred notes for Euro 2,547,234 thousand and ordinary debenture loans for Euro 132,722 thousand.

Item “other securities” reports certificates of deposit for Euro 3,350,658 thousand and banker’s drafts for Euro 153,562 thousand.

1.4 BREAKDOWN OF SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES/SECURITIES

Characteristics	Issue date	Maturity date	Repayment schedule	Interest rate	Currency	Original amount in the rep. currency	Book value
Tier 2 instrument	15 Dec. 2021	15 Dec. 2031	at maturity	3M Euribor + 266 bps	Euro	80,000	80,169
Tier 2 instrument	12 Apr. 2022	12 Apr. 2032	at maturity	3M Euribor + 314 bps	Euro	150,000	151,700
Tier 2 instrument	14 Dec. 2023	14 Dec. 2033	at maturity	3M Euribor + 374 bps	Euro	215,000	215,558
Tier 2 instrument	20 June 2024	20 Sept. 2034	at maturity	3M Euribor + 277 bps	Euro	45,000	45,054
Tier 2 instrument	27 Sept. 2024	27 Sept. 2036	at maturity	3M Euribor + 258 bps	Euro	80,000	80,020
Tier 2 instrument	27 Dec. 2024	27 Dec. 2036	at maturity	3M Euribor + 227 bps	Euro	190,000	190,321
Tier 2 instrument	5 Sept. 2025	5 Sept. 2037	at maturity	3M Euribor + 197 bps	Euro	100,000	100,289
Tier 2 instrument	11 Dec. 2025	11 March 2036	at maturity	3M Euribor + 163 bps	Euro	220,000	220,454

As at the reporting date total subordinated deposits amounted to Euro 1,083,565 million.

1.5 BREAKDOWN OF STRUCTURED LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2025, there were no structured liabilities.

1.6 LEASE LIABILITIES

For reporting on lease liabilities and the breakdown of maturities and cash flows, please see Part M of this Note to the financial statements.

Section 2 – Financial liabilities held for trading – Item 20

2.1 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

Type of transactions/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025					Total 31 Dec. 2024				
	NV	Fair value			FV(*)	NV	Fair value			FV(*)
		L1	L2	L3			L1	L2	L3	
A. On-balance-sheet liabilities										
1. Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Due to Customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1 Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.1.2 Other bonds	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.2 Other securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.2.2 Other	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Total (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Derivatives										
1. Financial Derivatives	-	-	80,408	-	-	-	-	136,796	-	-
1.1 Held for trading	X	-	80,408	-	X	X	-	136,796	-	X
1.2 Associated with fair value option	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
1.3 Other	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
2. Credit Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Held for trading	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
2.2 Associated with fair value option	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
2.3 Other	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
Total (B)	X	-	80,408	-	X	X	-	136,796	-	X
Total (A+B)	X	-	80,408	-	X	X	-	136,796	-	X

Key:

NV = notional value

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

Fair value (*) = Fair value calculated excluding value changes resulting from an alteration in the issuer's credit rating after the date of issue.

The decrease in item “Derivative instruments” resulted mainly from the change in measurement component.

2.2 BREAKDOWN OF “FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING”: SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

At the end of 2025, there were no subordinated “Liabilities held for trading”.

2.3 BREAKDOWN OF “FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING”: STRUCTURED LIABILITIES

At the end of 2025, there were no structured “Liabilities held for trading”.

Section 4 – Hedging derivatives – Item 40

4.1 HEDGING DERIVATIVES: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF HEDGE AND BY HIERARCHY LEVEL

	Fair value 31 Dec. 2025				NV 31 Dec. 2025	Fair value 31 Dec. 2024				NV 31 Dec. 2024
	L1	L2	L3			L1	L2	L3		
A. Financial Derivatives	-	1,741,029	-		23,413,868	-	1,672,836	-		20,244,809
1) Fair value	-	1,741,029	-		23,413,868	-	1,672,836	-		20,244,809
2) Cash flows	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
3) Investments in foreign operations	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
B. Credit derivatives	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
1) Fair value	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
2) Cash flows	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
Total	-	1,741,029	-		23,413,868	-	1,672,836	-		20,244,809

Key:

NV = notional value

L1 = Level 1

L2 = Level 2

L3 = Level 3

4.2 HEDGING DERIVATIVES: BREAKDOWN BY HEDGED PORTFOLIO AND BY TYPE OF HEDGE

Transactions/Type of hedge	Fair value							Cash flows		Investments in foreign operations
	Micro-hedging						Macro-hedging	Micro-hedging	Macro-hedging	
	Debt securities and interest rates	Equity securities and equity indices	Foreign exchange and gold	Credit	Commodities	Other				
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,332	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
2. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	59,649	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
3. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
4. Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-
Total assets	61,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Financial liabilities	1,679,048	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X
2. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
Total liabilities	1,679,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Expected transactions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
2. Portfolio of financial assets and liabilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-

Hedging interest rate risk has the objective of immunizing the Banking Book from changes in the fair value of funding and lending, caused by adverse movements in the yield curve.

The “Hedging Derivatives” item referring to financial liabilities measured at amortized cost consisted of Euro 49,582 thousand for hedging securities measured at amortized cost and Euro 10,067 thousand for hedging mortgage loans.

The “Hedging Derivatives” item referring to financial liabilities consisted of Euro 934,454 thousand for hedging own bonds issued and Euro 744,594 thousand for macrohedging of demand deposits; specifically, the hedged item is limited to the portion referring to interest rate risk. Hedging uses IRS in which the fixed-rate leg equalizes the debenture loan rate and the variable-rate leg is determined as Euribor +/- spread. To hedge sight deposits, a “fictitious” bond-equivalent is simulated, which is designed to identify the hedged item obtained by modeling the financial statements item hedged.

Section 5 – Fair value change of financial liabilities in macro-hedge portfolios – Item 50

5.1 FAIR VALUE CHANGE OF HEDGED FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Fair value change of hedged liabilities/Group components	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Increase in fair value of hedged financial liabilities	28,119	96,820
2. Decrease in fair value of hedged financial liabilities	739,448	601,654
Total	-711,329	-504,834

The part of demand deposits that is considered stable as to liquidity and rate, by the internal model adopted by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is in the macro-hedge portfolio.

Section 6 – Tax Liabilities – Item 60

Please, see Section 10 – Assets.

Section 8 – Other liabilities – Item 80

8.1 OTHER LIABILITIES: BREAKDOWN

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Trade payables	81,118	109,036
Credit transfers ordered and being processed and amounts due to third parties	363,211	455,456
Amounts payable to tax authorities on behalf of third parties	273,115	338,286
Advances on loans to mature	324	43
Adjustments for illiquid items	452,548	426,050
Personnel expenses	116,416	113,254
Uncapitalized accrued expenses	20,084	32,671
Deferred income not allocated to other items	11,630	10,310
Sundry ^(*)	208,872	196,964
Total	1,527,318	1,682,070

(*) This item also reports the 27.5% extraordinary contribution for the “voluntary” release of the windfall tax reserve for an amount of Euro 59,771 thousand.

Section 9 – Employee severance benefits – Item 90

9.1 EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE BENEFITS: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
A. Opening balance	83,498	86,588
B. Increases	2,596	2,968
B.1 Provision for the year	2,480	2,585
B.2 Other changes	116	383
C. Decreases	7,118	6,058
C.1 Severance payments	6,424	4,685
C.2 Other changes	694	1,373
D. Closing balance	78,976	83,498
Total	78,976	83,498

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION

Information on the characteristics of defined-benefit plans and risks associated with them (IAS 19, paragraph 139)

Pursuant to the Italian legislation, at the date of termination of his/her employment contract with a company, each employee is entitled to a severance package called “*Trattamento di Fine Rapporto*” (Employee Severance Benefits or with the Italian acronym TFR) equal to the sum of the Severance Benefits accrued for each year of work for the employer. The benefit accrued each year is equal to 6.91% of the gross annual pay. This rate is calculated by dividing the ordinary pay by 13.5; to the resulting amount a deduction is made of 0.5%, which is paid directly to the Italian National Social Security Institute (INPS) as a pension contribution.

Moreover, as at 31 December of each year, the Provision for Employees' Severance Benefits is subject to revaluation applying a fixed-rate of 1.5% plus 75% of the increase in the consumer price index for blue-collar and white-collar households for the year.

The revalued amount, thus calculated, is taxed at a 17% rate, as provided for by the Italian 2015 Stability Law (Italian Law No. 190 of 23 December 2014).

Pursuant to the applicable legislation, employees may ask for advances on their Severance Benefits accrued when the employment relation is still going on. This advance may be obtained only once during the employment relation, after at least 8 years on staff and up to 70% of the Employee Severance Benefits accrued as at the date of request.

With the entry into force of Italian 2007 Finance Act, concerning also the Reform of Supplementary Pension Schemes, the measurement of Employee Severance Benefits, in accordance with IAS 19 Revised, shall take account of the impacts of this Act, as well as of the guidelines for their calculation, which were issued by the Italian National Association of Actuaries and by the *Organismo Italiano di Contabilità* (the Italian National Accounting Body).

Given that, in 2006, Crédit Agricole Italia had an average number of employees higher than 50, it has been considered that the portions of employee severance benefits accruing in the future will be paid to a separate entity (supplementary pension scheme, FONDINPS or to the Fund managed by the Italian State Treasury) irrespective of the employees' choice. It was specifically considered that the Fund managed by the Italian State Treasury through the Italian National Social Security Institute (INPS), pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 5, of the Italian 2007 Finance Act “ensures that private sector employees receive the severance benefits as provided for in Article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code, in accordance with the contributions paid to the Fund”.

0.5% supplement to employee severance benefits

For the employees that were formerly employees of the Intesa Sanpaolo Group and were already on staff on 31 December 1990, upon employment termination, an amount supplementing their severance benefits is granted, equal to the 0.5% contribution paid to the Italian National Social Security Institute (INPS) by the workers.

Such supplementary amount accrues on a monthly basis and is revalued in accordance with the ISTAT (the Italian National Institute of Statistics) index for the revaluation of employee severance benefits.

Additional 2.75% revaluation of employee severance benefits

To formerly Intesa employees, in case of employment termination, a supplementary amount is paid which is calculated by applying to the employee severance benefits accrued since 1992, on a yearly basis, an additional fixed revaluation equal to 2.75%. This amount is then revalued, on a yearly basis, according to the reference ISTAT (the Italian National Institute of Statistics) index.

Changes for the year in the defined-benefit plan net liabilities (assets) and in rights to repayment (IAS 19, paragraphs 140 and 141)

The statement of reconciliation for 2025 of the present value of the plan obligation for Crédit Agricole Italia is given below:

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 1 Jan. 2025		83,498
a	Service cost	31
b	Interest cost	2,449
c	Transfer in/out	116
d.1	Actuarial gains/losses from changes in financial assumptions	-95
d.2	Actuarial gains/losses from changes in inflationary assumptions	-
d.3	Actuarial gains/losses from demographic experience	-599
e	Payments provided for by the Plan	-6,424
Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		78,976

Disclosure of the fair value of the plan assets (IAS 19, paragraphs 142 and 143)

This point does not apply because no assets covering Employee Severance Benefits have been provided for.

Description of the main actuarial assumptions (IAS 19, paragraph 144)

In order to be able to make the required measurements, appropriate demographic and economic assumptions must be used regarding:

- Mortality;
- Invalidity;
- Termination (resignation or dismissal);
- Requests for advances;
- The workers' future economic career (including the assumptions on promotion to higher positions);
- Performance of the actual purchasing power of money.

Specifically, the following assumptions were used:

a) DEMOGRAPHIC TECHNICAL BASES:

- Annual probability of exclusion due to death of employees on staff were calculated based on IPS55;
- Annual probabilities of exclusion due to causes other than death of employees on staff were calculated based on appropriate smoothing of historical data of the Group and, therefore, an annual frequency of turnover of 3.50% was used;
- The annual probability of request for advances on the accrued severance benefits was calculated based on the Group's experience and was assumed as equal to an average annual rate of 3%;
- Retirement is assumed upon meeting the first requirement to qualify for pension.

b) ECONOMIC TECHNICAL BASES:

b.1 To calculate the present value of the various plans, in compliance with the instructions given by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole SA, the following rates were used IBOXX € Corporate AA:

- Employee severance benefits: IBOXX duration 5-7 years 2.96%;
- Supplement of 0.5%: IBOXX duration 3-5 years 2.69%;
- Additional revaluation of 2.75%: IBOXX duration 5-7 years 2.96%;

b.2 The cost of living index for white-collar and blue-collar households, required for the revaluation of the employee severance benefits amounts allocated to provision, was assumed at 2%, as per the instructions given by Crédit Agricole S.A;

b.3 The pay line, as a function of seniority, increasing by automatic pay increases only, was calculated, on average, with reference to the Company's employees, based on the interpolation and smoothing of the distribution of pays by seniority and on the national and company collective bargaining agreements;

b.4 The average annual rate of increase in pay for changes in the minimum wage, is to be seen as related to the fluctuation in the value of money and, therefore, its appreciation, especially in a long-term perspective, is technically difficult; a 2% rate was assumed;

b.5 Percentage of accrued employee severance benefits requested as advances: 60%. This percentage was inferred based on the Group historical data.

Disclosure of amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows (IAS 19, paragraphs 145, 146 and 147)

The outcomes of the sensitivity analyses for each one of the above main assumptions are given below:

Discount rate

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		
Central assumption	+50 bps	-50 bps
78,976	77,087	80,944

Inflation rate

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		
Central assumption	+50 bps	-50 bps
78,976	80,226	77,784

Turnover rate

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		
Central assumption	+100 bps	-100 bps
78,976	78,969	78,980

Multi-employer plans (IAS 19, paragraph 148)

This point does not apply because the provision for employee severance benefits is not a Multi-employer plan.

Defined-benefit plans that share risks between various entities under common control (IAS 19, paragraphs 149 and 150).

This point does not apply because the provision for employee severance benefits is not a plan that shares risks between various entities under common control.

Section 10 – Provisions for risks and charges – Item 100

10.1 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES: BREAKDOWN

Items/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Provisions for credit risk on commitments and financial guarantees given	101,631	91,689
2. Provisions for other commitments and guarantees given	-	-
3. Company pension plans	25,632	28,932
4. Other provisions for risks and charges	397,170	365,956
4.1 Legal and tax-related disputes	51,611	58,088
4.2 Personnel expenses	169,536	154,178
4.3 Other	176,023	153,690
Total	524,433	486,577

10.2 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Provisions for other commitments and guarantees given	Pension plans	Other provisions for risks and charges	Total
A. Opening balance	-	28,932	365,956	394,888
B. Increases	-	848	144,242	145,090
B.1 Provision for the year	-	-	142,370	142,370
B.2 Changes due to passage of time	-	848	1,871	2,719
B.3 Changes due to alterations in the discount rate	-	-	1	1
B.4 Other changes	-	-	-	-
C. Decreases	-	4,148	113,028	117,176
C.1 Use in the year	-	3,396	57,290	60,686
C.2 Changes due to alterations in the discount rate	-	56	5	61
C.3 Other changes	-	696	55,733	56,429
D. Closing balance	-	25,632	397,170	422,802

10.3 PROVISIONS FOR CREDIT RISK ON COMMITMENTS AND FINANCIAL GUARANTEES GIVEN

	Provisions for credit risk on commitments and financial guarantees given				Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	
Commitments to disburse funds	15,357	9,878	-	-	25,235
Financial guarantees given	2,693	9,015	64,688	-	76,396
Total	18,050	18,893	64,688	-	101,631

10.4 PROVISIONS FOR OTHER COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES GIVEN

There were no provisions for other commitments and guarantees given.

10.5 COMPANY DEFINED-BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

1. Information on the characteristics of the entity's defined benefit plans and risks associated with them

Through its Defined-Benefit Pension Plan, Crédit Agricole Italia provides pension schemes that are supplementary or complementary to the pensions paid by INPS (Italian National Social Security Institute) on whatsoever ground, in compliance with the specific Regulation of the Pension Fund.

As at today's date, in accordance with the above Regulation, the employees on staff are not entitled to the benefits provided by the Pension Fund.

These benefits may consist in a pension assigned directly to the person concerned, in a pension assigned indirectly to the surviving family of the person concerned dying either before or after retirement.

As at 31 December 2025, 413 pensioners, 3 people in service and a deferred member (224 women and 193 men) were the beneficiaries of Crédit Agricole Italia Pension Fund.

The average age of the pensioners is 84.9 years and the average annual gross amount paid to them is Euro 7,680 .

2. Change for the year in defined-benefit net liabilities (assets) and in rights to repayment from the plan

The table below reports the 2025 reconciliation figures for Crédit Agricole Italia:

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 1 Jan. 2025	28,932
a Service cost	-
b Interest cost	847
c.1 Actuarial gains/losses from changes in financial assumptions	-56
c.2 Actuarial gains/losses from changes in inflationary assumptions	-
c.3 Actuarial gains/losses from demographic experience	-695
d Payments provided for by the Plan	-3,396
e Transfer in/out	-
Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025	25,632

The value of the mathematical reserve is equal to the amount that the Management should have as at the measurement date, based on the assumptions used, in order to meet all the commitments undertaken towards the participants in the plan.

3. Disclosure of the fair value of the plan assets

This point does not apply because no assets covering the plan have been provided for.

4. Description of the main actuarial assumptions

In order to be able to make the required measurements, appropriate demographic and economic assumptions must be used, such as:

- mortality;
- probability to have a family;
- performance of the actual purchasing power of money.

The main economic and demographic assumptions are given below, which have been used for the plan measurement and have been made based on the information provided by the Company subject to assessment and on market data/statistics:

- Annual probability of exclusion due to death of employees not on staff were calculated based on A62;
- For assignment to the surviving family in case of the pensioner's death, differentiated technical bases were used according to the age and gender of the member;
- The cost of living index for white-collar and blue-collar households, required for smoothing the annual pension instalments, was assumed at 2%, in accordance with the instructions given by Crédit Agricole SA;
- The annual increase in the plan benefits is governed by the relevant regulation, and, therefore, by the applicable regulations in force for INPS (Italian National Social Security Institute) pensions (automatic smoothing pursuant to paragraph 1, Article 34 of Italian Law No. 448/1998, as amended by paragraph 1, Article 69 of Italian Law No. 388/2000);
- To calculate the Present Value, in compliance with the instructions issued by Crédit Agricole S.A., the rate used was IBOXX AA € Corporate AA (duration 5-7 years) of 2.96%.

5. Disclosure of amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows

The results of the sensitivity analyses for each one of the aforementioned main assumptions are given below:

Discount rate

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		
Central assumption	+50 bps	-50 bps
25,632	24,815	26,505

Mortality rate

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		
Central assumption	+20 bps	-20 bps
25,632	23,362	28,573

Inflation rate

Actuarial value of the obligation as at 31 Dec. 2025		
Central assumption	+20 bps	-20 bps
25,632	26,131	25,182

10.6 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES - OTHER PROVISIONS

The breakdown of Other Provisions is as follows:

- Legal and tax-related disputes: as to legal disputes, the provision is intended to cover any expenses from lawsuits brought against the Bank and revocatory actions in insolvency and bankruptcy. Having regard to tax-related disputes, which generate a risk that is overall not significant, the provision is intended to cover expenses resulting from tax-related disputes the amount of which has not already been recognized under the relevant item of the Income Statement, even though the Bank believes it acted correctly in all the cases being disputed.
- Personnel expenses: the provision comprises the amounts allocated in 2025 and the remaining portion of those allocated in previous year to cover the liabilities resulting from the Trade Union agreements that gave the possibility to interested employees, who are already eligible for pension or will become eligible in the next few years, to voluntarily terminate their employment receiving incentives.
- Other risks and charges: refer mainly to provisions intended to cover the expenses for the integration of Credito Valtellinese, Cassa di Risparmio di San Miniato, Cassa di Risparmio di Cesena and Cassa di Risparmio di Rimini, the expenses associated with the disposal of NPL portfolios and other disputes with Customers.

In FY 2025, pending disputes had a physiologically performance, in line with expectations and with the relevant national context.

The progressively decreasing trend concerned both new disputes, reflecting the by now well-established evolution that was seen also in the previous years, and pending ones, the reduction in which also resulted from the strategy aimed at limiting the risk of disbursement and effective management of legal risk, with actions aimed at settling disputes making good use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) procedures.

As at the reporting date, pending disputes were 1,597 in total, for which provisions have been recognized in an amount of Euro 53.5 million.

The majority of court disputes, i.e. 79% of the total, regards positions classified as NPE or positions associated with disposed loans; disputes on performing loans or started by non-customer third parties (13% of the total) come next, whereas tax-related and labour-related disputes have but marginal weight.

For the purposes of this Note to the Financial Statements, it was decided to give a representation by homogeneous type of dispute, which is deemed more effective than the description of the individual disputes, as it provides a summary and significant snapshot of the main areas of legal risk.

The Bank's disputes as at 31 December 2025 can be broken down into the following macro-categories:

- Revocatory actions in bankruptcy: disputes started by official receivers or liquidators in bankruptcy petitioning for the return of amounts paid to debtors that were later declared insolvent;
- Liability regarding loan origination or revocation: claims for compensation lodged by customers for allegedly unlawful loan origination, omitted or late revocation of credit lines, or undue reporting to the Central Credit Register;
- Disputes regarding compounding of interest, interest and other financial terms and conditions applied to current accounts and loan contracts: disputes started by customers claiming the refund of amounts allegedly charged by the Bank as quarterly compounding of interest due, interest above the statutory rate or unauthorized overdraft fees;
- Disputes regarding financial intermediation: disputes regarding the provision of investment services (breach of obligations concerning suitability, appropriateness, pre-contractual information and conflicts of interest) and the placing of financial and insurance products;
- Other banking disputes: disputes regarding contracts, compensation for damage to third parties, opposition to payment orders, claims on banking transparency, diligence obligations, frauds associated with the use of payment instruments (especially cards, credit transfers and on-line purchases) and other disputes not falling into the above-listed categories;
- Labour law disputes: this category includes disputes involving employees, including terminated employees, and regarding the breach of Non-compete Covenants and Extended Notice Covenants, besides disciplinary measures and claims for compensation in general;
- Tax-related disputes: procedures and disputes started by the Tax Authority regarding tax payment.

Having regard to tax-related disputes, in 2025 the bank achieved a favourable closure of the most material disputes, namely a dispute claiming payment of registration taxes in amount of Euro 11.7 million plus interest, regarding transfers made in 2011 to Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. followed by the assignation of equity investments to institutional shareholders, which the Tax Authority reclassified as sale of business units, and with further claims on the goodwill value, with consequent release of a provision of Euro 1.15 million as an overlay.

It is also pointed out that, in H1 2025, the Agenzia delle Entrate (the Italian Revenue Agency) performed an extensive audit on Crédit Agricole Italia. Among other matters, the audit concerned 2020 income determination, as well as previous events, which generated effects on that year and events that occurred in 2020 and generated effects on following years. Considering that the resulting tax demands are modest and in order to limit disputes and to reduce dispute-related risks and costs, an application was filed for full acceptance of the content of the report of verification, while reasserting that the Bank's conduct was utterly lawful; the impacts generated by the acceptance were fully recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

Lastly, the notice of some assessments was served on Crédit Agricole Italia in its capacity as the designated consolidating entity in the tax consolidation scheme comprising the Italian direct and indirect subsidiaries of Credit Agricole S.A., which actually concern the determination of the income of entities that do not belong to the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group; any expense shall be paid for the entities concerned.

Section 12 – Parent Company Shareholders' Equity – Items 110, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170 and 180

12.1 “CAPITAL” AND “TREASURY SHARES”: BREAKDOWN

As at 31 December 2025, the Parent Company's share capital, fully paid in, consisted of 1,102,071,064 ordinary shares, with a nominal value of Euro 1 each.

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank held 8,240 treasury shares.

Please, see the Management Report for more exhaustive information on book Equity, Own Funds and Capital Ratios.

12.2 CAPITAL - NUMBER OF SHARES: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

Items/Types	Ordinary	Other
A. Shares - opening balance	1,102,071,064	-
- fully paid in	1,102,071,064	-
- partially paid in	-	-
A.1 Treasury shares (-)	6,221	-
A.2 Outstanding shares: opening balance	1,102,064,843	-
B. Increases	-	-
B.1 New issues	-	-
- for a consideration:	-	-
- business combinations	-	-
- conversion of bonds	-	-
- exercise of warrants	-	-
- other	-	-
- free of charge:	-	-
- to Employees	-	-
- to Directors	-	-
- other	-	-
B.2 Sale of treasury shares	-	-
B.3 Other changes	-	-
C. Decreases	2,019	-
C.1 Cancellation	-	-
C.2 Purchase of treasury shares	2,019	-
C.3 Disposal of businesses	-	-
C.4 Other changes	-	-
D. Outstanding shares: closing balance	1,102,062,824	-
D.1 Treasury shares (+)	8,240	-
D.2 Shares - closing balance	1,102,071,064	-
- fully paid in	1,102,071,064	-
- partially paid in	-	-

12.3 CAPITAL: OTHER INFORMATION

The unit nominal value of the 1,102,071,064 ordinary shares is Euro 1.

12.4 RETAINED EARNINGS RESERVES: OTHER INFORMATION

Items/Values	Amounts
Legal reserve	220,414
Reserves provided for by the Articles of Association	1,673,624
Reserve pursuant to Art. 13 of It. Leg. D. 124/93 ^(*)	334
Provision for the purchase of treasury shares	8
Extraordinary reserve of undistributable dividends on treasury shares	11
Reserve for interest on Additional Tier 1 Instruments	-473,177
Reserve for business combinations under common control	1,023,135
Reserve from the sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income without recycling	-8,392
Other reserves on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income without recycling	384
Carim IAS 19 revised first-time adoption reserve	-305
Retained earnings reserves	2,436,036
Reserve from share-based payments ^(**)	4,275
Total reserves	2,440,311

(*) Reserve pursuant to Art.13 of Italian Legislative Decree No. 124/1993 to take advantage of tax relief on the portions of Employee severance benefits to be used for supplementary pension schemes.

(**) Reserve recognizing the increase in equity resulting from payments based on shares of the controlling company Crédit Agricole S.A. made to Employees and Directors.

12.5 EQUITY INSTRUMENTS: BREAKDOWN AND CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

The “Equity instruments” item reports the issues of Additional Tier 1 instruments for Euro 740 million.

OTHER INFORMATION

1. Commitments and financial guarantees given (other than those designated at fair value)

	Notional value on commitments and financial guarantees given				Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI		
Commitments to disburse funds	23,953,063	271,743	164,545	-	24,389,351	23,358,712
a) Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	544,624	10	-	-	544,634	421,858
c) Banks	2,163,328	-	-	-	2,163,328	2,185,944
d) Other financial companies	2,490,780	3,830	98	-	2,494,708	2,868,503
e) non-financial corporations	17,941,921	222,052	160,977	-	18,324,950	17,001,995
f) Households	812,410	45,851	3,470	-	861,731	880,412
Financial guarantees given	2,790,728	335,473	73,060	-	3,199,261	3,341,904
a) Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	9,680	2,712	-	-	12,392	11,430
c) Banks	421,016	22,659	-	-	443,675	500,869
d) Other financial companies	81,644	11,347	3	-	92,994	90,611
e) non-financial corporations	2,202,779	288,727	72,244	-	2,563,750	2,642,437
f) Households	75,609	10,028	813	-	86,450	96,557

2. Other commitments and other guarantees given

	Nominal value	
	Amount as at 31 Dec. 2025	Amount as at 31 Dec. 2024
1. Other guarantees given	-	-
of which non-performing	-	-
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
f) Households	-	-
2. Other commitments	36,913	39,264
of which non-performing	-	-
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Public administration bodies	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	36,913	39,264
e) non-financial corporations	-	-
f) Households	-	-

3. Assets pledged as collateral for own liabilities and commitments

Portfolios	Amount as at 31 Dec. 2025	Amount as at 31 Dec. 2024
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	69,510
3. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	17,157,481	16,463,045
4. Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
- of which: property, plant and equipment inventories	-	-

4. Management and intermediation services

Type of services	Amount
1. Trading on behalf of customers	-
a) Purchases	-
1. settled	-
2. not yet settled	-
b) Sales	-
1. settled	-
2. not yet settled	-
2. Portfolio management	-
3. Custody and administration of securities	112,709,237
a) Third-party securities on deposit held for depository bank services (excluding asset management)	-
1. Securities issued by the reporting Bank	-
2. other securities	-
b) securities of third parties deposited (excluding portfolio management): other	52,650,562
1. Securities issued by the reporting Bank	4,657,424
2. other securities	47,993,138
c) third-party securities deposited with third parties	51,614,560
c) proprietary securities deposited with third parties	8,444,115
4. Other transactions	-

5. Financial assets subject to offsetting or subject to master netting agreements or similar arrangements

Technical forms	Gross amount of financial assets (a)	Gross amount of financial liabilities offset (b)	Net amount of financial assets recognized (c=a-b)	Related amounts not subject to offsetting		Net amount (f=c-d-e) 31 Dec. 2025	Net amount 31 Dec. 2024
				Financial Instruments (d)	Cash deposits received as collateral (e)		
1. Derivatives	968,918	-	968,918	965,474	-	3,444	23,734
2. Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Securities lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	968,918	-	968,918	965,474	-	3,444	X
Total 31 Dec. 2024	888,660	-	888,660	864,926	-	X	23,734

6. Financial liabilities subject to offsetting or subject to master netting agreements or similar arrangements

Technical forms	Gross amount of financial liabilities (a)	Gross amount of financial assets offset (b)	Net amount of financial liabilities recognized (c=a-b)	Related amounts not subject to offsetting		Net amount (f=c-d-e) 31 Dec. 2025	Net amount 31 Dec. 2024
				Financial Instruments (d)	Cash deposits as collateral (e)		
1. Derivatives	1,821,437	-	1,821,437	965,474	770,540	85,423	115,136
2. Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Securities lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	1,821,437	-	1,821,437	965,474	770,540	85,423	X
Total 31 Dec. 2024	1,809,632	-	1,809,632	864,926	829,570	X	115,136

IFRS 7 requires specific disclosure on financial instruments that have been offset in the Balance Sheet pursuant to IAS 32 or that may be potentially offset, upon occurrence of specific conditions, but are recognised in the Balance Sheet without any netting as they are governed by “master netting agreements or similar arrangements” that do not comply with all the requirements laid down by IAS 32 paragraph 42.

As regards instruments that may potentially be offset, at the occurrence of certain events, and to be reported in tables 6 and 7, it is pointed out that, for transactions in OTC, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has signed bilateral netting agreements (ISDA) with all banking counterparties it has OTC derivatives if force with, whereby, if certain conditions are met, claims and obligations relating to OTC derivatives may be offset. Furthermore, the Group has signed Credit Support Annexes (CSA) attached to the ISDA agreements, providing for the exchange of collateral with the counterparties in order to reduce net exposure.

In order to prepare the tables and in accordance with IFRS 7 and with the new regulations on Banks’ financial statements, it is reported that:

- The effects of the potential offsetting of the balance sheet values of financial assets and liabilities are reported in column (d) “Financial instruments”;
- The related cash collaterals are presented in column (e) “Cash deposits received/pledged as collateral”;
- Transactions in derivatives are recognized at fair value.

These effects are calculated for each master netting agreement, to the extent of the exposure stated in column (c).

Based on the preparation methods described above, thanks to the netting agreements and the related collateral, the credit/debt exposure to the counterparties can be significantly reduced, as shown in column (f) “Net amount”.

PART C - INFORMATION ON THE INCOME STATEMENT

Section 1 – Interest – Items 10 and 20

1.1 INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME: BREAKDOWN

Items/Technical forms	Debt securities	Loans	Other transactions	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	203	-	-	203	527
1.1 Financial assets held for trading	1	-	-	1	6
1.2 b. Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	202	-	-	202	521
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	69,294	-	X	69,294	89,277
3. Financial assets measured at amortized cost:	166,216	2,295,460	-	2,461,676	3,048,664
3.1 Due from banks	4	239,622	X	239,626	417,626
3.2 Loans to customers	166,212	2,055,838	X	2,222,050	2,631,038
4. Hedging derivatives	X	X	31,122	31,122	212,547
5. Other assets	X	X	114,610	114,610	151,026
6. Financial liabilities	X	X	X	-	-
Total	235,713	2,295,460	145,732	2,676,905	3,502,041
of which: interest income on impaired financial assets	-	39,119	-	39,119	44,238
of which: interest income on finance leases	X	-	X	-	-

1.2 INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME: OTHER INFORMATION

1.2 Interest income on foreign-currency financial assets

As at 31 December 2025, interest income on foreign-currency financial assets came to Euro 19,880 thousand.

1.3 INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES: BREAKDOWN

Items/Technical forms	Due and payables	Securities	Other transactions	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(423,637)	(386,466)	-	(810,103)	(1,119,912)
1.1 Due to central banks	-	X	X	-	(30,751)
1.2 Due to banks	(70,604)	X	X	(70,604)	(97,770)
1.3 Due to customers	(353,033)	X	X	(353,033)	(579,101)
1.4 Debt securities issued	X	(386,466)	X	(386,466)	(412,290)
2. Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other liabilities and provisions	X	X	(34)	(34)	(262)
5. Hedging derivatives	X	X	(209,502)	(209,502)	(640,144)
6. Financial assets	X	X	X	(3)	(6)
Total	(423,637)	(386,466)	(209,536)	(1,019,642)	(1,760,324)
Of which: interest expenses on lease liabilities	(10,060)	X	X	(10,060)	(9,881)

1.4 INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES: OTHER INFORMATION

1.4.1 Interest expense on foreign-currency liabilities

As at 31 December 2025, interest expense on foreign-currency financial liabilities came to Euro 9,209 thousand.

1.5 DIFFERENTIALS ON HEDGING TRANSACTIONS

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
A. Positive differentials on hedging transactions	732,850	767,030
B. Negative differentials on hedging transactions	(911,230)	(1,194,627)
C. Balance (A-B)	(178,380)	(427,597)

Section 2 – Fees and Commissions – Items 40 and 50

2.1 FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME: BREAKDOWN

Type of services/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
a) Financial instruments	331,510	277,130
1. Placement of securities	308,235	257,393
1.1 With firm commitment underwriting and/or based on an irrevocable commitment	-	-
1.2 Without irrevocable commitment	308,235	257,393
2. Receipt and transmission of orders and trading on customers' behalf	22,152	18,592
2.1 Receipt and transmission of orders for one or more financial instruments	22,152	18,592
2.2 Trading on behalf of customers	-	-
3. Other fees and commissions on activities in financial Instruments	1,123	1,145
Of which: proprietary trading	884	906
Of which: individual portfolio management	241	252
b) Corporate Finance	-	-
1. M&A advice	-	-
2. Treasury services	-	-
3. Other fees and commissions on corporate finance services	-	-
c) Investing advice	8,434	6,311
d) Clearing and settlement	-	-
e) Custody and administration	7,011	6,359
1. Depositary bank services	-	-
2. Other fees and commissions on custody and administration	7,011	6,359
f) Central administrative services for collective portfolio management	-	-
g) Fiduciary activities	-	-
h) Payment services	420,713	422,905
1. Current accounts	246,334	253,863
2. Credit cards	49,199	44,364
3. Debit cards and other payment cards	55,928	51,663
4. Credit transfers and other payment orders	19,772	25,609
5. Other fees and commissions on payment services	49,480	47,406
i) Distribution of third-party services	439,005	434,389
1. Collective portfolio management	-	-
2. Insurance products	370,462	373,868
3. Other products	68,543	60,521
Of which: individual portfolio management	15,748	12,854
j) Structured finance	50,261	43,440
k) Securitization servicing	-	-
l) Commitments to disburse funds	-	-
m) Financial guarantees given	26,552	26,857
Of which: credit derivatives	-	-
n) Financing transactions	15,858	14,129
Of which: for factoring	-	-
o) Foreign exchange trading	7,508	7,458
p) Commodities	-	-
q) Other fee and commission income	69,239	69,912
Of which: for management of multilateral trading facilities	-	-
Of which: management of organized trading facilities	-	-
Total	1,376,091	1,308,890

Item “q) Other fee and commission income” mainly reports fee and commission income from collection services for Euro 30,099 thousand and fee and commission income on e-money services for Euro 21,384 thousand.

2.2 FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME: DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS FOR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Channels/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
a) At own branches:	747,240	691,461
1. portfolio management	2,076	751
2. placement of securities	308,235	257,338
3. third party products and services	436,929	433,372
b) off-premises distribution:	179	321
1. portfolio management	-	-
2. placement of securities	62	55
3. third party products and services	117	266
c) other distribution channels:	-	-
1. portfolio management	-	-
2. placement of securities	-	-
3. third party products and services	-	-

2.3 FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSE: BREAKDOWN

Type of services/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
a) Financial instruments	(3,384)	(2,786)
Of which: trading in financial instruments	(3,384)	(2,786)
Of which: placement of financial instruments	-	-
Of which: individual portfolio management	-	-
- On own account	-	-
- Delegated to third parties	-	-
b) Clearing and settlement	-	-
c) Custody and administration	(3,048)	(2,844)
d) Collection and payment services	(9,444)	(9,255)
Of which: credit cards, debit cards and other payment cards	(5,393)	(5,246)
e) Securitization servicing	-	-
f) Commitments to receive funds	-	-
g) Financial guarantees received	(10,619)	(11,474)
Of which: credit derivatives	-	-
h) Off-premises distribution of financial instruments, products and services	-	-
i) Foreign exchange trading	-	-
j) Other fee and commission expenses	(23,279)	(22,416)
Total	(49,774)	(48,775)

Item “j) Other fee and commission expenses” mainly reports fee and commission expenses on e-money services for Euro 10,684 thousand.

Section 3 – Dividend and similar income – Item 70

3.1 DIVIDEND AND SIMILAR INCOME: BREAKDOWN

Items/Income	Total 31 Dec. 2025		Total 31 Dec. 2024	
	Dividend income	Similar income	Dividend income	Similar income
A. Financial assets held for trading	9	-	13	-
B. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	2,841	-	3,531
C. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,758	-	9,649	-
D. Equity investments	67	-	50	-
Total	9,834	2,841	9,712	3,531

The main dividend for the reporting year referred to the shareholding in the Bank of Italy, which was classified in the “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” portfolio (Euro 9,563 thousand).

Income referred to the units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings held.

Section 4 – Net gains (losses) on trading activities – Item 80

4.1 NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON TRADING ACTIVITIES: BREAKDOWN

Transactions/Income components	Capital gains (A)	Trading gains (B)	Capital losses (C)	Trading losses (D)	Net gains(loss) [(A+B) - (C+D)]
1. Financial assets held for trading	-	1,081	-	(1)	1,080
1.1 Debt securities	-	1,081	-	(1)	1,080
1.2 Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 Loans	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Other	-	-	-	-	-
2. Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Due and payables	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Other	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other financial assets and liabilities: exchange rate differences	X	X	X	X	10,189
4. Derivatives	88,471	248,487	(87,345)	(241,278)	8,803
4.1 Financial derivatives:	88,471	248,487	(87,345)	(241,278)	8,803
- On debt securities and interest rates	81,008	242,076	(78,459)	(236,328)	8,297
- On equity securities and equity indices	-	-	-	-	-
- On foreign exchange and gold	X	X	X	X	468
- Other	7,463	6,411	(8,886)	(4,950)	38
4.2 Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
of which: natural hedges associated with the fair value option	X	X	X	X	-
Total	88,471	249,568	(87,345)	(241,279)	20,072

Section 5 – Net gains (losses) on hedging activities – Item 90

5.1 NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON HEDGING ACTIVITIES: BREAKDOWN

Income components//Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
A. Income from:		
A.1 Fair value hedging derivatives	657,965	688,162
A.2 Hedged financial assets (fair value)	29,763	280,486
A.3 Hedged financial liabilities (fair value)	452,470	1,984
A.4 Cash flow hedging financial derivatives	-	-
A.5. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	-	-
Total income from hedging activities (A)	1,140,198	970,632
B. Expenses for:		
B.1 Fair value hedging derivatives	(592,375)	(421,042)
B.2 Hedged financial assets (fair value)	(508,932)	(3,064)
B.3 Hedged financial liabilities (fair value)	(47,180)	(558,594)
B.4 Cash flow hedging financial derivatives	-	-
B.5. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	-	-
Total expenses on hedging activities (B)	(1,148,487)	(982,700)
C. Net gains (losses) on hedging activities (A-B)	(8,289)	(12,068)
of which: fair value adjustments in hedge accounting on net positions	-	-

Section 6 – Gains (losses) on disposal/repurchase – Item 100

6.1 GAINS (LOSSES) ON DISPOSAL/REPURCHASE: BREAKDOWN

Items/Income components	Total 31 Dec. 2025			Total 31 Dec. 2024		
	Gains	Losses	Net gains (loss)	Gains	Losses	Net gain (loss)
A. Financial Assets						
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	42,414	(14,934)	27,480	66,258	(34,950)	31,308
1.1 Due from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Loans to customers	42,414	(14,934)	27,480	66,258	(34,950)	31,308
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	42,158	(13,099)	29,059	41,898	(20,536)	21,362
2.1 Debt securities	42,158	(13,099)	29,059	41,898	(20,536)	21,362
2.2 Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets (A)	84,572	(28,033)	56,539	108,156	(55,486)	52,670
B. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost						
1. Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Due to Customers	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Debt securities issued	11	(4,513)	(4,502)	58	(786)	(728)
Total liabilities (B)	11	(4,513)	(4,502)	58	(786)	(728)

Section 7 – Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss – Item 110

7.1 NET CHANGE IN VALUE OF OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS: BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE

There were no financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value.

7.2 NET CHANGE IN VALUE OF OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS: BREAKDOWN OF OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS MANDATORILY MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

Transactions/Income components	Capital gains (A)	Gains on realization (B)	Capital losses (C)	Losses on realization (D)	Net gain (loss) [(A+B) - (C+D)]
1. Financial assets	1,388	227	(5,273)	(6)	(3,664)
1.1 Debt securities	346	227	(4,151)	(6)	(3,584)
1.2 Equity securities	1,042	-	(119)	-	923
1.3 Units of collective investment undertakings	-	-	(1,003)	-	(1,003)
1.4 Loans	-	-	-	-	-
2. Financial assets in foreign currencies: foreign exchange differences	X	X	X	X	-
Total	1,388	227	(5,273)	(6)	(3,664)

Section 8 – Net losses/recoveries for credit risk – Item 130

8.1 NET ADJUSTMENTS FOR CREDIT RISK ON FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST: BREAKDOWN

Transactions/Income components	Adjustments								Total	
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI assets		Recoveries	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Write-offs	Other	Write-offs	Other	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets
A. Due from Banks	(164)	(3)	-	-	-	-	21	-	4,119	-
- Loans	(164)	(3)	-	-	-	-	21	-	4,119	-
- Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Loans to customers	(38,763)	(154,374)	(8,421)	(316,774)	-	-	18,922	161,166	117,208	-
- Loans	(33,480)	(154,374)	(8,421)	(316,774)	-	-	18,269	161,166	117,208	-
- Debt securities	(5,283)	-	-	-	-	-	653	-	-	-
Total	(38,927)	(154,377)	(8,421)	(316,774)	-	-	18,943	161,166	121,327	-

8.2 NET ADJUSTMENTS FOR CREDIT RISK ON FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME: BREAKDOWN

Transactions/Income components	Adjustments						Recoveries				Total	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		POCI assets		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
			Write-offs	Other	Write-offs	Other						
A. Debt securities	(2,925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,925)	(2,940)
B. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(2,925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,925)	(2,940)

Section 9 – Gains/losses on contract modifications without derecognition – Item 140

9.1 GAINS (LOSSES) ON CONTRACT MODIFICATIONS: BREAKDOWN

Item “Losses on contract modifications” came to Euro 2,001 thousand.

This item reports the impacts resulting from contract modifications on medium/long-term loans to customers, which, as they do not classify as substantial in accordance with IFRS 9, do not entail derecognition of the assets, but recognition in the Income Statement of the modifications made to contractual cash flows.

Section 10 – Administrative expenses – Item 160

10.1 PERSONNEL EXPENSES: BREAKDOWN

Type of expense/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1) Employees	(1,049,888)	(982,224)
a) wages and salaries	(719,372)	(707,119)
b) social security contributions	(191,053)	(187,134)
c) severance benefits	(255)	(597)
d) pensions	-	-
e) allocation to employee severance benefit provision	(2,480)	(2,585)
f) allocation to provision for post-employment and similar obligations:	(848)	(904)
- defined-contribution	-	-
- defined-benefit	(848)	(904)
g) payment to external supplementary pension schemes:	(67,155)	(66,281)
- defined-contribution	(67,155)	(66,281)
- defined-benefit	-	-
h) costs from share-based payment agreements	-	-
i) other employee benefits	(68,725)	(17,604)
2) Other staff	(1,445)	(902)
3) Directors and Auditors	(1,300)	(1,290)
4) Retired personnel	-	-
5) Expense recovery for employees seconded to other companies	47,925	46,855
6) Expense refund for third parties' employees seconded to the company	(4,495)	(6,036)
Total	(1,009,203)	(943,597)

10.2 AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY CATEGORY

	31 Dec. 2025
Employees:	10,487
a) Senior Managers	123
b) Junior Managers	5,098
c) other Employees	5,266
Other staff	47

The figures reporting the number of Employees take account of incoming and outgoing secondments; the "Other staff" figure refers exclusively to non-employees.

10.3 COMPANY DEFINED-BENEFIT PENSION PLANS: COSTS AND REVENUES

Type of expenses/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Provision for the year	-	-
Changes due to passing of time	(848)	(904)

10.4 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

These mainly consisted of the costs incurred for voluntary redundancy provisioning, for non-occupational policies, refresher and training, and for employee benefits.

10.5 OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES: BREAKDOWN

Type of expense/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Direct and indirect taxes	(178,903)	(175,946)
IT services, data processing	(1,614)	(9,934)
Facility rental and management	(7,817)	(9,219)
Expenses for advisory services	(9,072)	(15,765)
Mail, telegraph and delivery services	(34)	(81)
Telephone and data transmission	(332)	(1,106)
Legal expenses	(7,446)	(5,679)
Property maintenance	(6,717)	(6,323)
Furnishing and plant maintenance	(59)	(346)
Marketing, promotion and entertainment expenses	(25,418)	(23,096)
Transport services	(1,453)	(2,151)
Lighting, heating and air conditioning	(15,090)	(17,156)
Printed material, stationery and consumables	(1,859)	(2,589)
Staff training expenses and reimbursements	(7,837)	(6,175)
Security services	(156)	(333)
Information and title searches	(5,336)	(5,503)
Insurance premiums	(215,541)	(248,396)
Cleaning services	(9)	(96)
Leasing of other property, plant and equipment	(1,197)	(2,896)
Reimbursement of costs to Group companies	(401,594)	(378,230)
Contributions to support the banking system	(5,425)	(58,000)
Sundry expenses	(30,865)	(32,447)
Total	(923,774)	(1,001,467)

Section 11 – Net provisions for risks and charges – Item 170

11.1 NET PROVISIONS FOR CREDIT RISK ON COMMITMENTS TO DISBURSE FUNDS AND FINANCIAL GUARANTEES GIVEN: BREAKDOWN

The “Net provisions for credit risk on commitments and financial guarantees given” item came to Euro 9,942 thousand.

11.2 NET PROVISIONS FOR OTHER COMMITMENTS AND OTHER GUARANTEES GIVEN: BREAKDOWN

There were no provisions for other commitments and guarantees given.

11.3 NET PROVISIONS FOR OTHER RISKS AND CHARGES: BREAKDOWN

The “Net provisions for risks and charges” item came to Euro 43,648 thousand and consists of Euro 192 thousand in released provisions for revocatory actions, Euro 14,230 thousand in provisions for non-lending-related disputes and Euro 29,610 thousand in net amounts allocated to other provisions.

Section 12 – Net adjustments/write-backs of property, plant and equipment – Item 180

12.1 NET ADJUSTMENTS TO PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: BREAKDOWN

Assets/Income component	Amortization (a)	Impairment (b)	Recoveries (c)	Net gains (losses) (a + b - c)
A. Property, plant and equipment:				
1. Operating assets	(77,673)	(1,258)	-	(78,931)
- owned	(34,402)	(71)	-	(34,473)
- Rights of use acquired through leases	(43,271)	(1,187)	-	(44,458)
2. Investment property	(4,754)	(7,143)	-	(11,897)
- owned	(3,665)	(7,143)	-	(10,808)
- Rights of use acquired through leases	(1,089)	-	-	(1,089)
3. Inventories	X	-	-	-
B. Assets held for sale	-	(104)	-	(104)
Total	(82,427)	(8,505)	-	(90,932)

Section 13 – Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets – Item 190

13.1 NET ADJUSTMENTS TO INTANGIBLE ASSETS: BREAKDOWN

Assets/Income component	Amortization (a)	Impairment (b)	Recoveries (c)	Net gains (losses) (a + b - c)
A. Intangible assets				
of which: software	-	-	-	-
A.1 Owned	(21,136)	-	-	(21,136)
- Internally generated	-	-	-	-
- Other	(21,136)	-	-	(21,136)
A.2 Rights of use acquired through leases	-	-	-	-
Total	(21,136)	-	-	(21,136)

Section 14 – Other operating expenses and income – Item 200

14.1 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES: BREAKDOWN

Type of expense/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Amortization of expenditure for leasehold improvements	(5,194)	(5,485)
Other expenses	(16,850)	(19,103)
Total	(22,044)	(24,588)

14.2 OTHER OPERATING INCOME: BREAKDOWN

Type of expense/Values	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Rental income and recovered expenses on real estate	4,443	5,132
Taxes and levies recovered	159,656	154,843
Insurance costs recovered	213,603	243,419
Other expenses recovered	7,357	5,419
Service recovery	6,091	5,286
Other income	18,440	18,678
Total	409,590	432,777

Section 15 – Gains (losses) on equity investments – Item 220

15.1 GAINS (LOSSES) ON EQUITY INVESTMENTS: BREAKDOWN

Income component/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
A. Income	-	339
1. Revaluations	-	-
2. Gains on disposal	-	339
3. Recoveries/writebacks	-	-
4. Other income	-	-
B. Expenses	(4,256)	(1,503)
1. Writedowns	-	-
2. Writedowns for impairment	(4,168)	(1,503)
3. Losses on disposal	(88)	-
4. Other expenses	-	-
Net gain (loss)	(4,256)	(1,164)

Item “Adjustments for impairment” mainly reports writedowns of minority equity investments.

Item “Losses disposal” resulted from the full sale of GeneralFinance S.p.A. for an amount of Euro 450 thousand.

Section 18 – Gains (losses) on disposal of investments – Item 250

18.1 GAINS (LOSSES) ON DISPOSAL OF INVESTMENTS: BREAKDOWN

Income component/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
A. Real estate	3,108	1,898
- Gains on disposal	3,554	2,107
- Losses on disposal	(446)	(209)
B. Other assets	127	8
- Gains on disposal	150	13
- Losses on disposal	(23)	(5)
Net gains (loss)	3,235	1,906

Section 19 – Taxes on income from continuing operations: Item 270

19.1 TAXES ON INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS: BREAKDOWN

Income components//Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
1. Current taxes (-)	(374,026)	(67,605)
2. Changes in current taxes for previous years (+/-)	80	-
3. Reduction in current taxes for the year (+)	60	305
3.bis Reduction in current taxes for the year for tax receivables pursuant to Law No. 214/2011 (+)	-	-
4. Change in deferred tax assets (+/-)	30,771	(307,037)
5. Change in deferred tax liabilities (+/-)	2,016	7,184
6. Taxes for the year (-) (-1+/-2+3+3bis+/-4+/-5)	(341,099)	(367,153)

19.2 RECONCILIATION OF THEORETICAL TAX LIABILITY AND ACTUAL TAX LIABILITY RECOGNIZED

	31 Dec. 2025
Income before taxes from continuing operations	1,122,312
Theoretical taxable income	1,122,312
	31 Dec. 2025
Income taxes - Theoretical tax liability at a rate of 27.5%	(308,636)
- effect of expenses that are fully or partially non-deductible and income that is fully or partially non-taxable	13,449
Income tax – actual tax liability	(295,187)
- effect of tax realignment under Articles 72/176 of It. Consolidated law on Income Taxes (for 2023 full release of the Creval PPA intangible)	(20)
- effect of 2023 IRAP refund	80
- Effect of deduction and tax credits	60
IRAP - Theoretical tax liability at the 5.50% ordinary rate	(61,727)
- effect of income/expenses that do not contribute to the taxable base	(106,375)
- effect of other changes	122,070
IRAP - Actual tax liability	(46,032)
Actual tax liability recognized	(341,099)
of which: actual tax liability on continuing operations	(341,099)

Section 22 – Earnings per share

22.1 AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES OF DILUTED CAPITAL

This piece of information shall be given by Banks listed on regulated markets.

PART D - COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

BREAKDOWN STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Items	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
10. Profit (Loss) for the period	781,213	793,627
Other income components not reclassified to profit or loss	6,248	483
20. Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,318	344
a) Fair value change	841	(82)
b) Transfers to other equity components	4,477	426
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (changes in own credit rating):	-	-
a) Fair value change	-	-
b) Transfers to other equity components	-	-
40. Hedging of equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
a) Fair value change (hedged item)	-	-
b) Fair value change (hedging instrument)	-	-
50. Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
60. Intangible assets	-	-
70. Defined-benefit plans	1,445	234
80. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-
90. Share of valuation reserves on equity investments measured using the equity method	-	-
100. Income taxes on other income components not reclassified to profit or loss	(515)	(95)
Other income components reclassified to profit or loss	14,680	(5,714)
110. Hedging of investments in foreign operations:	-	-
a) changes in fair value	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
120. Foreign exchange differences:	-	-
a) changes in fair value	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
130. Cash flow hedges:	-	-
a) changes in fair value	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
of which: fair value adjustments on net positions	-	-
140. Hedging instruments (not designated elements):	-	-
A) value changes	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
150. Financial assets (other than equity securities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:	21,469	(7,919)
a) fair value changes	33,398	3,008
b) reclassification to profit or loss	(11,929)	(10,927)
- adjustments for credit risk	2,925	2,940
- gains/losses on disposal	(14,854)	(13,867)
c) other changes	-	-
160. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations:	-	-
a) changes in fair value	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
170. Share of valuation reserve on equity investments measured using the equity method:	-	-
a) changes in fair value	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
- impairment losses	-	-
- gains/losses on disposal	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
180. Income taxes for other income components reclassified to profit or loss	(6,789)	2,205
190. Total other income components	20,928	(5,231)
200. Comprehensive income (10+190)	802,141	788,396

PART E - INFORMATION ON RISKS AND RELATIVE HEDGING POLICIES

Section 1 – Credit Risk

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. GENERAL ASPECTS

The responsibilities for the lending operations of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are vested in the Group Chief Lending Officer. In compliance with the European Central Bank guidance requiring that non-performing exposures (NPE) be managed by expert and dedicated workout units separate from those managing performing loans, the Chief Lending Officer is directly responsible for the two management units (Loan Origination and Management of Performing Loans and Non-performing Exposures) and for a unit engaged in strategic and coordination functions (Credit Intelligence).

The Performing Loans Management Function has the following duties:

- To coordinate, fully respecting the independence of every Company of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, lending to ordinary Customers and to Customers entailing significant exposures;
- To set and oversee the implementation of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's strategies and guidelines pursuing effective control on the amount of position becoming non-performing and the related cost, by steering the lending chain structures of the Companies of the Group and of the Commercial Channels;
- To define and promote, consistently with the Group strategies and objectives, an appropriate harmonization of lending governance rules;
- To verify, through appropriate operating control mechanisms, compliance with the lending guidelines and policies within the Group, ensuring their quality and monitoring the allocation of loans in terms of sectors and sizes.

The Non-performing Exposures Function is the dedicated workout unit responsible for managing all the exposures classified as non-performing, ensuring and coordinating the relationships with Crédit Agricole SA and the Supervisory Authorities in the NPE scope.

On the relevant Customer perimeter, it is responsible for ensuring management, recovery and/or out-of-court/in-court workout of non-performing exposures, in close contact and cooperation with the Network of Crédit Agricole Italia for prompt and effective action to prevent loan impairment, so that the associated cost is kept under control, with the goal of reducing risk or re-performing of the counterparty, thus containing the related cost.

With the setting up of the NPE Channel, the identification of the management strategies was reinforced with "360-degree" handling of the customer by the NPE Manager, whose relationships are assigned in the customer database. The NPE Manager sees to the whole management of the relationship, including operational management of the authorized credit lines and of the financial terms and conditions applied.

It is responsible for Customers, single ones and/or by economic group, in accordance with the specific "Limits to Decision-Making Powers" and with the specific guidelines set out in the "NPE Regulation" and in the applicable legislation and internal normative instruments (specifically, the "Non performing exposures - stage 3" Policy).

The Non-Performing Exposures Function is responsible for:

- Coordinating the relations with the Group as regards NPEs, as well as managing the preparation of all NPE-related documentation and reporting to the Supervisory Authorities;
- Arranging for, in cooperation with the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function, the design and update of the NPE impairment policy, ensuring the use of harmonized models for lending processes and tools to manage NPEs;
- Ensuring, consistently with the Group's strategies and objectives and through the structures reporting to it on a solid line, the appropriate harmonization of Models, tools and rules for Loan Governance, as regards the positions within the Non-Performing Loans workout process;

- Setting, steering and verifying the implementation of the Guidelines on the management, recovery and/or out-of-court/in-court workout of exposures classified as “NPEs” within its scope of responsibility.

The Credit Intelligence Function is vested with a dual role as it is engaged in both strategic and operational aspects that cover the loan entire life cycle. Its main mission is to keep a full-range view and oversight on all lending activities, ensuring constant monitoring and implementation of the appropriate actions plans, also with a forestalling approach.

As to the main strategic aspects, the Credit Intelligence Function is engaged in the following tasks:

- Designing and developing the Group Policies on Performing Loans, in order to ensure their constant evolution, also keeping pace with technological innovations and regulatory requirements;
- Setting the NPE strategy and its development throughout the Group;
- Analyzing and developing alternative strategies for the disposal and monetization of the properties pledged as collateral.

As to the main crosswise operational aspects, the Credit Intelligence Function is engaged in the following tasks:

- Governing the whole set of information on loans, in order to set the management direction through data interpretation;
- Driving the evolution of processes in order to pursue the corporate objectives and to ensure regulatory compliance, by managing the main lending-related projects and applications;
- Governing credit risk mitigation and real estate surveillance processes.

2. CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

2.1 Organisational aspects

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group’s model is in line with the market best practices and fully compliant with the EBA guidelines on loan origination and monitoring, with clear separation between performing and non-performing loan chains.

Specifically, as described in the previous paragraphs, the adopted model went live with the relevant resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company on 4 December 2020, which approved the Chief Lending Office (CLO) role as the central lending governance unit directly coordinating:

- The Non-Performing Exposures Function, consisting of the Non-Performing Loans Management structure, the Legal Support and Disposed Assets-related Litigation structure and the Outsourcing, Cost and Credit Disposal structure;
- The Loan Origination and Management of Performing Loans Function, which also consists of three Structures: The Origination of Retail Loans structure, the Origination of Corporate and Private Bnkg Loans and, Real Estate Loans structure and the Performing Loans Management structure;
- The Credit Intelligence Function consisting of Credit Governance, Applicable Legislation and Reporting, Real Estate Remarketing and NPE Strategy.

Having regard to the non-performing loans chain, it is pointed out that the Bank completed a revision of its structures, tools and organizational processes. Specifically:

- The NPE Structure is responsible for the management and workout of all non-performing loans;
- A new organizational and operational model was defined for the management of non-performing loans, which provides for:
 - In-house management by specialist structures of the most material positions, broken down into clusters and geographical hubs, in order to ensure closer control on risks;
 - The outsourcing from specialist servicers of the management of positions entailing lower amounts having regard to granular loans classified as UTP (unsecured loans below Euro 50 thousand), bad loans (unsecured and mortgage loans below Euro 500 thousand) and lastly residential mortgage loans (classified both as UTP and bad loans below Euro 500 thousand).

The NPE Function comprises all the structures engaged in the management of non-performing loans. Specifically:

- The Non-Performing Loans Management Structure, vested with the scopes of responsibility listed below:
 - Ensuring management, recovery and/or out-of-court workout of non-performing exposures, in close contact and cooperation with the Network of Crédit Agricole Italia for prompt and effective action to prevent loan impairment, so that the associated cost is kept under control, with the goal of reducing risk or re-performing of the counterparty, thus containing the related cost;
 - Assessing the customers in its scope and providing the Loan Committee of Crédit Agricole Italia and the extended Loan Committee of Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia with its opinion on loan origination proposals submitted by the Structures reporting to it on a dotted line, in order to ensure that loan origination is consistent with the Group's strategic directions and to coordinate activities regarding key accounts;
 - Overseeing the management activity, the performance and credit quality of in-house-managed portfolios of loans to Customers of Crédit Agricole Italia and Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia classified as bad loans.
- On the other hand, the Outsourcing, Cost and Credit Disposal Structure is mainly responsible for the management, performance and credit quality of portfolios of loans to Customers of Crédit Agricole Italia classified as UTP and bad loans whose workout is outsourced. More specifically, it is responsible for:
 - Steering the management and workout of these exposures, providing the guidelines on the activities to be carried out by the structures reporting to it, and for ensuring coordination and operational efficiency;
 - Overseeing the specific activities carried out by the structures reporting to it, and for determining, where the case, the technical-legal solutions to be implemented;
 - Verifying and controlling that the structures reporting to it properly carry out the relevant activities, and for setting the specific benchmarks;
 - Ensuring and coordinating that the relevant structures are constantly on top of any developments in the legislation and case law applying to the matters under their responsibility;
 - Providing the Structure it directly reports to and the Top Officers with adequate reporting and regular briefs on all the activities in its scope;
 - Providing forecasts and management estimates through the analysis, monitoring and control of developments in the cost of credit and timely recognizing the writedowns of non-performing loans;
 - Overseeing its proper management, training of its staff and of the staff of the structures reporting to it;
 - Ensuring oversight of the UTP and bad loans outsourced the workout of which is outsourced to external services; specifically, it shall ensure that operating activities are duly carried out in coordination with the Servicers and Accounting Service, in order to verify the effectiveness, good value for money and timeliness of the workout actions;
 - Analysing the managed portfolios to structure the perimeters to be disposed of, carrying out, in coordination with the Servicer, all necessary activities to finalize the transactions, in compliance with the relevant outsourcing contracts.
- The Legal Support and Disposed Assets-related Litigation Structure is responsible for:
 - Giving legal advice and support in the management of exposures classified as Past Due and UTP in the NPE Structure's scope of responsibility;
 - Giving legal support in "single name" or "bulk" loan disposals;
 - Managing litigation cases in which the Group is the defendant concerning the positions classified as Past Due and UTP and exposures previously disposed of;
 - Managing post sale on positions disposed of (compensation claims, requests for documents);
 - Monitoring the case law and jurisprudence relevant for its scope of responsibility and concerning watch-list and non-performing exposures, in order to support constant compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations;
 - Managing cost of credit activities, carrying out analyses and reporting to the management, first-level controls on the NPE portfolio through the NPE Support Service.

As regards the Performing Loan chain, lending operations are carried out by the different dedicated structures of the Parent Company and of the Group investee Companies, which report to the Credit Function.

The Loan Origination and Performing Loan Management Function comprises three units:

- Origination of Retail Bnkg Loans, responsible for the performance and credit quality as regards performing Customers that show no early warnings (performing loans) belonging to the Retail commercial channel. In its turn, this structure comprises two units: Origination of Loans to Customers in the Agri-food and Small Business segments and Origination of Loans to Individuals and Piccoli Operatori Economici (POE, non-structured enterprises featuring operational flexibility but financial rigidity);
- Origination of Loans to Corporate Bnkg and Private Bnkg Customers and Real Estate Customers, responsible for the performance and credit quality as regards performing Customers that show no early warnings (performing loans) belonging to the Corporate Banking and Private Banking commercial channel with a focus on the Real Estate chain. In its turn, this Function comprises Loan Origination – Collective Bodies Management, Origination of Corporate Banking and Private Banking Loans and Origination of Loans to the Real Estate and Hotels segments;
- Management of Performing Loans, responsible for the performance and credit quality of performing loans on the watchlist based on the adopted early-warning indicators, in order to pursue full recovery of the position and/or to design risk mitigation solutions and/or, where these activities do not prove sufficient, for classifying said loans in the non-performing perimeter.

2.2 MANAGEMENT, MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL

Lending policies and strategies

The Lending policies lay down the standards and directions for the Banking Group as a whole, which the Distribution Network and the Decision-making Bodies shall comply with in making lending proposals and decisions.

Lending policies are structured in order to foster balanced growth with the worthiest Customers and to recover exposures to the riskiest ones. The Lending Policies are regularly updated consistently with the developments in the economic, financial and market scenarios; they also implement the guidelines set within the Risk Strategy, which is agreed on every year with Crédit Agricole S.A., with specific regard to risk concentration limits and to the limits set for specific types of transactions.

The Bank's Lending Policies implement the latest technological developments able to considerably improving lending processes, with advantages both for the Bank, thanks to the improvement in the assessment process within the origination of loans to worthy Customers, and for Customers, thanks to shorter processing time and the streamlining of the decision-making process.

The Lending Policies have been upgraded in order to make use of important innovations, including the elements coming from the new decision-making systems, which are supported by automated processes that can calculate credit ratings through algorithms able to navigate and reprocess the mass of performance and quantitative data already available in the Bank's information systems.

The origination parameters for mortgage loans and loans were updated to align them with the cost of living increase occurred in the reporting period and, at the same time, a new fully automated system was implemented for payment in instalments of the expenses made ("Split&Go") by customers directly from the Internet Banking App.

Within the regular revision of Lending Policies, corrections were made to the parameters set in the mechanism to calculate the weighted authorized amount, used in the origination process to define the consistency of the individual decision-making operations, in order to fine-tune the process and improve its overall consistency.

In this scope, a new forward-looking data analysis system went live, which, using the historical and financial reporting data and the entry of the business plans, enables to estimate the reliability of the inertial forecasts of the impacts associated with the sectoral data, also benchmarking them against the KPIs of the main competitors in the same scope. The system has been developed to contribute to improving compliance with the principles set out in points 118, 128 and 129 of the Guidelines on Loan Origination and Monitoring, published by the ECB in 2021.

Lending processes

To support the items mentioned in the previous paragraph, the following changes were made:

- Updating of the UTP Triggers and early warning systems, increasing and fine-tuning the indicators that are triggered to warn of potential anomalies on customers, in order to assess them without delay and deploy any necessary remediation actions; in potentially problematic situations, the action timing is indeed essential, and being able to detect even the weakest signals ensures more effective monitoring of loans.
- Automatic renewal of open-ended Credit Lines to Retail Customers, which extends the term of credit lines to those Customers that, based on a specific selection algorithm, have a very high credit rating and, consequently, immaterial credit risk. Unlike the process previously in force, which required manual confirmation by the account manager of the credit lines to renewed, the new procedure has been fully automated, while maintaining the possibility for the Account Managers to step in at their discretion.

Development, management and updating of models - Roles and responsibilities

The process for the development, management and updating of the models, consistently with the guidelines issued by Crédit Agricole S.A., consists in the activities and procedures aimed at defining, at the initial stage, or at later updating the rating models that apply to loan exposures, that is to say, statistical models that have been designed to support credit assessment and to allow the capital requirements to be calculated in terms of risks of unexpected losses for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

The models for the measurement of risk parameters aim at achieving – for both reporting and management purposes – risk measures that are:

- Fit to grasp the key elements at the basis of assessment of the creditworthiness of the parties with whom the Group has or intends to assume loan exposures;
- Relatively stable over time over time in order to reflect at all times and in every Customer segment, long-term riskiness (measured by the rate of default) of the Group's exposures, both present and potential;
- Fit to prevent uncontrolled growth of risk in the positive cycle phases and – as a reaction – indiscriminate crunch in lending in negative phases (reverse cycle).

The unit responsible for the development, management and updating of the models is the Financial and ICT Risk Models Function, which is part of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function.

Specifically, the Financial and ICT Risk Models Function is responsible for the development of internal rating models and of the LGD model, for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group as a whole, ensuring compliance with the regulatory requirements provided for by the National and European Regulators, with the guidelines issued by the Parent Company and constant alignment to the international best practices. Moreover, this Function is responsible for producing documentation on the structuring and operating details of the adopted models, especially of the rating system, formalizing the features and methods adopted, as well as any alterations in the components and overall structure of the model, setting forth the reasons for such alterations.

The model Development Function has adopted a model Development Policy, which consists of three separate documents:

- The “Regulation governing the process for the development, monitoring, revision and decommissioning of the internal rating systems” of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group;
- The “Methodological Guidelines for Model Development and Monitoring” manual;
- The “Margins of Conservatism in AIRB models” manual.

The first document listed above formalizes the process implemented to develop, monitor, revise and decommission internal rating systems, setting out the process steps, the Organizational Units involved and their respective responsibilities. It also sets out the process for reporting to the Supervisory Authorities on any changes made to the internal rating systems or to their application scope.

The second document listed above formalizes the guidelines for the development and monitoring of the risk measurement systems for which the Model Development Function is exclusively responsible and shall be complied with by all the entities of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group. Specifically, it exhaustively describes the process to develop Pillar 1 regulatory statistical models (PD, LGD, EAD) as they are used to calculate the Bank's capital requirements.

The third document listed above describes the process to identify, assess, monitor and formalize evidence of the Margins of Conservatism (MoC) to be used in case of estimate uncertainty in the modeling process.

Furthermore, all the internal models used by the Crédit Agricole Italia Group for capital requirement calculation are submitted to the “Comité Normes et Modeles” of Crédit Agricole S.A. for approval, after being validated in-house by the Validation des Modèles Internes Structure of Crédit Agricole S.A. (jointly with the Validation Service of CA Italia). The other models submitted to the Validation Function of Crédit Agricole Italia for validation and the related outcomes are submitted to the Internal Model Validation Committee of Crédit Agricole Italia.

The main activities performed by the Model Development Function in 2025 concerned:

- The activities for the go-live of the Retail rating models, after their validation by the ECB in November 2025; at the same time, the action plan for the resolution of the validation-related findings started, as did a project of re-estimation of the same models, in order to submit a new validation application in 2027;
- The IMI Mission on the Corporate PD Model following the submittal in July 2023 of the application package for the authorization to use the AIRB approach on the corporate portfolio (the application package was revised in late October 2024 reducing its scope to the PD model only, with consequent modification of the authorization from AIRB to FIRB);
- The calculation, on a quarterly basis, of IFRS 9 collective impairment, using methods and models that have been developed in close coordination with Crédit Agricole S.A. and that cover the recent macroeconomic development scenarios;
- In the Corporate rating scope, the activities to implement the Group’s new rating tool (“Dafne”) continued and new LBO rating grids were implemented;
- Implementation of the Group Early Warning process, consistently with the guidelines published by the Parent Company at the end of 2024, and the consequent updating of the Early Warning model;
- The activities regarding the EBA 2025 Stress Test exercise;
- The start of the activities for the revision of the climate stress test framework, developing methods for medium/long-term projections.

In 2026, the main projects will concern:

- Go-live of the new Retail models, which were validated by the ECB in October 2025; furthermore, the Decision Letter on the Corporate rating scope is expected, as is the switch to the FIRB approach for the Corporate exposures being validated;
- Going on with the project for the Revision of Retail Internal Rating Models, addressing the findings associated with the validation obtained in October 2025;
- Going on with the activities to evolve the Climate Stress Testing methods;
- Go-live of the “Dafne” device to calculate Corporate ratings, replacing the currently used tool (Anadefi) and consistent with the technological evolution within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group;
- The updating of the Early Warning model.

Cost of credit

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has kept and enhanced its systematic control on the developments in the quality of the Loans-to-Customers Portfolio; specifically, it has intensified the monitoring on loan positions and has made it even more selective, in order to ensure constant adequacy of recovery expectations in accordance with any changes affecting its counterparties.

In 2025 the cost of risk remained at low figures consistent with both default rates and the natural deterioration in non-performing loans. At the same time, thanks to the considerable activity carried out by the operating structure, significant results could be achieved in the recovery of non-performing exposures, thus ensuring an important increase in the overall coverage ratios.

The process to define, manage and monitor the cost of credit is owned by the NPE Function, which ensures its overall consistency and all the controls within the wider scope of the strategy for the management of Non-performing Loans. Said process comprises all steps in the cost of credit management, from setting strategic objectives in the NPE Strategy to verifying actuals, with the involvement of all relevant structures and with periodic reporting to the NPE Committee.

Through the NPE Strategy Function, the Credit Intelligence Function is responsible for periodically updating the NPE Strategy, for constantly monitoring the related credit KPI and for preparing the periodic reporting to the Top Management and the NPE Committee.

Stress test

Moreover, in order to define a reference framework for Stress Test exercises on the different risk scope consistently with the guidelines issued by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., since 2017 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has been implementing a specific policy (the Stress Test Policy), which was approved by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia and then adopted by all the companies of the Group. The Stress Test policy is updated and submitted to the Board of Directors for its validation on a yearly basis.

The Policy lays down the quantitative and qualitative techniques with which the Group assesses its vulnerability to exceptional but plausible events; they consist in measuring the impacts on profit or loss, on its financial position and on regulatory aspects generated by specific events (sensitivity analysis) or by combined changes in a set of economic and financial variables in adverse scenarios (scenario analysis). The policy lays down the stress test reference framework of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, as required by the new regulations issued by the Supervisory Authority and defines the set of stress test exercises to be carried out in the year.

In 2025, the stress test activities carried out by the Group concerned the EBA 2025 regulatory stress test exercise and an internal MTP stress testing exercise (*Budgétaire* Stress Test).

The EBA 2025 ST exercise was conducted by a sample of 64 European banks covered by the Single Supervisory Mechanism and accounting for about the 75% of EU banking sector assets, including the Crédit Agricole Group. Therefore, the test outcomes of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group contributed to the consolidated results of the Crédit Agricole Group.

The Budget and MTP (*Budgétaire*) stress test exercise was carried out using the macroeconomic scenarios given by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. in the period September-November 2025. This exercise, which operated across the various corporate divisions engaged in risk measurement and management, allowed a prospective analysis of the impact on the Income Statement main items (including the cost of credit) and on risk-weighted assets.

In the stress testing exercises, the estimated effects of the economic cycle on the PD allow future developments in Risk Weighted Assets and Expected Loss to be calculated by aggregation level, with the possibility to simulate and calculate separately the impacts in terms of changes in volumes, changes in the capital requirement for operational risk and increase in risk. Moreover, the outcomes of the stress test exercises are taken into account within the definition and management of the Risk Appetite Framework.

Within the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), the Pillar II requirements were calculated in accordance with the methods defined by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole s.a., which, as regard credit risk on the Retail portfolio, provide for the calculation of RWAs and capital requirements using point-in-time risk parameters consistently with the IFRS9 framework deployed to calculate impairment on performing loans.

Furthermore, in 2025 consistently with the methodological instructions given by the Crédit Agricole Group, Crédit Agricole Italia started the updating of the climate stress testing methods, with special regard to the models to predict the evolution in the loan portfolio in terms of probability of default and migration between rating grades. In this scope, the absorbing default assumption was overcome, allowing the modeling of exposures going back to a performing state, in order to represent credit behaviour over time in a more realistic and dynamic manner.

Furthermore, the forecast models have also been enriched with macroeconomic variables that are more related to climate risks, alongside the traditional sectoral variables, such as the added value of the relevant economic sector. This methodological evolution aims at strengthening the models' ability to catch the differential effects of climate risk factors on the various production sectors and on the risk profiles of counterparties.

The path to develop climate stress test methods will go on in 2026, within a constant fine-tuning process, aimed at increasing the analysis granularity, the robustness of assumptions and the degree of integration of climate-related risks in the Group's decision-making and strategic planning processes.

2.3 METHODS TO MEASURE EXPECTED LOSSES

ECL governance and measurement

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for defining the methodological framework and for overseeing the process for ECL-related impairment of exposures and provisioning. The calculation of impairment of performing assets is part of the overall cost of credit process, which is coordinated by the Portfolio Management and External Collection Governance Function.

To define the IFRS 9 parameters required to calculate ECL, Crédit Agricole Italia has primarily relied on its internal rating system and on the other regulatory processes already implemented.

The assessment of credit risk is based on an expected loss model and extrapolation based on reasonable future scenarios. All information that is available, pertinent, reasonable and justifiable, including forward-looking information, shall be taken into account.

In compliance with the requirements laid down by IFRS 9, in order to estimate parameters, a set of forward-looking scenarios is used, each one of which is weighted by the related probability of occurrence. In agreement with Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole Italia uses four different macroeconomic scenarios:

- Central scenario, i.e. the scenario that is most consistent with the present one;
- Moderately adverse scenario, i.e. the economic scenario in moderately adverse conditions;
- Budget stress scenario, i.e. the most adverse scenario used within the stress exercise at the end of the budget preparation;
- Favourable scenario, i.e. the economic scenario in favourable conditions.

The weights to be assigned to the four scenarios - which may vary at each new estimation of the parameters - are defined by the Crédit Agricole Group (Group Economic Research Department of CAsa) and shared with the local management.

Crédit Agricole Italia updates the estimate of the parameters at least every year. The ECL calculation formula comprises the following parameters:

- Probability of Default - PD.
- Loss Given Default - LGD.
- Exposure At Default - EAD.

As already pointed out, these parameters have also been defined broadly based on the internal models used as part of the regulatory framework (where any), although they had to be adjusted in order to determine an ECL fully compliant with IFRS 9. Indeed, the standard requires a Point-in-Time analysis as at the reporting date, while taking account of the historical loss data and forward-looking macroeconomic data. Therefore, based on the above, the accounting approach is different from the prudential framework, where analyses are multiyear and Through the Cycle to estimate the Probability of Default (PD); moreover, such analyses shall include the Downturn in the estimate of the Loss Given Default (LGD), whereas this effect is not envisaged in the IFRS 9 LGD.

ECLs are calculated according to the type of product concerned, i.e. financial instruments or off-balance sheet instruments. Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate (EIR) used for the initial recognition of the financial instrument. The models and parameters used are backtested at least annually by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function.

Significant increase in credit risk

For each financial instrument, Crédit Agricole Italia assesses any increase in credit risk from initial recognition at each reporting date. Based on this assessment, exposures are classified into the different risk stages.

Monitoring for any significant increase in credit risk shall cover every financial instrument, unless specific exceptions apply. Contagion is not required for the downgrading of financial instruments of the same counterparty from stage 1 to stage 2.

Monitoring for any significant increase in credit risk shall consider the change in credit risk of the principal debtor without taking account of any guarantee, including for transactions with a shareholder guarantee.

For each exposure, any increase in credit risk is assessed through (relative or absolute) quantitative criteria and qualitative criteria.

For the relative quantitative criteria some thresholds (Significant Increase in Credit Risk or SICR) have been set which measure the change in the cumulative forward-looking PD as at the inception date and as at each reference date.

Based on this assessment of changes in credit risk, exposures are classified into the different risk stages.

The change in PD is calculated as $PDC_{Closing Date} > \beta * PDCF_{Original Date}$ where:

- $PDCF_{Original Date}$ are the cumulative forward-looking PDs as at the relationship inception, condition to the time already elapsed from origination;
- $PDC_{Closing Date}$ are the cumulative forward-looking PDs as at the reference date;
- β is a parameter estimated on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s portfolio, shared by the Group.

It is pointed out that the rule is applied only where the point-in-Time (PiT) PD at one year is above 0.3%.

The origination date is the date of the first registration of the contract or its latest revision in case of commercial renewal or revision of the credit line is deemed as the settlement date, i.e. when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual arrangements governing the financial instrument. For financing and guarantee commitments, origination means the date on which the irrevocable commitment was made.

For exposures without an internal rating model, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group uses non-payment as at the reporting date or in the previous 12 months. In case of non-payment, as at the reporting date or in the previous months, the exposure is downgraded to stage 2.

For exposures (with the exception of securities) for which internal rating models have been implemented and applied (all the more so if the rating models have been validated), the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group considers that all of the information incorporated into the rating systems allows for a more detailed assessment than the non-payment for over 30 days criterion alone as a back-stop threshold.

Other factors for downgrading to stage 2 are:

- The breach of the PD thresholds, which, for Crédit Agricole Italia, are set at 12% for the non-Retail portfolio and at 15% for the Retail portfolio;
- A PiT PD at one year higher than 20%;
- No rating as at the assessment date if regarding loans disbursed over six months before;
- The exposure being classified as forborne performing;
- Classification in the watchlist in accordance with the Early Warning internal indicator (IMA – Performance Monitoring Indicator) in at least three calculations in the four months before the reference date;
- The selection of portfolio portions that are considered high risk following specific probes carried out by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function, such as: Sub-Investment Grade ratings close to the perimeter of Sensitive Loans (the thresholds applied by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group are more restrictive).

Furthermore, downgrading to stage 2 may occur for single-name positions reported by the Chief Legal Officer (CLO) and validated by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function (qualitative criteria).

If the conditions that triggered downgrading to stage 2 no longer apply, impairment may be reduced to 12-month ECL (stage 1).

For the security portfolio, Crédit Agricole Italia uses an approach that consists in applying an absolute level of credit risk, in accordance with IFRS 9, at the breaching of which exposures shall be classified in stage 2 and provisioned for based on ECL at maturity. Therefore, the following rules shall apply for monitoring significant increase in the credit risk of securities:

- “Investment Grade” (IG) securities, at the reporting date, shall be classified in stage 1 and provisioned for based on 12-month ECL;
- “Non-Investment Grade” (NIG) securities, at the reporting date, shall be subject to monitoring for significant increase in credit risk, since origination, and shall be classified in Stage 2 (lifetime ECL) where any significant increase in credit risk is found.

The related increase in credit risk shall be assessed prior to the occurrence of a known default (Stage 3).

Multi-scenario calculation

To estimate the parameters used in calculating the forward-looking scenarios at the 31 December 2025 reporting date, the weights set by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. were the following:

- Central scenario, 55%;
- Moderately adverse scenario, 25%;
- Stressed budget scenario, 15%;
- Favorable scenario, 5%;

In compliance with IFRS 9, the ECL is estimated weighting forward-looking scenarios; therefore, the various scenarios were weighted by their probability of occurrence, as given above.

The main macroeconomic indicators used to define the scenarios were prepared by the ECO structure of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. specializing in macroeconomic studies.

Indicators used as at 31 December 2025

Indicators used as at 31 December 2025	Central				Moderately adverse				Stress Budgétaire				Favorable			
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028
ITA GDP	0.45%	0.56%	0.94%	0.90%	0.35%	-0.98%	0.80%	0.79%	0.65%	-2.58%	-1.75%	0.57%	0.45%	0.69%	0.96%	0.90%
ZE GDP	1.30%	1.30%	1.50%	1.60%	1.10%	-0.50%	1.00%	1.60%	0.93%	-2.00%	-1.76%	1.50%	1.30%	1.70%	1.90%	2.00%
Inflation in Italy	1.72%	1.23%	1.34%	1.62%	1.80%	3.00%	2.40%	2.00%	1.62%	5.60%	4.35%	2.35%	1.72%	0.77%	1.49%	1.76%
Investments in Buildings	3.08%	1.80%	1.45%	0.71%	2.90%	-1.65%	1.25%	0.66%	2.05%	-5.05%	-6.79%	-2.07%	3.08%	2.48%	3.11%	1.14%
Investments in machinery	2.74%	2.89%	1.71%	1.21%	2.40%	-1.50%	1.17%	0.65%	2.03%	-9.34%	-4.55%	3.06%	2.74%	3.69%	1.84%	9.53%
Fixed investments	2.74%	1.98%	1.56%	1.01%	2.54%	-1.23%	1.28%	0.81%	1.95%	-5.61%	-4.85%	0.19%	2.74%	2.93%	2.46%	1.14%
Unemployment rate	6.28%	6.40%	6.50%	6.50%	6.28%	6.70%	6.70%	6.60%	6.15%	6.95%	7.85%	7.90%	6.28%	6.08%	6.20%	6.20%
Domestic demand	0.51%	0.60%	0.76%	0.77%	0.46%	-0.25%	0.51%	0.59%	0.63%	-0.90%	-0.44%	-0.21%	0.51%	0.47%	0.53%	0.72%
World oil demand	0.68%	0.77%	0.76%	0.66%	0.68%	0.38%	0.48%	0.48%	0.68%	-1.15%	0.49%	0.68%	0.68%	0.77%	0.76%	0.66%
Work productivity	-0.25%	-0.57%	0.06%	0.82%	-0.65%	-1.16%	0.73%	1.05%	-0.33%	-1.95%	-1.23%	0.56%	-0.25%	0.72%	-0.31%	0.76%
Industrial Production Index (IPI)	-0.90%	0.82%	1.77%	1.87%	-1.09%	-2.18%	2.09%	1.77%	0.70%	-3.88%	-3.88%	-3.88%	-0.90%	4.30%	0.16%	0.92%
Propensity to consume	-0.82%	-0.77%	-0.66%	0.27%	-1.60%	-0.78%	-0.21%	0.38%	0.64%	-0.26%	1.96%	-0.54%	-1.39%	1.49%	1.07%	1.12%
Weight	55%				25%				15%				5%			

The main underlying assumptions are:

- Central scenario: in line with the current context, it assumes a slowdown in the USA economy without entering into recession; conversely, for the Euro Area it assumes gradual recovery thanks to investments and progressive monetary policy normalisation with interest rates slightly increasing. Emerging Countries show economic resilience, while a China's performances are assumed to decline;
- Moderately adverse scenario: it assumes international tensions and increases in gas prices, which penalise the EU, especially Germany and Italy (as more dependent). In the Euro Area inflation is assumed to grow, especially in Italy and Germany with a general slowdown in growth. In this context, the Central Banks do not respond and keep interest rates unchanged at the end of 2025;

- Stress scenario: trade and geopolitical tensions increase, due to a new tariff offensive by President Trump imposing a strong increase in sectoral tariffs. The EU refuses to commit to importing more LNG with a consequent limit set by president Trump to exports and an increase in gas prices. Moreover, it assumes partial closure of some key sea routes and an increase in delivery time, with sporadic interruptions of supply chains. As a consequence of these situations, financial markets “fluctuate”;
- Favorable scenario: the German Government implements an effective investment plan amounting to Euro 500 billion over twelve years, i.e. 42 billion Euros a year in infrastructure in the energy, transportation, school and digital sectors. This push drives many industrial sectors in Germany and in Europe with a significant boosting effect on EU Countries. Growth prospects increase thanks to the positive economic climate and higher consumer confidence. The whole Euro Area posts a growth surplus of 0.4 percentage points a year on average over the 2025-2028 period;
- Inflation increases slightly.

The economic scenarios used in the 2025 Half-yearly Report and in the 2024 Annual Report are also given, in order to represent the main changes occurred vs. the multi-scenario used for the 2025 financial statements.

Indicators used as at 30 June 2025

Indicators used as at 30 June 2025	Central				Moderately adverse				Stress <i>Budgétaire</i>				Favorable			
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028
ITA GDP	0.57%	1.04%	0.87%	0.65%	0.04%	-1.05%	-0.42%	0.23%	-2.35%	-1.73%	1.29%	1.29%	0.82%	1.17%	0.88%	0.65%
ZE GDP	1.00%	1.50%	1.60%	1.60%	0.80%	0.40%	1.40%	1.50%	-5.37%	-1.62%	1.00%	0.00%	1.30%	1.90%	2.00%	2.00%
Inflation in Italy	1.67%	1.67%	1.19%	1.20%	1.27%	3.00%	1.08%	1.08%	3.18%	1.19%	1.60%	1.60%	1.33%	1.22%	1.34%	1.34%
Investments in Buildings	-0.66%	-0.66%	-0.96%	0.58%	-1.67%	-4.35%	-0.69%	0.97%	-10.31%	-11.89%	2.11%	2.11%	-0.56%	0.02%	0.69%	1.01%
Investments in machinery	0.81%	0.81%	1.33%	1.46%	-0.87%	-3.50%	-0.52%	1.96%	-10.22%	-4.60%	-10.23%	-10.23%	1.03%	1.61%	1.46%	1.21%
Fixed investments	-0.15%	-0.15%	0.20%	1.04%	-1.22%	-3.12%	-0.25%	1.40%	-11.56%	-10.89%	-4.96%	-4.96%	-0.03%	0.79%	1.09%	1.17%
Unemployment rate	6.50%	6.68%	6.70%	6.70%	6.40%	7.00%	7.50%	7.50%	8.51%	9.25%	8.98%	8.98%	6.28%	6.35%	6.40%	6.40%
Domestic demand	0.89%	0.89%	0.76%	0.53%	0.83%	0.26%	0.49%	0.75%	-1.32%	-3.23%	0.01%	0.01%	0.89%	0.76%	0.53%	0.49%
World oil demand	0.97%	0.87%	0.96%	0.76%	0.49%	0.48%	0.48%	0.48%	-0.91%	-0.49%	1.48%	0.00%	0.97%	0.87%	0.96%	0.76%
Work productivity	-0.04%	-0.04%	0.83%	0.77%	-0.15%	-0.07%	0.73%	0.83%	-1.87%	-1.15%	1.04%	1.04%	0.71%	1.25%	0.46%	0.71%
Industrial Production Index (IPI)	0.10%	0.10%	2.10%	2.21%	0.83%	3.89%	3.09%	4.09%	-1.45%	-0.79%	5.29%	5.29%	1.67%	3.58%	0.48%	1.26%
Propensity to consume	-0.24%	0.00%	-0.33%	-0.47%	-0.64%	-0.97%	0.11%	0.26%	0.50%	-5.85%	-1.38%	0.00%	-0.85%	0.33%	-0.49%	-0.33%
Weight	25%				51%				23%				1%			

Indicators used as at 31 December 2024

Indicators used as at 31 December 2024	Central				Moderately adverse				Stress <i>Budgétaire</i>				Favorable			
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2024	2025	2026	2027	2024	2025	2026	2027	2024	2025	2026	2027
Italy's GDP	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	-2.3%	-1.7%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%
Euro Area GDP	0.8%	0.5%	2.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%	0.8%	-4.1%	-1.6%	1.0%	0.8%	1.9%	0.0%	2.2%
Italy inflation	1.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	2.6%	1.8%	2.1%	1.1%	3.2%	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
Investments in Buildings	5.0%	-2.9%	-0.4%	0.7%	5.0%	-5.5%	-1.5%	0.9%	5.0%	-10.3%	-11.9%	2.1%	5.0%	0.8%	1.7%	1.7%
Investments in machinery	-0.4%	1.8%	1.3%	1.2%	-0.4%	0.4%	-0.4%	2.2%	-0.4%	-10.2%	-4.6%	-10.2%	-0.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Fixed investments	2.8%	-0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	2.8%	-2.4%	-0.6%	1.5%	2.8%	-11.6%	-10.9%	-5.0%	2.8%	1.2%	1.8%	2.7%
Unemployment rate	6.9%	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	7.9%	8.0%	7.9%	6.9%	8.5%	9.2%	9.0%	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%
Domestic demand	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	-1.3%	-3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%
World oil demand	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.8%	1.0%	0.1%	-0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	-1.1%	-0.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%
Work productivity	-1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	-1.0%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.9%	-1.0%	-1.9%	-1.2%	1.0%	-1.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%
Industrial Production Index (IPI)	-2.4%	2.2%	3.7%	3.4%	-2.4%	0.8%	3.9%	3.1%	-2.4%	-1.5%	-0.8%	5.3%	-2.4%	2.5%	3.5%	3.2%
Propensity to consume	-2.4%	0.6%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-2.4%	0.9%	-0.2%	0.2%	-2.4%	-3.5%	-5.9%	-1.4%	-2.4%	-0.5%	-1.0%	-0.7%
Weight	30%				50%				18%				2%			

Scenario sensitivity analysis

Within the revision of the parameters used for the IFRS 9 calculation in the 2025 financial statements, Crédit Agricole Italia estimated the sensitivity of the ECL figure to the different macroeconomic scenarios given by the Crédit Agricole Group Economic Research Department - ECO, which is a specialist in macroeconomic studies. To estimate the impact from the different scenarios identified, the maximum weighting was associated to each scenario, each time zeroing the contribution from the others in determining the forward-looking risk parameters and, thus, assessing the marginal contribution of each scenario to the final result.

Sensitivity was estimated on the September 2025 data in a lab environment and later applied to the December 2025 closing data. The application of the observed variations to the December 2025 calculation results for Crédit Agricole Italia is summarized in the table below, which shows the range of figures that can be obtained with the above-described method.

The table reports the result of the ECL sensitivity analysis based on the simulated scenarios and the related percentage deviation from the "multi-scenario" used for the accounting ECL, which can vary from Euro 325 million in the Favorable scenario (down by -15.3%) to Euro 537 million in the Stress budgétaire scenario used for budget simulations in stressed conditions (up by 40.0%). The recognized amount of Euro 384 million reflects the weights on the Central and Moderately Adverse Scenarios.

€/mln	Exposure	EAD	ECL Multi- scenario	Sensitivity analysis: ECL per single scenario			
				Central	Moderately adverse	Stressed budget	Favorable
RETAIL BNKG	41,733	39,929	154	137	160	212	132
Stage1	39,858	38,157	50	46	52	63	44
Stage2	1,875	1,772	105	92	108	146	89
CORPORATE/OTHER	57,351	35,522	215	193	219	301	184
Stage1	50,732	31,476	46	40	48	68	37
Stage2	6,619	4,046	169	155	169	228	148
SECURITIES	9,271	9,271	14	11	17	24	10
Stage1	9,259	9,259	14	10	16	23	9
Stage2	12	12	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	108,355	84,722	384	340	397	537	325
				-11.4%	3.4%	40.0%	-15.3%
Weight				55%	25%	15%	5%

Methodological changes

In terms of methods and approaches, the actions deployed in the period concerned:

- The updating of the forward-looking parameters after receiving the new macroeconomic scenarios from the Economic Studies Department of Crédit Agricole S.A. (ECO). As per the process, the updating took place for the June calculation and for the December calculation;
- Implementation of a Forward-looking approach to the SICR determination at the level of the Credit Agricole S.A. Group;
- Implementation of a 20% threshold that triggers the customer downgrading to stage 2 if the PiT PD 1Y is higher;
- Removal of rating grade I07 concerning the corporate segment from pre-sensitive grades entailing automatic downgrading of the customer from stage 1 to stage 2;
- Downgrading to stage 2 of counterparties operating as retailers in the Automotive sector, because it is a sector under surveillance at the Credit Agricole S.A. Group level.

Post-model adjustments

Following the Forward-Looking Local ECL calculation as at December 2025, Crédit Agricole Italia made management overlays.

Said adjustments can be broken down into two types:

- **Adjustments made to specific positions:**

- Following the OSI on corporate ratings, the final results of which have not yet been received, 2 specific exposures within the Credit File Review were downgraded to state 2 and their coverage was increased in accordance with the instructions given by the inspection team during the talks held during the mission;
- Single-name adjustments (adjustments on single positions) whereby the results could be aligned with the expectations – in terms of risk profile – of the IFRS 9 work group. In accordance with the regulated process, based on the results obtained with the calculation approach defined by the Group and based on the management information of the single counterparties, if the expected loss value associated with a specific counterparty does not accurately reflect its riskiness, the provisioning on the counterparty may be adjusted manually to a level deemed appropriate; such manual actions are allowed only if they increase the coverage ratio on the counterparty. The single-name adjustments made as at 31 December 2025 also include the adjustments to the ECL associated with exposures to:
 - The Bank of Italy;
 - The State Treasury;
 - Intra-group positions (with effects on the separate financial statements of the entities of the Group);
 - Direct downgrading to stage 2:
 - Of the positions on the watchlist for at least three of the four months before the reference date;
 - Of the Retail positions with PD equal to or higher than 11% and of Corporate positions with PD equal to or higher than 5% (known as sensitive ratings);
 - Of pre-sensitive positions, i.e. of Retail Customers with ratings IO8 and P07 and of Corporate banking Customers with ratings D-;

- **Portfolio adjustments made by allocating the identified amounts to all positions proportionally to the ECL.** Said case included the following actions:

- Action on potential methodological findings during the OSI on corporate ratings, the final outcomes of which have not been received, in accordance with the instructions given by the inspection team during the mission;
- Action aimed at preparing in advance for the next developments in the forbearance framework and regarding early warning models (project *projet d'alerte précoce*);
- Action on sectors aimed at taking into account the higher riskiness of **energy-intensive sectors**, which is growing because of the consequences of the ongoing crisis on the future economic scenario;
- Action aimed at mitigating the impacts on impairments where there are **State guarantees** (applying to the guaranteed portion). Furthermore, as done in the previous quarters on the Crédit Agricole Italia perimeter, the coverage ratio of government securities was considered;
- Action associated with possible underestimation of the Retail LGD parameter (emerged during the back-testing analyses) impacting the LGD curves used in the IFRS9 scope.

Other actions to allocate provisions on specific portfolios or on the overall portfolio of Performing Customers as at the reference date. In Q4, the following actions were considered:

- Corrections requested by the Validation Service within the annual review referring to the next updating of the pre-payment model;
- Add-on anticipating corrections to the database regarding bullet and amortizing contracts.

2.4 CREDIT RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

Within the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, the mitigation of credit risk is pursued by entering into ancillary agreements or by adopting appropriate tools and techniques designed to mitigate this risk.

In particular, specific processes regulate the obtainment and management of guarantees, with clear definition of the relevant roles, responsibilities and controls. Close attention is paid to the adequacy of the rules and procedures for monitoring that the requirements of the guarantees remain complied with (legal certainty, prompt realization and value consistency with the exposure).

The standards for the appraisal of real estate properties securing the exposures of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, as laid down in the «Policies on the Valuation of Real Estate Properties Securing Exposures», are compliant with the Guidelines issued by the Italian Banking Association (ABI) in force at the relevant time and are in accordance with the recent regulatory principles “International Valuation Standards” (IVS) and “European Valuation Standards” (EVS).

The policies on the appraisal of real estate assets securing the exposures, updated as at July 2025, confirmed the approaches and principles, already adopted in the last few years, for the alignment to the «EBA Guidelines on loan origination and monitoring», and identify:

- A specialist unit engaged in the governance and oversight of the quality of the appraisals, having special regard to the task assigning process and to the appraisal methods and criteria adopted;
- A control framework defining the methods and frequency of controls and the reporting of the related outcomes;
- A list of accredited appraisers;
- The process for continuous monitoring of the values of the real estate assets, defining the methods and frequency.

3. NON-PERFORMING CREDIT EXPOSURES

The NPE Regulation

In the last few years, the legislation and regulations applicable to non-performing loans have been constantly developed and amended in order to improve the prudential criteria for identification and management of non-performing loans, fostering harmonization across the EU Member States.

In order to ensure constant compliance with said developments, the NPE Regulation is periodically revised, on the basis also on the remarks made during the periodic audits carried out by the Parent Company and by the ECB.

In compliance with the EBA Guidelines, an early warning process (EWP) was implemented, which is an essential element in risk monitoring and in managing positions on which objective events have occurred (“UTP Events” and “Other UTP Signs” indicators), that may determine classification in default. With these indicators, the actors in the Performing Loan and Watch-list Loan chain, each one in compliance with the respective decision-making powers, are responsible for carefully assessing the exposure and giving the reason why it should be kept in a performing status. More in general the Early Warning Policy (EWP) sets a severity degree and identifies 4 EWP indicators categorized as follows:

- **“UTP Events”**, which are individually a confirmed warning in themselves (the IMA procedure assigns the colour purple to these exposures). If this indicator is detected, the debtor directly linked to the “UTP Event” is classified in default, unless a judgemental assessment of the event is argued, in order to determine its correctness and relevance.
- **“Other UTP Signs”**, which are individually a confirmed warning in themselves (the IMA procedure assigns the colour purple to these exposures). If this indicator is detected, the judgemental assessment of the event and of debtor is triggered, in order to assess whether the exposure should be classified in default or kept in a performing status.
- **“Hard”**, which are individually a confirmed warning in themselves. The IMA procedure assigns the colour red/blue to these exposures depending on the interaction with other modules in the IMA model, which entails the customer being put on the Watch List and the start of the related management actions, with the involvement of the Performing Loan Management Function.
- **“Soft”**, which individually do not amount to any confirmed warning. The IMA procedures surveys them and assessed the combination of Soft indicators one with the other or with other modules in the model. After performing the assessment, IMA assigns a colour code, which, in case of red/blue colour code, causes the customer to be put on the Watch List and the start of the related management actions, with the involvement of the Performing Loan Management Function.

Furthermore, some guidelines have been designed for loan classification in the correct risk grade, first of all through going/ gone concern assessment.

Special attention is given to the positions in the “Commercial Real Estate” perimeter, which, due to the problems associated with the sector in terms of management and risk, is quite material in the non-performing loans scope.

In recovery forecasts, thorough assessment has been introduced of the reasons concerning the time for which the positions have been classified as non-performing; to this effect the analysis of exposure vintage is of key importance for the loan conservative measurement.

Specific events have also been identified that: trigger classification as Bad Loans: a set of events has been defined which, for their severity and risk of impairment of the assets backing the Bank credit claim, shall trigger immediate classification of the positions concerned as bad loans, with subsequent start of the related force collection actions.

The units managing non-performing loans

The management of non-performing exposures, classified as Past Due (PD) Unlikely to Pay (UTP) and Bad Loans, is the responsibility of the Non-Performing Loans Management Function as to in-house workouts, and the responsibility of the Outsourcing, Cost and Credit Disposal Function as to outsourced workouts; in both Functions, NPLs are managed through specialist Units by type of counterparty.

The Non-Performing Loans Function is in charge of out-of-court and in-court collection and/or full workout of the exposures it manages, excluding the positions within the scope of outsourced collection services, consistently with the NPE strategy.

The Function manages relations with the Customers falling within its scope of responsibility with the objective of collecting the credit claims of Crédit Agricole Italia, promptly implementing all actions that are deemed the most suitable and effective towards borrowers.

In addition to periodic specific measurement of the recovery value, the management process for non-performing positions aims also at:

- Verifying whether the counterparty is capable of recovering financial health and, consequently, restoring the business and loan relationship; To this end, the Structure is responsible for determining the scenario for collection forecast, specifically assuming the counterparty as a going concern (i.e. the exposure can be repaid with the cash flows generated by the counterparty as a going concern) or assuming the counterparty as a gone concern where the exposure can be collected only through the assets securing it as collaterals);
- Scheduling and monitoring loan workout plans agreed on with Customers;
- Proactive participation in interbank work group for debt restructuring and assessment of the proposed plans.

The Outsourcing, Cost and Credit Disposal Function is responsible for overseeing the management of UTP and bad loans outsourced from external services; specifically, it shall ensure that operating activities are duly carried out in coordination with the Servicers and Accounting Function, in order to verify the effectiveness, good value for money and timeliness of the collection actions.

This mission is pursued managing bad exposures as follows:

- Implementing all possible actions in court and out of court, in order to achieve the best possible compromise between the highest possible collection and the shortest time to collection on these exposures;
- Ensuring organic management of all information on the most likely forward-looking repercussions on the income statement through the recognition of provisions for risks and allowances for losses on loans;
- Preparing and then updating, based on harmonized and standardized approaches, collection forecast in terms of probable collected amount and expected collection date, as well as conservative measurement of the existing guarantees and of those that can be reasonably be obtained in court.

3.1 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

In accordance with the “Guidance to banks on non-performing loans” published in March 2017 by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group designed its strategy for the management of non-performing loans, “Group 2018-2021 NPE Strategy”, with the planning of the related KPIs, such as the weight of NPEs, the riskiness of the performing loan portfolio, the effectiveness of NPE recovery and the coverage ratio of the NPL portfolio.

The design and updating of the NPE Strategy has provided for the following approach:

- Breakdown analysis of the loan portfolio and of the performance historical data of NPE management and collection by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group;

- The benchmark positioning of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group in the target market as regards KPIs (NPE Ratio, Coverage Ratio, cost of credit recovery and impairment rates);
- Identification, based on the portfolio and market opportunities, of action drivers to strengthen the performances of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group in terms of credit quality protection and improvement;
- Management actions on the “loan recovery machine”;
- Initiatives aimed at increasing the NPE coverage ratio;
- NPE deleveraging initiatives through tools and actions already developed by the Group (NPE sales on a portfolio and single name basis), with positive effects also on the reduction in the average vintage of the NPE portfolio.

The Group has adopted the NPL Policy and updates it over time, which sets out the internal rules for assessing Past Due, UTP and Bad Loans and, for each category, governs the following scopes:

- Identification and classification methods;
- Criteria to determine statutory impairment applied upon entry in the category;
- Discounting rule to determine the present value in accordance with the estimated recovery plan;
- Assessment methods and criteria during the stay in the category;
- Conditions and methods for exiting the NPL category with migration between NPE categories.

In 2025, the targets in terms of reducing the NPE portfolio and the risk associated therewith were confirmed; specifically, at the end of the year, the non-performing portfolio posted yet another decrease (by over 6 percentage points vs. the end of 2024) and consisted, by 70%, of exposures classified as “unlikely to pay”, the gross NPE ratio improved coming to 2.5% (-10bps), the net NPE ratio to 1.0% (improving by roughly 20bps) and the total coverage ratio of the NPE portfolio hit 59.5% (increasing by over 5 percentage points vs. the end of 2024).

Furthermore, in the reporting year, the NPE Strategy up to 2026 was defined. The NPE Strategy provides for the analysis of the existing portfolio and for the integration of the forecasts of the main macroeconomic factors, and aims at protecting the quality of the loan portfolio, preserving the good levels reached in the recent FYs, through the adoption of ordinary management drivers, selectively supplementing them with targeted deleverage actions. Besides this, the new strategy provides for an action plan aimed at speeding up the digitalization of the processes and tools supporting lending and loan management.

For information on the technical-organizational procedures and on the methods used to manage and control the NPE portfolio, please, refer to the Note to the Financial Statements – Part A – Accounting Policies, section A.2 Part reporting on the main financial statement items “Impairment for credit risk”.

3.2 WRITE-OFF

The Non-Performing Exposures Function writes off non-performing loans after full recovery of the exposure or resumption of its amortization.

The Function writes off non-performing exposures with loan waiver subsequent to:

- Unilateral remission of the residual amount due within authorized and executed settlement;
- Loan disposal.

Furthermore, the Function writes off non-performing exposures, also without loan waiver, subsequent to:

- Loan uncollectibility, as proved or inferred, including the implementation of all possible affordable actions;
- Very marginal possibility of collection.

That being the case, these loans are fully or partially written off in order not to keep, on the Balance Sheet, loans that, although still managed by the structures in charge of collection, are hardly likely to be recovered. The positions to be written off must be identified - through an “ad-hoc” analysis- from among those that have both high vintage and high coverage.

3.3 PURCHASED OR ORIGINATED CREDIT-IMPAIRED FINANCIAL ASSETS

As regards the accounting treatment of these assets and the related reporting, please refer to “A.2 - Part reporting on the main financial statement items”.

4. RENEGOTIATED FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FORBORNE EXPOSURES

As regards the accounting treatment of these assets and the related reporting, please refer to “A.2 - Part reporting on the main financial statement items”.

Forborne exposures are those for which “concessions” have been granted to a borrower that is experiencing or is about to experience difficulties in fulfilling his/her/its financial commitments (“financial difficulty”).

Concessions consist in the following:

- Changes in the terms and/or conditions of an existing contract as regards which the borrower is not deemed able to comply with the set payments due to financial difficulties, which would not have been granted if the borrower had not been in financial difficulties;
- Total or partial refinancing of an existing contract as regards which the borrower is not deemed able to comply with the set payments due to financial difficulties, which would not have been granted if the borrower had not been in financial difficulties.

Based on the information contained in EBA “Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) - On Supervisory reporting on forbearance and non-performing exposures under article 99(4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013” of 27 July 2014, as updated, and implementing the guidelines developed afterwards by its Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole Italia has defined an internal algorithm whereby forborne exposures can be identified, distinguishing between performing and non-performing forborne exposures.

As opposed to the “by counterparty” approach, used by Crédit Agricole Italia to classify non-performing exposures, it classifies forborne positions with a “by individual credit facility” approach”. An exposure shall be classified as forborne when:

- The counterparty that is the account holder is classified as performing upon the contractual modification and at least one of the difficulty conditions listed below occurs in the 3 months before the contractual modification:
 - The counterparty is past due by 30 days or more;
 - The counterparty is classified on the watchlist or has a “sensitive” rating;
 - The customer’s PD has appreciably worsened.

The contracts meeting these features are classified as “forborne performing - probation period”, except for contractual modifications featuring a difference between the net present value before and after the modification of more than 1%, in which case they shall be classified in their cure period and no longer considered forborne when all the following conditions are met:

- The contract is considered performing;
- At least two years have passed from the beginning of the probation period;
- Payments were regularly and duly made in the second half of the probationary period;
- No one of the exposures to the same borrower is past due by more than 30 days at the end of the probation period.

- The counterparty is classified as defaulted at the time of contract modification or the modified contract is in financial difficulty during the three months before its modification, with a difference between the net present value before and after forbearance of more than 1%. The contracts meeting the above description are classified as “forborne non-performing - cure period” for a period of at least a year and are kept classified as unlikely to pay. The contract shall be classified “forbearance performing - probation period” when all the following conditions are met:
 - At least one year has passed since the start of the cure period;
 - There are no late payments;
 - The counterparty has returned fully able to fulfil its credit obligations.

To assess whether there is a “concession”, in accordance with the adopted approaches there is a “concession” when:

- The amortization schedule regarding a loan is suspended or modified in its original duration;
- The loan has been renegotiated or rescheduled;
- Several credit lines granted to a counterparty are closed and consolidated in a new loan or other credit forms implying the refinancing concept;
- A real estate mortgage loan based on the project progress which has been partially disbursed to a counterparty classified in the perimeter of real estate players has a pre-amortization period of over 36 months.
- The terms, conditions, maturity or the originated amount on a short-term credit facility have been changes.

Furthermore, an exposure may be classified in the forborne perimeter on a judgemental basis where the algorithm does not automatically detect the contract modification or the financial difficulties experienced by the debtor. Likewise, positions can be excluded on a judgemental basis from the forborne perimeter, if the Account Manager believes that the automatic classification made by the algorithm is not consistent.

As at 31 December 2025, the stock of forborne exposures came to Euro 1.2 billion, of which 64.5% was backed by collateral (43.6% backed by mortgage). 51.5% of loans is classified in cure period and the remaining 48.5% in the probation period.

The new forbearance measures for last year came to Euro 527 million (44.2% of the stock) of which 57.3% backed by collateral (26.5% backed by mortgage).

33.2% of the new forborne exposures were classified in their cure period, while the remaining 66.8% were classified in their probation period. Again as regards the new concessions for the year, 58.4% of the exposures were classified in the forbearance perimeter subsequent to judgemental assessment and 17.1% subsequent to loan suspension, rescheduling or renegotiation.

An analysis of exposures referring to forborne assets measured at amortized cost is given below, separately reporting performing and non-performing ones.

Counterparty status	Type of forbearance applied	Total
PERFORMING	Forborne Performing exposures	526,653
DEFAULTED	Forborne Non-performing exposures	656,594
Total Forborne Exposures		1,183,247

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. Credit quality

All financial assets are classified by credit quality with the exception of equity securities and units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings.

The term “on-balance-sheet exposures” defines all on-balance-sheet financial assets consisting of due from banks or customers, irrespective of the accounting portfolio they are allocated to (measured at fair value through profit or loss, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, measured at amortized cost, financial assets being divested).

The term “off-balance-sheet exposures” means all financial transactions other than on-balance-sheet ones (guarantees given, commitments, derivatives) for which credit risk is taken, irrespective of the transaction purposes.

A.1 PERFORMING AND NON-PERFORMING CREDIT EXPOSURES: AMOUNTS, ADJUSTMENTS, CHANGES AND BREAKDOWNS

A.1.1 Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio and credit quality (book values)

Portfolio/quality	Bad loans	Unlikely to Pay	Non-performing past due exposures	Performing past-due exposures	Other performing exposures	Total
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	154,111	972,490	2,796	811,672	77,118,163	79,059,232
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,839,274	2,839,274
3. Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	73	-	-	682	755
5. Financial assets being divested	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	154,111	972,563	2,796	811,672	79,958,119	81,899,261
Total 31 Dec. 2024	138,603	1,115,910	5,988	986,918	76,915,735	79,163,154

A.1.2 Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio and by credit quality (gross and net values)

Portfolio/quality	Non-performing				Performing			Total (net exposure)
	Gross exposure	Total adjustments	Net exposure	Total partial write-offs (*)	Gross exposure	Total adjustments	Net exposure	
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,264,161	1,134,764	1,129,397	55,454	78,272,997	343,162	77,929,835	79,059,232
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,842,961	3,687	2,839,274	2,839,274
3. Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	73	-	73	-	X	X	682	755
5. Financial assets being divested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	2,264,234	1,134,764	1,129,470	55,454	81,115,958	346,849	80,769,791	81,899,261
Total 31 Dec. 2024	2,408,905	1,148,404	1,260,501	37,421	78,272,582	370,796	77,902,653	79,163,154

(*) Value to be stated for disclosure purposes.

Portfolio/quality	Assets with clearly poor credit quality		Other assets Net exposure
	Accumulated losses	Net exposure	
1. Financial assets held for trading	866	507	77,052
2. Hedging derivatives	-	-	891,363
Total 31 Dec. 2025	866	507	968,415
Total 31 Dec. 2024	830	495	888,245

A.1.3 Breakdown of financial assets by past due bracket (book values)

Portfolios/risk stages	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			POCI assets		
	From 1 day to 30 days	From over 30 days up to 90 days	Over 90 days	From 1 day to 30 days	From over 30 days up to 90 days	Over 90 days	From 1 day to 30 days	From over 30 days up to 90 days	Over 90 days	From 1 day to 30 days	From over 30 days up to 90 days	Over 90 days
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	462,922	9,126	5	300,242	31,797	7,580	28,365	17,363	375,751	-	-	-
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial assets being divested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	462,922	9,126	5	300,242	31,797	7,580	28,365	17,363	375,751	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2024	475,498	9,910	2	435,988	53,816	11,704	45,992	20,578	455,276	-	-	-

**A.1.4 Financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given:
changes in total value adjustments and total provisions**

	Total adjustments											
	Stage 1 assets						Stage 2 assets					
	Demand due from Banks and claims on Central Banks	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets being divested	of which: individual impairment	of which: collective impairment	Demand due from Banks and claims on Central Banks	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets being divested	of which: individual impairment	of which: collective impairment
Opening total adjustments	-	70,213	5,631	-	-	75,844	-	294,953	-	-	-	294,953
Increases from purchased or originated financial assets	2	12,520	2,581	-	-	15,103	-	10,692	-	-	-	10,692
Derecognized items other than write-offs	-	-1,827	-4,869	-	-	-6,696	-	-175	-	-	-	-175
Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk (+/-)	40	7,045	344	-	-	7,429	-	-50,205	-	-	-	-50,205
Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in the estimate approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs not recognized directly through profit and loss	-	-38	-	-	-	-38	-	-19	-	-	-	-19
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Closing total adjustments	42	87,913	3,687	-	-	91,642	-	255,249	-	-	-	255,249
Recoveries from collection on financial assets written-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs recognized directly through profit and loss	-	-119	-	-	-	-119	-	-177	-	-	-	-177

Demand due from Banks and claims on Central Banks	Total adjustments									Total provisions for commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given				Total	
	Stage 3 assets					POCI assets				Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees: POCI		
	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets being divested	of which: individual impairment	of which: collective impairment	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets being divested	of which: individual impairment						of which: collective impairment
- 1,148,404	-	-	- 1,148,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,903	20,098	62,689	-	1,610,891
- 3,015	-	-	- 3,015	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	311	270	77	-	29,468
- -141,598	-	-	- -141,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-148,469
- 202,486	-	-	- 202,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,836	-1,474	1,923	-	168,995
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- -87,774	-	-	- -87,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-87,831
- 10,231	-	-	- 10,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,234
- 1,134,764	-	-	- 1,134,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,050	18,894	64,689	-	1,583,288
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- -8,421	-	-	- -8,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8,717

**A.1.5 Financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given:
transfers between the different credit risks stages (gross and nominal values)**

	Gross values/nominal value					
	Transfers between stage 1 and stage 2		Transfers between stage 2 and stage 3		Transfers between stage 1 and stage 3	
	From stage 1 to stage 2	From stage 2 to stage 1	From stage 2 to stage 3	From stage 3 to stage 2	From stage 1 to stage 3	From stage 3 to stage 1
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,226,497	2,595,255	326,343	24,932	94,949	5,511
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial assets being divested	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given	156,619	122,938	6,683	499	555	208
Total 31 Dec. 2025	2,383,116	2,718,193	333,026	25,431	95,504	5,719
Total 31 Dec. 2024	2,867,639	2,642,501	261,737	39,717	149,095	7,702

A.1.6 On-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet exposures to banks: gross and net values

Type of exposures/Values	Gross exposure					Total adjustments and total provisions				Net exposure	Total partial write-offs (*)	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets				
A. ON-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
A.1 DEMAND	3,842,554	3,842,554	-	-	-	42	42	-	-	-	3,842,512	-
a) Non-performing	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
b) Performing	3,842,554	3,842,554	-	X	-	42	42	-	X	-	3,842,512	-
A.2 Other	5,645,578	5,641,941	3,634	-	-	377	374	3	-	-	5,645,201	-
a) Bad loans	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unlikely to Pay	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
c) Non-performing past due exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
d) Performing past due exposures	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
e) Other performing exposures	5,645,578	5,641,941	3,634	X	-	377	374	3	X	-	5,645,201	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
TOTAL (A)	9,488,132	9,484,495	3,634	-	-	419	416	3	-	-	9,487,713	-
B. OFF-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
a) Non-performing	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
b) Performing	3,539,621	2,584,344	22,659	X	-	75	59	16	X	-	3,539,547	-
TOTAL (B)	3,539,621	2,584,344	22,659	-	-	75	59	16	-	-	3,539,547	-
TOTAL (A+B)	13,027,753	12,068,839	26,293	-	-	494	475	19	-	-	13,027,260	-

(*) Value to be stated for disclosure purposes.

A.1.7 On-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet exposures to customers: gross and net values

Type of exposures/ Values	Gross exposure					Total adjustments and total provisions				Net exposure	Total partial write-offs (*)	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets				
A. ON-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
a) Bad loans	587,919	X	-	587,919	-	433,808	X	-	433,808	-	154,111	17,319
- of which: forborne exposures	100,341	X	-	100,341	-	84,348	X	-	84,348	-	15,993	-
b) Unlikely to Pay	1,672,011	X	-	1,671,938	-	699,448	X	-	699,448	-	972,563	31,151
- of which: forborne exposures	555,993	X	-	555,993	-	330,201	X	-	330,201	-	225,792	-
c) Non-performing past due exposures	4,304	X	-	4,304	-	1,508	X	-	1,508	-	2,796	8
- of which: forborne exposures	296	X	-	296	-	108	X	-	108	-	188	-
d) Performing past due exposures	841,005	473,150	367,855	X	-	29,333	1,097	28,236	X	-	811,672	-
- of which: forborne exposures	28,453	68	28,385	X	-	2,445	1	2,444	X	-	26,008	-
e) Other performing exposures	74,630,064	69,798,099	4,831,280	X	-	317,139	90,129	227,010	X	-	74,312,925	6,976
- of which: forborne exposures	498,903	42,366	456,537	X	-	47,947	53	47,894	X	-	450,956	-
TOTAL (A)	77,735,303	70,271,249	5,199,135	2,264,161	-	1,481,236	91,226	255,246	1,134,764	-	76,254,067	55,454
B. OFF-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
a) Non-performing	237,606	X	-	237,606	-	64,688	X	-	64,688	-	172,918	-
b) Performing	24,817,205	24,196,360	584,557	X	-	36,869	17,991	18,878	X	-	24,780,336	-
TOTAL (B)	25,054,811	24,196,360	584,557	237,606	-	101,557	17,991	18,878	64,688	-	24,953,254	-
TOTAL (A+B)	102,790,114	94,467,609	5,783,692	2,501,767	-	1,582,793	109,217	274,124	1,199,452	-	101,207,321	55,454

(*) Value to be stated for disclosure purposes.

A.1.8 On-balance sheet exposures to Banks: changes in gross non-performing exposures

Reasons/categories	Bad loans	Unlikely to Pay	Non-performing past due exposures
A. Opening gross exposure	-	4,138	-
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-
B. Increases	-	-	-
B.1 from performing exposures	-	-	-
B.2 from purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-
B.3 transfers from other categories of non-performing exposures	-	-	-
B.4 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-
B.5 other increases	-	-	-
C. Decreases	-	4,138	-
C.1 to performing exposures	-	-	-
C.2 Write-offs	-	-	-
C.3 collections	-	4,138	-
C.4 gains on disposals	-	-	-
C.5 losses on disposals	-	-	-
C.6 transfers to other categories of non-performing exposures	-	-	-
C.7 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-
C.8 other decreases	-	-	-
D. Closing gross exposure	-	-	-
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-

A.1.9 On-balance sheet exposures to Customers: changes in gross non-performing exposures

Reasons/categories	Bad loans	Unlikely to Pay	Non-performing past due exposures
A. Opening gross exposure	570,133	1,824,721	9,827
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-
B. Increases	233,504	483,723	20,204
B.1 from performing exposures	32,665	454,306	7,143
B.2 from purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-
B.3 transfers from other categories of non-performing exposures	195,456	7,118	11,524
B.4 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-
B.5 other increases	5,383	22,299	1,537
C. Decreases	215,718	636,506	25,727
C.1 to performing exposures	171	28,190	858
C.2 Write-offs	37,559	38,966	13,431
C.3 collections	74,969	266,840	4,304
C.4 gains on disposals	35,981	43,400	-
C.5 losses on disposals	6,068	809	-
C.6 transfers to other categories of non-performing exposures	128	206,836	7,134
C.7 Contract modifications without derecognition	60,842	2,557	-
C.8 other decreases	-	48,908	-
D. Closing gross exposure	587,919	1,671,938	4,304
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-

A.1.9bis On-balance-sheet exposures to Customers: changes in gross forborne exposures broken down by credit quality

Reasons/Quality	Non-performing forborne exposures	Performing forborne exposures
A. Opening gross exposure	627,681	454,121
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-
B. Increases	266,519	433,692
B.1 from non-forborne performing exposures	79,348	368,095
B.2 from forborne performing exposures	97,307	X
B.3 from forborne non-performing exposures	X	18,245
B.4 from non-forborne non-performing exposures	-	-
B.5 other increases	89,864	47,352
C. Decreases	237,606	361,160
C.1 to non-forborne performing exposures	X	87,498
C.2 to forborne performing exposures	18,245	X
C.3 to forborne non-performing exposures	X	97,307
C.4 Write-offs	35,153	-
C.5 collections	98,038	139,720
C.6 gains on disposals	30,566	-
C.7 losses on disposal	1,116	-
C.8 other decreases	54,488	36,635
D. Closing gross exposure	656,594	526,653
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-

A.1.10 On-balance-sheet non-performing exposures to Banks: changes in total adjustments

Reasons/categories	Bad loans		Unlikely to Pay		Non-performing past due exposures	
	Total	- of which: forborne exposures	Total	- of which: forborne exposures	Total	- of which: forborne exposures
A. Opening total adjustments	-	-	4,119	-	-	-
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Increases	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.1 adjustments to purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	-	X	-	X	-	X
B.2 other impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 losses on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 transfers from other categories of non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 other increases	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Decreases	-	-	4,119	-	-	-
C.1 write-backs from valuation (impairment reversal)	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.2 recoveries from collection	-	-	4,119	-	-	-
C.3 gains on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 transfers to other categories of non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 other decreases	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Total closing adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-

A.1.11 On-balance-sheet exposures to Customers: changes in total adjustments

Reasons/categories	Bad loans		Unlikely to Pay		Non-performing past due exposures	
	Total	- of which: forborne exposures	Total	- of which: forborne exposures	Total	- of which: forborne exposures
A. Opening total adjustments	431,530	103,547	708,916	267,981	3,839	20
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Increases	158,398	26,921	307,405	181,750	14,567	4,102
B.1 adjustments to purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	-	X	-	X	-	X
B.2 other impairment losses	62,498	8,265	261,290	139,342	3,937	651
B.3 losses on disposals	6,068	730	809	387	-	-
B.4 transfers from other categories of non-performing exposures	87,644	17,625	2,456	67	10,312	3,432
B.5 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 other increases	2,188	301	42,850	41,954	318	19
C. Decreases	156,120	46,120	316,873	119,530	16,898	4,014
C.1 write-backs from valuation (impairment reversal)	4,299	1,339	28,990	22,882	437	-
C.2 recoveries from collection	25,053	5,501	64,422	22,896	450	-
C.3 gains on disposal	10,168	2,655	16,834	12,581	-	-
C.4 write-offs	37,559	14,164	38,966	16,996	13,431	3,993
C.5 transfers to other categories of non-performing exposures	-	-	97,891	21,104	2,521	21
C.6 Contract modifications without derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 other decreases	79,041	22,461	69,770	23,071	59	-
D. Total closing adjustments	433,808	84,348	699,448	330,201	1,508	108
- of which: sold exposures not derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-

Item C.7 "Other decreases" mainly reports, as to derecognized items other than write-offs, the amount equal to difference between the gross exposure and the disposal price.

A.2 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS, COMMITMENTS TO DISBURSE FUNDS AND FINANCIAL GUARANTEES GIVEN BASED ON EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL RATINGS

A.2.1 Breakdown of financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given by external rating grades (gross values)

Exposures	External rating grades						Without rating	Total
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6		
A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	4,206,093	2,432,960	5,649,788	4,140,244	912,543	36,025	63,159,503	80,537,156
- Stage 1	4,021,849	2,102,022	4,720,379	3,326,285	473,215	16,049	58,410,430	73,070,229
- Stage 2	184,244	330,938	882,067	809,643	437,424	19,976	2,538,476	5,202,768
- Stage 3	-	-	47,342	4,316	1,904	-	2,210,597	2,264,159
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,842,961	2,842,961
- Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,842,961	2,842,961
- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Financial assets being divested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B+C)	4,206,093	2,432,960	5,649,788	4,140,244	912,543	36,025	66,002,464	83,380,117
D. Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given	2,568,646	3,054,396	4,699,324	3,692,729	599,059	52,135	12,959,238	27,625,527
- Stage 1	2,524,640	3,040,294	4,561,931	3,629,510	573,886	52,088	12,398,355	26,780,704
- Stage 2	44,006	14,102	129,969	58,538	24,883	47	335,672	607,217
- Stage 3	-	-	7,424	4,681	290	-	225,211	237,606
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (D)	2,568,646	3,054,396	4,699,324	3,692,729	599,059	52,135	12,959,238	27,625,527
Total (A+B+C+D)	6,774,739	5,487,356	10,349,112	7,832,973	1,511,602	88,160	78,961,702	111,005,644

The breakdown by rating grades represented in the table refers to the ratings given by CRIF Ratings S.r.l. and DBRS Ratings GmbH.

The “without rating” column reports exposures with counterparties for which ratings given by the two ECAs are not available, of which the key is given in the table below:

Credit rating grade	CRIF Ratings S.r.l. (Rating scale for long-term issuers)	DBRS Ratings GmbH
Grade 1	AAA, AA	AAA, AA
Grade 2	A	A
Grade 3	BBB	BBB
Grade 4	BB	BB
Grade 5	B	B
Grade 6	CCC, CC, C, D1 S, D	CCC, CC, C, D

A.2.2 Breakdown of financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given by internal rating grades (gross values)

Exposures	Internal rating grades					Total
	From AAA to BBB+	From BBB to BBB-	From BB+ to B	From B- to D	Without rating	
A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	27,453,107	33,611,575	14,149,681	3,528,953	1,793,841	80,537,157
- Stage 1	27,427,277	32,876,603	10,987,408	302,541	1,476,399	73,070,228
- Stage 2	25,830	734,972	3,162,273	962,251	317,442	5,202,768
- Stage 3	-	-	-	2,264,161	-	2,264,161
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,842,961	-	-	-	-	2,842,961
- Stage 1	2,842,961	-	-	-	-	2,842,961
- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Financial assets being divested	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B+C)	30,296,068	33,611,575	14,149,681	3,528,953	1,793,841	83,380,118
D. Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given	9,272,693	8,674,666	6,595,088	373,138	2,709,942	27,625,527
- Stage 1	9,247,588	8,562,046	6,218,820	103,172	2,649,078	26,780,704
- Stage 2	25,105	112,620	376,268	32,360	60,864	607,217
- Stage 3	-	-	-	237,606	-	237,606
- POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (D)	9,272,693	8,674,666	6,595,088	373,138	2,709,942	27,625,527
Total (A+B+C+D)	12,141,484	9,409,638	20,744,769	3,902,091	4,503,783	111,005,645

The breakdown by rating grade refers to the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's internal models. The "Without rating" column mainly shows exposures to Banks, Public Administration Bodies and Sovereign States, for which internal rating models are not available.

Excluding counterparties without rating, 77% of total counterparties fall within the Investment grades (from AAA to BBB-), whereas 19% falls within the BB+/B grades and 4% in the B-/D grades.

A.3 BREAKDOWN OF SECURED EXPOSURES BY TYPE OF GUARANTEE

A.3.1 On-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet secured exposures to banks

	Gross exposure	Net exposure	Collaterals (1)			
			Real estate - mortgages	Real estate- Loans for leases	Securities	Other collaterals
1. On-balance-sheet secured exposures:	954,766	954,766	-	-	-	-
1.1 fully secured	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 partially secured	954,766	954,766	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Off-balance-sheet secured exposures:	451,385	451,383	-	-	-	-
2.1 fully secured	450,391	450,391	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 partially secured	994	992	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-

A.3.2 On-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet secured exposures to Customers

	Gross exposure	Net exposure	Collaterals (1)			
			Real estate - mortgages	Real estate- Loans for leases	Securities	Other collaterals
1. On-balance-sheet secured exposures:	46,050,640	45,030,851	33,295,105	-	490,606	1,289,398
1.1 fully secured	41,767,595	40,943,236	33,120,847	-	430,120	1,144,189
- of which non-performing	1,634,586	968,210	355,653	-	1,150	7,472
1.2 partially secured	4,283,045	4,087,615	174,258	-	60,486	145,209
- of which non-performing	228,150	81,327	5,353	-	188	850
2. Off-balance-sheet secured exposures:	2,523,204	2,500,794	241,813	-	117,877	182,654
2.1 fully secured	1,364,766	1,356,580	49,004	-	95,633	131,313
- of which non-performing	12,897	8,542	2,560	-	152	1,591
2.2 partially secured	1,158,438	1,144,214	192,809	-	22,244	51,341
- of which non-performing	7,062	4,020	-	-	1	562

Personal guarantees (2)										Total (1)+(2)
CLN	Credit derivatives				Signature loans					
	Other derivatives				Public administration bodies	Banks	Other financial companies	Other parties		
	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Others						
-	-	-	-	-	-	950,000	-	-	950,000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	950,000	-	-	950,000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	450,888	-	-	450,888	
-	-	-	-	-	-	450,391	-	-	450,391	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	497	-	-	497	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Personal guarantees (2)											Total (1)+(2)
CLN	Credit derivatives					Signature loans					
	Other derivatives				Public administration bodies	Banks	Other financial companies	Other parties			
	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other parties							
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,580,684	800,027	271,172	3,066,028	42,793,020	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,804,600	714,412	229,352	2,716,279	40,159,799	
-	-	-	-	-	-	485,165	56	2,093	63,293	914,882	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,776,084	85,615	41,820	349,749	2,633,221	
-	-	-	-	-	-	55,796	158	374	2,646	65,365	
-	-	-	-	-	-	90,252	215,747	216,313	1,172,977	2,237,633	
-	-	-	-	-	-	13,591	30,427	58,145	977,732	1,355,845	
-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	78	4,070	8,542	
-	-	-	-	-	-	76,661	185,320	158,168	195,245	881,788	
-	-	-	-	-	-	319	-	323	1,663	2,868	

In compliance with Bank of Italy Circular No. 262, 8th update, in the “Collaterals” and “Personal guarantees” columns, the fair value of the collaterals or guarantee is reported, estimated as at the reporting date or, where not available, its contractual value.

It is pointed out that, in compliance with the aforementioned 8th update, both the above values shall not be higher than the book value of secured exposures.

B. Breakdown and concentration of credit exposures

B.1 BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR OF ON-BALANCE-SHEET AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET EXPOSURES TO CUSTOMERS

Exposures/Counterparties	Public administration bodies		Financial companies		Financial companies (of which: insurance undertakings)		Non-financial corporations		Households	
	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments
A. On-balance-sheet exposures										
A.1 Bad loans	-	-	96	544	-	-	58,703	281,594	95,312	151,670
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,809	72,595	7,184	11,753
A.2 Unlikely to Pay	1,322	704	449,046	24,348	-	-	302,950	537,767	219,245	136,629
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	652	2,140	-	-	150,670	284,639	74,470	43,422
A.3 Non-performing past due exposures	-	-	2	1	-	-	558	449	2,236	1,058
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	82	105	26
A.4 Performing exposures	9,335,516	14,769	9,976,299	16,060	241,529	159	21,372,594	218,249	34,440,188	97,394
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	130	4	-	-	345,491	42,775	131,343	7,613
Total (A)	9,336,838	15,473	10,425,443	40,953	241,529	159	21,734,805	1,038,059	34,756,981	386,751
B. Off-balance-sheet exposures										
B.1 Non-performing exposures	-	-	98	4	-	-	169,305	63,916	3,515	768
B.2 Performing exposures	556,570	457	2,623,772	3,712	155,438	1,081	20,658,418	30,017	941,576	2,683
Total (B)	556,570	457	2,623,870	3,716	155,438	1,081	20,827,723	93,933	945,091	3,451
Total (A+B) 31 Dec. 2025	9,893,408	15,930	13,049,313	44,669	396,967	1,240	42,562,528	1,131,992	35,702,072	390,202
Total (A+B) 31 Dec. 2024	9,174,816	14,674	11,626,780	36,836	390,494	672	42,895,075	1,080,743	34,942,533	473,553

On-balance-sheet exposures include loans as well as other financial assets, such as debt securities, with the exception of derivative contracts, equity securities and units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings.

Exposures associated to counterparty risk relating to transactions for lending or borrowing securities or commodities are excluded.

Off-balance-sheet credit exposures include all financial transactions other than on-balance-sheet ones (guarantees given, commitments, derivatives) for which credit risk is taken.

B.2 BREAKDOWN BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF ON-BALANCE-SHEET AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET EXPOSURES TO CUSTOMERS

Exposures/Geographical areas	Northwest Italy		Northeast Italy		Central Italy		South and insular Italy	
	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments
A. On-balance-sheet exposures								
A.1 Bad loans	60,836	148,293	39,631	114,745	27,501	73,123	25,703	85,687
A.2 Unlikely to Pay	210,669	278,110	382,702	238,570	319,159	114,450	58,458	66,446
A.3 Non-performing past-due exposures	832	396	949	492	670	365	333	247
A.4 Performing exposures	32,968,677	169,789	18,822,183	91,481	18,760,076	59,614	4,079,673	22,587
Total (A)	33,241,014	596,588	19,245,465	445,288	19,107,406	247,552	4,164,167	174,967
B. Off-balance-sheet exposures								
B.1 Non-performing exposures	47,681	9,094	95,411	41,544	20,929	12,232	8,797	1,760
B.2 Performing exposures	11,834,081	31,574	8,146,629	3,233	3,580,430	1,334	991,038	584
Total (B)	11,881,762	40,668	8,242,040	44,777	3,601,359	13,566	999,835	2,344
Total (A+B) 31 Dec. 2025	45,122,776	637,256	27,487,505	490,065	22,708,765	261,118	5,164,002	177,311
Total (A+B) 31 Dec. 2024	43,871,200	593,912	27,079,434	491,701	21,663,557	293,533	5,318,307	208,551

On-balance-sheet exposures include loans as well as other financial assets, such as debt securities, with the exception of derivative contracts, equity securities and units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings.

Exposures associated to counterparty risk relating to transactions for lending or borrowing securities or commodities are excluded.

Off-balance-sheet credit exposures include all financial transactions other than on-balance-sheet ones (guarantees given, commitments, derivatives) for which credit risk is taken.

B.3 BREAKDOWN BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF ON-BALANCE-SHEET AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET EXPOSURES TO BANKS

Exposures/Geographical areas	Italy		Other European Countries		America		Asia		Rest of the world	
	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments
A. On-balance-sheet exposures										
A.1 Bad loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Unlikely to Pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 Non-performing past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Performing exposures	5,318,951	370	4,156,583	43	3,501	1	8,148	5	530	-
Total (A)	5,318,951	370	4,156,583	43	3,501	1	8,148	5	530	-
B. Off-balance-sheet exposures										
B.1 Non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Performing exposures	2,079,014	18	1,191,203	24	59,370	4	197,773	22	12,187	7
Total (B)	2,079,014	18	1,191,203	24	59,370	4	197,773	22	12,187	7
Total (A+B) 31 Dec. 2025	7,397,965	388	5,347,786	67	62,871	5	205,921	27	12,717	7
Total (A+B) 31 Dec. 2024	9,579,115	811	2,767,836	74	103,316	4	346,147	66	32,844	4,129

On-balance-sheet exposures include loans as well as other financial assets, such as debt securities, with the exception of derivative contracts, equity securities and units of O.I.C.R. collective investment undertakings.

Exposures associated to counterparty risk relating to transactions for lending or borrowing securities or commodities are excluded.

Off-balance-sheet credit exposures include all financial transactions other than on-balance-sheet ones (guarantees given, commitments, derivatives) for which credit risk is taken.

B.4 LARGE EXPOSURES

As at 31 December 2025 the positions having large exposure features in accordance with Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 (CRR) as amended, including by Regulation (EU) no. 1623/2024 (CRR3) were:

- Of a total nominal amount of Euro 38,712,920 thousand;
- Of a total weighted amount of Euro 541,379 thousand;
- A total number of 8 making reference to both nominal value and weighted value.

C. Securitizations

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

Within the derisking actions deployed on the NPE portfolio, in 2021 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group successfully completed disposals of non-performing loans for an aggregate gross book value of about Euro 1.6 billion.

On the Senior notes, the Italian Ministry of the Economy and Finance gave the Italian State Guarantee on Securitization of NPLs (GACS) on 13 April 2022.

Stelvio (structured transaction pursuant to Italian Law no. 130 of 30 April 1999)

Key transaction information	
Transaction finalized on	3 Dec. 2021
Special-purpose vehicle	Ortles 21 S.r.l.
Underlying exposures	Non-Performing Loans consisting of mortgage and unsecured credit exposures to individuals and businesses (corporate and retail bnkg)
Geographical area of the sold loans	Italy
Total original amount of the loans sold	1,552,479
Outstanding notes as at 31 Dec. 2025	163,272
Of which senior	108,961
Of which mezzanine	40,000
Of which junior	14,311
Senior notes rating at issue	BBB Scope Rating, DBRS, ARC
Limited recourse loan (Cash reserve) as at 31 Dec. 2025	6,458
Senior notes rating as at 31 Dec. 2025	BBB(sf) DBRS, BBB(sf) ARC e BBB - Scope

The transaction was carried out by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, with ItalFondionario as the Master Servicer, Zenith as the corporate servicer and DoValue S.p.A. and Cerved as the Portfolio Special Servicers.

Elrond NPL 2017

Key transaction information	
Transaction finalized on	14 July 2017
Special-purpose vehicle	Elrond NPL 2017 S.r.l.
Underlying exposures	Non-Performing Loans consisting of mortgage and unsecured credit exposures to individuals, retail businesses and corporates
Geographical area of the sold loans	Italy
Total original amount of the loans sold	1,405,252
Outstanding notes as at 31 Dec. 2025	272,904
Of which senior	210,404
Of which mezzanine	42,500
Of which junior	20,000
Senior notes rating at issue	Baa3 Moody's BBB - Scope Ratings
Limited recourse loan (Cash reserve) as at 31 Dec. 2025	8,416
Senior notes rating as at 31 Dec. 2025	CAA2 Moody's and CC Scope Rating

Special servicing is performed by Cerved Credit Management S.p.A., whereas master servicing is performed by Cerved Master Servicer S.p.A.

Aragorn NPL 2018

Key transaction information	
Transaction finalized on	14 June 2018
Special-purpose vehicle	Aragorn NPL 2018 S.r.l.
Underlying exposures	Non-Performing Loans consisting of mortgage and unsecured credit exposures to individuals, retail businesses and corporates
Geographical area of the sold loans	Italy
Total original amount of the loans sold	1,670,633
Outstanding notes as at 31 Dec. 2025	325,867
Of which senior	249,045
Of which mezzanine	66,822
Of which junior	10,000
Senior notes rating at issue	BBBL DBRS BBB - Scope Ratings
Limited recourse loan (Cash reserve) as at 31 Dec. 2025	12,709
Senior notes rating as at 31 Dec. 2025	CC DBRS and CCC Scope Ratings

Master servicing is performed by Master Gardant S.p.A., while special servicing is performed by Fire S.p.A., which, in 2024, replaced Special Gardant SpA and Cerved Credit Management S.p.A..

As the Elrond and Aragorn securitizations had the objective of transferring credit risk, they may entail the specific risk that credit risk is not fully transferred, but the sale of the mezzanine and junior tranches (with substantial transfer of the risks and rewards associated with the securitized loans and the subsequent derecognition of the portfolio) and the State guarantee given, ensure constant compliance with the requirements of significant transfer of credit risk.

Pillarstone Italy

In 2018, Credito Valtellinese, along with other banks, transferred its loans to Rainbow Magicland S.p.A. to the Pillarstone Italy SPV. With the loans disposed of totalling Euro 8.4 million, in January 2019 Credito Valtellinese subscribed class B1 notes for Euro 1.5 million and class C2 notes for Euro 6.9 million, with the securities at present fully written down.

Key transaction information	
Special-purpose vehicle	Pillarstone Italy SPV S.r.l.
Underlying exposures	Non-Performing Loans having RAINBOW MAGICLAND S.p.A. as the borrower
Geographical area of the sold loans	Italy
Amount of the loans sold by Creval	8,395
All subscribed by Creval	8,395
Of which class B1	1,469
Of which class C2	6,926
Notes rating	N.R.

The role as Servicer was vested in Banca Finint S.p.a. (within the restructuring of the Securitisation Services S.p.a. Group, it was merged into Banca Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.a. – i.e. Banca Finint S.p.a.).

Risk measurement and control internal systems and hedging policies

In order to comply with the regulatory requirements concerning the recognition of “Significant transfer of credit risk”, within the securitizations of non-performing and performing loans, the Group designed a comprehensive and clear-cut framework for periodic monitoring and management of the controls and information flows (consistently with its risk appetite expressed by the Risk Appetite Framework and with its strategic plan), adopting the policy for oversight on the model for governance and management of the risks associated with the securitizations, called Significant Risk Transfer (“SRT”).

The “SRT” Policy provides for a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities for monitoring, control and reporting, as well as for the related escalation mechanisms; the Framework for the management of significant transfer of credit risk and the related risk oversight and control system are part of the overall Internal Controls System, which is managed and implemented by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia on behalf of all the entities of the Group.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

C.1 EXPOSURES RESULTING FROM “OWN” MAIN SECURITIZATION
TRANSACTIONS BROKEN DOWN BY TYPE OF ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES AND
BY TYPE OF EXPOSURES

Type of securitized assets/ Exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures					
	Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries
A. Fully derecognized	556,396	-15	755	-	1	-
ELROND NPL 17-40 TV						
- Non-performing loans	208,866	-	73	-	-	-
ARAGORN NPL 18-38 TV						
- Non-performing loans	238,360	-	-	-	-	-
ORTLES ABS 21-45TV A						
- Non-performing loans	109,170	-15	682	-	1	-
PILLARSTONE ITALY SP						
- Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-	-	-

C.2 EXPOSURES RESULTING FROM “THIRD PARTIES” MAIN SECURITIZATION
TRANSACTIONS BROKEN DOWN BY TYPE OF ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES AND
BY TYPE OF EXPOSURES

Type of securitized assets/ Exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures					
	Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries
AGRICOLE BA 22-32 TV						
Minibonds	4,631	129	-	-	-	-

C.3 SECURITIZATION SPECIAL-PURPOSE ENTITIES

Securitization name// SPV name	Registered Office	Consolidation
Ortles 21 S.r.l.	Milan, Italy	No
Elrond NPL 2017 S.r.l.	Conegliano Veneto (TV), Italy	No
Aragorn NPL 2018 S.r.l.	Rome	No
Pillarstone Italy SPV S.r.l.	Milan, Italy	No

Guarantees given						Credit lines					
Senior		Mezzanine		Junior		Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Guarantees given						Credit lines					
Senior		Mezzanine		Junior		Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries	Book value	Adjustments/ recoveries
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Assets			Liabilities		
Credit	Debt securities	Other	Senior	Mezzanine	Junior
118,332	-	24,435	109,111	44,604	23,177
821,264	-	-	210,404	42,500	20,000
265,499	-	34,008	249,045	100,685	18,479
25,470	-	-	25,093	25,601	105,917

As regards the Ortles, Elrond, Aragorn and Pillarstone transactions, given that there is no control in accordance with IFRS 10 and considering the transfer to third parties of all the risks and rewards, the special-purpose entities have not been consolidated.

C.4 SECURITIZATION SPECIAL-PURPOSE VEHICLES NOT CONSOLIDATED

Subsequent to the Stelvio transaction, which was finalized at the end of 2021, as at 31 December 2025 the Group held the senior tranche issued by the special-purpose entity Ortles 21 and having a book value of Euro 109.2 million, 5% of the mezzanine tranche having a book value of Euro 0.7 million and 5% of the junior tranche, which has been fully written down. Within the transaction, the Group made a limited recourse loan (cash reserve) to the special-purpose entity amounting , as at 31 December 2025, to Euro 6.5 million.

On the Senior notes, the Italian Ministry of the Economy and Finance gave the Italian State Guarantee on Securitization of NPLs (GACS) on 13 April 2022 and, therefore, the variability of the performance of that tranche is not material.

As regards the securitization transactions carried out by Creval before its acquisition, as at 31 December 2025 the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group held the senior tranches issued by the special-purpose entities Elrond NPL 2017 and Aragorn NPL 2018 backed by the GACS Italian State guarantee and amounting to a book value of Euro 447.2 million, and 5% of the mezzanine and junior tranches having a total book value of about Euro 73 thousand. Within those transactions, the Group made limited recourse loans to the special-purpose entities to provide them with cash reserves to manage the risk of any mismatch between the funds from collections and recoveries on the portfolio of transferred loans on the one hand, and the necessary funds to pay interests on the senior ABS on the other, amounting to Euro 21.1 million and recognized in item "40. Financial assets measured at amortized cost as at 31 December 2025 As regards the Pillarstone transaction, the Group subscribed a portion of the mezzanine notes amounting to Euro 1.5 million, and a portion of the junior notes amounting to Euro 6.9 million and fully written down.

The State guarantee limits the variability of the results for the Group on the senior tranche and, consequently, the maximum exposure to the risk of loss is equal to the sum of the book values of the junior and mezzanine tranches amounting to Euro 73 thousand, and the book value of the limited recourse loans amounting to Euro 21.12 million. The maximum exposure to the risk of loss is deemed amounting to Euro 21.05 million.

ASSET DISPOSALS

D. Covered bond programme

In order to increase its liquidity reserves, in 2013 Crédit Agricole Italia designed its public programme for the issue of Covered Bonds. These bonds are secured, i.e. "covered" both by the issuing Bank and by a pool of high-quality loans that are managed by a special-purpose entity (Crédit Agricole Italia OBG S.r.l. - the Special-Purpose Entity dedicated to the Program, of which Crédit Agricole Italia holds 60%), operating as the depositary of the mortgage loans used as collaterals. The Programme requires effective organizational control and significant capital strength. It is also emphasized that the above program has no effect on the regulatory risk profile of Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group and does not generate the obligation for the Bank to derecognize the assets used as collaterals.

The Italian applicable legislation and regulation framework on the issue of covered bonds consists of the provisions laid down in Title I-*bis* of Italian Law no. 130 of 30 April 1999 (as amended and supplemented), implemented with Italian Legislative Decree no. 190 of 5 November 2021 transposing Directive (EU) 2019/2162, and in Bank of Italy Circular no. 285 of 17 December 2013 (laying down "Supervisory Provisions for Banks") as amended. The issue of Covered Bonds has allowed Crédit Agricole Italia to further diversify its stock of eligible assets with the European Central Bank, to have access to funding tools with longer maturity than the securities placed with its Retail Customers, to diversify its investor base and to stabilize the cost of funding.

In general, the transaction, in accordance with the relevant regulations, consisted in the following activities.

Crédit Agricole Italia transfers a pool of residential mortgage loans to Crédit Agricole Italia OBG S.r.l., which finances the payment of purchase price of the assets through a subordinated loan, originated by the Bank. Crédit Agricole Italia issues the Covered Bonds, on which a guarantee is given to the subscribers so that they can rely on a pool of assets separated from those of the Bank and consisting of the assets transferred to the Special-purpose Entity. The repayment of the Covered Bonds that have been issued within the programme

is indeed secured by unconditional and irrevocable guarantee given by Crédit Agricole Italia OBG exclusively to the benefit of the Covered Bond subscribers and of unrelated counterparties.

The programme, which is part of a process for enhancing the efficiency of funding sources, aims at providing the Bank with a wider range of liquidity management instruments. Indeed, thanks to the Programme of issues on the market, Crédit Agricole Italia can access funding instruments with longer maturities than that of the securities placed with Retail Customers, stabilize the cost of funding and diversify its investor base, being appreciated as one of leading players on the Italian Covered Bond market.

Furthermore, thanks to the issue of retained Covered Bonds, an additional buffer of eligible assets with the ECB to be used in refinancing operations.

In January 2025, Crédit Agricole Italia went to the market with a new issue of Covered Bonds, with nine-year maturity for an amount of 1 billion Euros.

In 2025 2 Covered Bonds reached their maturity. One, placed on the market, for an amount of Euro 750 million, while the other, retained, for an amount of Euro 1 billion.

As at 31 December 2025, the nominal value of the outstanding instruments amounted to Euro 10.727 billion, all placed on the market.

The cover pool

The loan pool that, each time, is transferred to the Special-purpose Vehicle must have some common features.

Since May 2013, several transfers have been made within which receivables, i.e. credit claims, based on mortgage loan contracts were selected and, as at their respective transfer date, had, by way of example and not limited to, the following common features:

- Credit claims based on mortgage loan contracts:
 - Which are residential mortgage loans whose residual principal amount plus the residual principal of any previous mortgage loans with mortgage on the same property is not higher than 80% of the value of the mortgaged property or;
 - Which are mortgage loans originated or purchased by Crédit Agricole Italia;
 - Which are performing with no instalments past due by over 30 days;
 - Which do not include clauses restricting the right of Crédit Agricole Italia to sell its credit claims resulting from the relevant loan contract or providing for the borrower's consent to the transfer and for Crédit Agricole Italia to have obtained such consent;
 - For which any pre-amortization period provided for by the contract has fully expired and at least one instalment has matured and has been paid;
 - Which have been granted to a natural person, a legal person or to more than one natural or legal person, who have jointly taken out the loan;
 - Which provide for the payment by the borrower of interest at a floating or fixed rate.
- Specifically, in 2025 a transfer of residential mortgage loans was made:
 - On 24 February 2025 Crédit Agricole Italia transferred the sixteenth pool to Crédit Agricole Italia OBG S.r.l. for a total principal amount of approximately Euro 3.45 billion.

As at 31 December 2025, the Cover Pool consisted of 202,398 mortgage loans, with a total residual debt, net of any repayments, of approximately Euro 16.5 billion.

Current accounts

The Programme provides for a complex structure of current accounts to manage the cash flows from the transaction.

A number of accounts have been opened in the name of Crédit Agricole Italia OBG and specifically, but not limited to: collection accounts, quota capital account, reserve fund account, guarantor payments account and expenses account.

Parties involved in the Programme

With regard to the Programme, the following parties have the roles set forth here below:

- Transferor Bank: Crédit Agricole Italia;
- Master Servicer: Crédit Agricole Italia (which, in this capacity, has been tasked by Crédit Agricole Italia OBG, pursuant to the Servicing Master Agreement, with the collection and recovery of the receivables in the Initial Pool and in the pools that the Transferor Bank will transfer to Crédit Agricole Italia OBG pursuant to the Transfer Master Agreement);
- Principal Paying Agent: Crédit Agricole Italia (which, in this capacity, pursuant to the Cash Management and Agency Agreement, shall have the main task to determine and process the payments due, for principal and interest, to the holders of the Covered Bonds);
- Calculation Agent: Crédit Agricole Corporate & Investment Bank, Milan Branch ("CACIB") (which, in this capacity, pursuant to the Cash Management and Agency Agreement, shall have the main task to prepare and send – to all parties to the agreement – the so-called Payments Report, setting forth the available funds owned by Crédit Agricole Italia OBG and the payments to be made, based on the payment priority order as set by the parties in the transaction, pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement, from the available funds);
- Account Bank: Crédit Agricole Italia (with which, in this capacity, pursuant to the Cash Management and Agency Agreement, the Italian current accounts shall be opened and kept in the name of Crédit Agricole Italia OBG S.r.l.; on these accounts the liquidity shall be deposited to be used for the payments as per the Programme schedule);
- Asset Monitor: BDO Italia (which, in this capacity, pursuant to the Asset Monitor Agreement, shall carry out the calculations and verifications on the Mandatory Tests and on the Amortisation Test to be performed pursuant to the Cover Pool Administration Agreement, verifying the accurateness of the calculations made by the Calculation Agent pursuant to the Cover Pool Administration Agreement. With separate assignment, the Asset Monitor, tasked by Crédit Agricole Italia, shall carry out further verifications, specifically on (i) compliance of the eligible assets making up the Pool with the requirements set by the Legislation and (ii) compliance with the limits set for the transfer and with the issuers' requirements as provided for in the Instructions and (iii) the completeness, truthfulness and promptness of the information made available by investors);
- Guarantor quotaholders: Crédit Agricole Italia and Stichting Pavia (which, in this capacity, have signed the Quotaholders Agreement to exercise the corporate rights associated to the equity investment held by each one of them in Crédit Agricole Italia OBG);
- Representative of the Covered Bondholders: Zenith Global (which, in this capacity, exercises, towards Crédit Agricole Italia and Crédit Agricole Italia OBG, the rights of the counterparties involved in the transaction based on the Programme Contracts);
- Administrative Services Provider: Zenith Global (which, in this capacity, has the task of providing Crédit Agricole Italia OBG with administrative and corporate services relating to the activities to be carried out within the Programme);
- Arranger: CACIB;
- Rating Agency: Moody's.

Risks associated with the Programme

The Programme for the Issue of Covered Bonds entails the financial risks specified below, for which several mitigation measures have been adopted: Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Refinancing Risk, Counterparty Risk, Operational Risks, Risk of Bankruptcy of the Issuer Bank, Legal Risks.

Based on the procedures, in compliance with the Supervisory Instructions, the Internal Audit Function of Crédit Agricole Italia performs a verification of the controls carried out, at least every 12 months, also using the information received from and the judgements expressed by the Asset Monitor.

The Programme financial structure envisages that Crédit Agricole Italia may issue Covered Bonds, in more than one subsequent series, to be rated by Moody's Investors Service (presently the expected rating is Aa2).

Section 2 – Market risks

2.1 INTEREST RATE RISK AND PRICE RISK - SUPERVISORY TRADING BOOK

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. General aspects

Crédit Agricole Italia does not typically engage in proprietary trading on financial markets, but only in trading operations to meet its customers' needs. Furthermore, trading activities are subject to specific regulatory requirements that prohibit any proprietary speculative trading. The applicable legislation consists of the Volcker Rule (Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act) and the LBF - "*Loi de séparation et de régulation des activités bancaires*" (French law no. 2013-672). Following the Volcker Rule reform in 2020, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group has been classified as a TOTUS ("Totally Outside The US") entity. The Entities that do not have any branches in the US or direct operations in the US territory are exempted from the obligation to perform the Volcker specific controls that were previously required, thus simplifying the programme for compliance with that piece of legislation. Therefore, trading activities are ancillary to and aimed at meeting customers' requirements; Crédit Agricole Italia takes only residual risk positions in the trading book.

The trading book of Crédit Agricole Italia mainly consists of Over-The-Counter derivatives (matched trading) and non-structured financial instruments. The control of market risk on the trading book ensures that a risk level consistent with the Group's objectives is continuously maintained.

Given the exposure immateriality, Pillar One capital absorption is calculated in accordance with the standardized approach.

B. Management and measurement of interest rate and price risks

Organisational aspects

The process for the management of market risks is regulated by the relevant risk policy. This document lays down the internal system of normative instruments for the management of market risk with reference to operations in financial instruments, foreign currencies and commodities, in terms of:

- The principles, objectives, methodologies and tools used for the measurement, control and management of market risk;
- Guidelines and rules which the market risk management processes are based on.

The Market Risk Policy is one of the components of the overall risk governance model implemented by the Crédit Agricole Group, consistently with the guidelines issued by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A..

Within the process for market risk management, primary responsibility is assigned to corporate bodies/structures, according to their respective scopes, and they must be fully aware of the Bank's level of exposure. Specifically:

- The Board of Directors is the body engaged in strategic oversight functions and is therefore responsible for defining market risk governance policies and management processes;
- The Co-General Manager, through the Corporate Banking Function, is the officer responsible for market risk management, and, therefore, sets and steers the Group's mechanism for the management of Market Risk;
- The Finance Function is responsible for controlling the perfect back-to-back of the transactions entered by the Capital Market Function on behalf of Customers;
- The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for level 2.2 control. It verifies the corporate risk management process and supervises compliance of the market risk treatment with the applicable legislation in force and with the Group Risk Strategy.

The limit structure

The limit structure reflects the level of risk deemed acceptable with reference to the individual business areas and is a mechanism designed to control that operational practices, at the various organisational levels, are performed in compliance with management guidelines and strategies, as defined by the Top Management.

The risk framework system regarding the trading books of Crédit Agricole Italia is reviewed on a yearly basis, consistently with the guidelines and the risk appetite set by the Crédit Agricole Group. Its risk appetite is structured through global limits and operational limits that are defined by the Risk Strategy.

The system of global limits must be able to ensure a controlled development of the business. The limits are set in order to contain any losses within a level that is deemed acceptable for the Crédit Agricole Group as a whole and are defined using common metrics, such as Notional Value, Mark to Market and Value at Risk. As regards limits and thresholds on market risk, the global limits and global alert thresholds are validated by the Group Risk Committee of Crédit Agricole SA (*Comité Risques Groupe* - CRG) and approved by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia and implemented by the Boards of Directors of the other Entities of the Group, whereas the local operational limits and the local alert thresholds – which are specific adaptations of the global limits – are adapted locally for the individual entities of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group and also validated by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia and submitted for implementation and information to the Boards of Directors of the other Entities.

Control System

The monitoring of global limits, local operational limits and alert thresholds is a task assigned to the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Structure. Reporting on compliance with the set limits is included in the monthly Financial Risk Report, while continuous compliance is verified with automated daily reporting through an internal procedure. The Financial Risk Report is sent to the Group's top bodies and officers, to the structures engaged in market risk management, to the Internal Audit Function and to the Group Risk Department (*Direction Risques Groupe*) of Crédit Agricole S.A. A summary of this report is the basis for quarterly reporting on foreign exchange risks to the Group's Executive and Control collective Bodies (Risk and Internal Control Committee, Board of Auditors, Board of Directors).

If certain events occur (the limits are breached, there are significant changes in markets, significant losses, etc.), a specific alert procedure is triggered, reporting the event and a remedial action plan to the Top Management Bodies and to the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., depending on the type of breach detected.

Local “Correspondant Volcker Rule” (the Local Officer in charge of the Volcker Rule)

The Local “*Correspondant Volcker Rule*” (the Local Officer in charge of the Volcker Rule) for Crédit Agricole Italia is part of the Finance Function and is responsible for ensuring that the Group is always compliant with the Volcker Rule and with the LBF (*Loi Bancaire Française*), cooperating with the central Officers in charge at Crédit Agricole S.A..

Fair value Option

In 2025, no transactions recognized under “Fair Value Option” were carried out.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. Supervisory Trading Book: breakdown by residual maturity (repricing date) of on-balance-sheet financial assets and liabilities and financial derivatives

EURO

Type/Residual maturity	On demand	Up to 3 months	From over 3 months to 6 months	From over 6 months to 1 year	From over 1 year to 5 years	From over 5 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	Indefinite maturity
1. On-balance-sheet assets	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
1.1 Debt securities	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
1.2 Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. On-balance-sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 repurchase agreements for funding purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial Derivatives								
3.1 With underlying security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Options								
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives								
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Without underlying security	142,908	6,811,719	4,325,445	1,991,261	5,731,351	520,354	43,682	-
- Options								
+ long positions	28	7,290	9,755	14,851	55,038	3,323	16	-
+ short positions	30	7,286	9,754	14,853	55,036	3,323	16	-
- Other derivatives								
+ long positions	71,425	3,400,323	2,152,921	980,663	2,810,733	256,854	21,954	-
+ short positions	71,425	3,396,820	2,153,015	980,894	2,810,544	256,854	21,696	-

Other currencies

Type/Residual maturity	On demand	Up to 3 months	From over 3 months to 6 months	From over 6 months to 1 year	From over 1 year to 5 years	From over 5 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	Indefinite maturity
1. On-balance-sheet assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. On-balance-sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 repurchase agreements for funding purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial Derivatives								
3.1 With underlying security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Options								
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives								
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Without underlying security	-	714,375	258,629	236,098	69,086	-	258	-
- Options								
+ long positions	-	477	471	813	110	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	477	471	813	110	-	-	-
- Other derivatives								
+ long positions	-	354,952	128,843	117,236	34,433	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	358,469	128,844	117,236	34,433	-	258	-

2.2 INTEREST RATE RISK AND PRICE RISK - BANKING BOOK

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. General aspects, management and measurement of interest rate risk and price risk

General aspects

Asset & Liability Management activities cover all the items on the banking book, on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet. Future fluctuations in interest rates that would impact on profits, through changes in net interest income, and that would also have an effect on the discounted value of its capital, as they would cause a change in the net present value of future cash flows, are mitigated with hedges that are calibrated also through specific modeling of financial statement items.

Organisational aspects

In its capacity as the Parent Company, Crédit Agricole Italia coordinates the interest rate risk and price risk profiles of the Group's banking book, centrally managing financial operations, as well as risk assessment and control activities.

The Governance model adopted by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group vests:

- The ALM Committee with the task of setting the strategic and direction lines for the management, of validating proper application of the standards and methods for measuring the exposure to interest rate risk, of examining the reporting produced by the Finance Function, as well as to resolve on any measures to be implemented, as well as of validating the local operational limits and the local alert thresholds regarding interest rate risk.
- The Risk and Internal Control Committee with the task of examining the outcomes of controls on compliance with the RAF and Risk Strategy limits and alert thresholds, as well as any alert procedures that started.

The CFO is responsible for the management and measurement of interest rate risk for the Group as a whole. Through the Finance Function, the CFO sets the methods for managing interest risk in compliance with the applicable regulations and with the methodological indications provided by the Crédit Agricole Group. The CFO also designs operational actions, carries out stress testing exercises based on the guidelines issued by the Crédit Agricole Group and prepares the ICAAP reports, both the local one and the contribution to the Group's ICAAP exercise.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for control. Therefore, it verifies the corporate risk management process and supervises compliance of the risk treatment with the applicable legislation in force and with the Group Risk Strategy.

In compliance with the normative instruments of the Crédit Agricole Group and with the supervisory regulations, the system of limits to interest rate risk is reviewed on a yearly basis within the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) process, setting out operational limits in the Risk Strategy, which is submitted to the Group Risk Committee of Crédit Agricole SA. and is approved by the Boards of Directors of all the Group's Entities. The local operational limits are reviewed by the ALM Committee.

Risk policy and management

The processes for the management of interest rate risk and price risk are governed by the respective risk policies. These documents lay down the internal normative framework for the management of risks with reference to operations in financial instruments, in terms of:

- Principles, objectives, methodologies and tools used for the measurement, control and management of risks;
- Guidelines and rules on which the Risk Management and Stress Testing processes are based.

The management of interest rate risk designed by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group aims at ensuring that the individual legal entities and the Group as a whole achieve the maximum possible income from the existing positions through proactive management of interest risk hedges. The main financial instruments to manage risk hedges are derivative contracts, i.e. interest rate options and Interest Rate Swaps.

Control System

Independent level 2.2 control on the system for the management of interest rate risk is performed by the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function of Crédit Agricole Italia, by verifying the system compliance with the internal model of Crédit Agricole S.A..

Specifically, within its responsibilities, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function:

- Independently verifies compliance with the limits and alert thresholds provided for by the RAF and by the Risk Strategy; it also expresses its prior opinion in case of any significant changes to the approaches and methods used by the Finance Function, while reporting on them to the ALM Committee and to the Risk and Internal Control Committee;
- Submits the outcomes of its verifications to the Parent Company on a monthly basis and, in case of breach of any one of the limits and alert thresholds set in the Risk Strategy and/or locally by the ALM Committee, it triggers the alert procedure, with a specific escalation measure depending on the type of breach detected, and analyzes and approves the action plan proposed by the relevant corporate structures;
- Reports to the Boards of Directors of the single Banks of the Group and to the Risk and Internal Control Committee on any breached limits or thresholds, problems arisen and compliance with the Risk Strategy.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for level 2.2. control on compliance with the set limits; therefore, on a monthly basis, it prepares and sends its Financial Risk Report to the Corporate Bodies, which provides information on the control outcomes and on any breaches of limits, and activates, where required, the appropriate alert procedures. On a quarterly basis, it submits a summary of the above Report to the Risk and Internal Control Committee and to the Boards of Directors of all the Entities of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

Risk measurement: methodological aspects

The model for the measurement of global interest rate risk provides for an analysis of the contractual profile (cash flow generation by maturity), of all balance-sheet items and, where appropriate, for the “modeling” of other balance sheet items that, in terms of asset stability and responsiveness to changes in market interest rates, are among the items that are sensitive to interest rate risk for the Entities of the Group. Specifically, for interest rate risk analysis, the following elements are identified:

- Fixed-rate Term loans (with contractually defined term);
- Floating-rate term loans (with contractually defined term) for the portion with an already established rate;
- Balance-sheet items modelled in accordance with Crédit Agricole S.A. methodological guidelines;
- Balance-sheet items “modelled” in accordance with a statistical analysis able to differentiate a part stable over time by volume and, within it, the component linked to the market (floating-rate part) and the “core” part (fixed-rate one);
- Balance-sheet items modelled in accordance with specific management rules set by the relevant corporate structures of Crédit Agricole Italia (local models);
- Loans with optional contents

As regards price risk for the Banking Book, global limits have been set, based on the type of instruments that can be held, which are expressed with reference to indicators, such as the balance sheet notional value and fair value, along with the outcomes of the management for stress tests on the relevant perimeter.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. Banking book: breakdown by remaining maturity (by repricing date) of financial assets and liabilities

EURO

Type/Residual maturity	On demand	Up to 3 months	From over 3 months to 6 months	From over 6 months to 1 year	From over 1 year to 5 years	From over 5 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	Indefinite maturity
1. On-balance-sheet assets	20,488,066	25,810,880	4,112,161	2,233,814	11,318,068	8,517,320	12,544,767	-
1.1 Debt securities	-	1,709,756	996,239	523,870	4,249,445	2,099,866	112,800	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	1,709,756	996,239	523,870	4,249,445	2,099,866	112,800	-
1.2 Loans to banks	5,441,774	2,809,846	796,596	38,951	781	-	-	-
1.3 Loans to customers	15,046,292	21,291,278	2,319,326	1,670,993	7,067,842	6,417,454	12,431,967	-
- c/a	1,104,885	1,609,940	5,465	8,235	22,887	1,930	3,123	-
- other loans	13,941,407	19,681,338	2,313,861	1,662,758	7,044,955	6,415,524	12,428,844	-
- with early repayment option	1,580	452,702	217,584	34,651	68,689	8,662	10,587	-
- other	13,939,827	19,228,636	2,096,277	1,628,107	6,976,266	6,406,862	12,418,257	-
2. On-balance-sheet liabilities	52,752,487	16,084,656	1,877,011	121,561	3,368,594	3,921,422	2,931,507	-
2.1 Due to customers	52,723,316	9,734,239	18,642	28,322	206,794	155,641	79,836	-
- c/a	50,645,858	9,729,067	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other due and payables	2,077,458	5,172	18,642	28,322	206,794	155,641	79,836	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	2,077,458	5,172	18,642	28,322	206,794	155,641	79,836	-
2.2 Due to banks	25,995	1,102,525	71,473	58	65,326	767	96	-
- c/a	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other due and payables	24,163	1,102,525	71,473	58	65,326	767	96	-
2.3 Debt securities	3,176	5,247,892	1,786,896	93,181	3,096,474	3,765,014	2,851,575	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	3,176	5,247,892	1,786,896	93,181	3,096,474	3,765,014	2,851,575	-
2.4 Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial Derivatives	1,030,022	38,642,990	868,749	3,374,114	12,226,496	11,089,380	12,416,039	-
3.1 With underlying security	-	81,899	81,899	-	-	-	-	-
- Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives	-	81,899	81,899	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	81,899	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	81,899	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Without underlying security	1,030,022	38,561,091	786,850	3,374,114	12,226,496	11,089,380	12,416,039	-
- Options	22	1,661,526	113,850	195,328	1,230,126	900,263	639,539	-
+ long positions	22	829,307	55,950	97,659	615,618	450,828	320,943	-
+ short positions	-	832,219	57,900	97,669	614,508	449,435	318,596	-
- Other derivatives	1,030,000	36,899,565	673,000	3,178,786	10,996,370	10,189,117	11,776,500	-
+ long positions	1,030,000	11,238,820	371,000	2,730,849	6,468,000	8,411,000	7,122,000	-
+ short positions	-	25,660,745	302,000	447,937	4,528,370	1,778,117	4,654,500	-
4. Other off-balance-sheet transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other currencies

Type/Residual maturity	On demand	Up to 3 months	From over 3 months to 6 months	From over 6 months to 1 year	From over 1 year to 5 years	From over 5 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	Indefinite maturity
1. On-balance-sheet assets	67,198	400,528	12,187	6,389	243,009	3,652	252	-
1.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Loans to banks	58,684	336,706	1,792	2,581	-	-	-	-
1.3 Loans to customers	8,514	63,822	10,395	3,808	243,009	3,652	252	-
- c/a	8,150	62	1	1	-	-	252	-
- other loans	364	63,760	10,394	3,807	243,009	3,652	-	-
- with early repayment option	49	11,273	777	1,277	-	-	-	-
- other	315	52,487	9,617	2,530	243,009	3,652	-	-
2. On-balance-sheet liabilities	443,127	283,373	6,969	2,578	-	-	-	-
2.1 Due to customers	435,873	8,944	1,825	2,578	-	-	-	-
- c/a	435,725	8,944	1,825	2,578	-	-	-	-
- other due and payables	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Due to banks	7,254	274,429	5,144	-	-	-	-	-
- c/a	7,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other due and payables	-	274,429	5,144	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with early repayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1 With underlying security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Without underlying security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other off-balance-sheet transactions	-	6,936	1,724	-	-	-	-	-
+ long positions	-	4,308	22	-	-	-	-	-
+ short positions	-	2,628	1,702	-	-	-	-	-

2.3 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. General aspects, management and measurement of foreign exchange risk

General aspects

Crédit Agricole Italia is not engaged in proprietary trading on the currency market. Consequently, there are no exposures other than residual positions resulting from activities carried out to meet customer requirements, in both the spot and forward markets.

Organisational aspects

The process for the management of foreign exchange risks is governed by the relevant risk policy, which is one of the key components of the overall risk governance model implemented by the Group, consistently with the guidelines given by Crédit Agricole S.A..

Within the process for foreign exchange risk management, primary responsibility is assigned to corporate bodies/functions, according to their respective scopes, and they must be fully aware of the Bank's level of exposure. Specifically:

- The Board of Directors is tasked with strategic oversight and is therefore responsible for defining risk governance policies and management processes;
- The Co-General Manager, through the Corporate Banking Function, is responsible for risk management, and, therefore, defines and steers the Group's mechanism for the management of exchange rate risk, in compliance with the instructions and resolutions issued by the ALM Committee and by the Risk and Internal Control Committee;
- The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for level 2.2 control. It verifies the corporate risk management process and supervises compliance of foreign exchange risk treatment with the applicable legislation in force and with the Group risk strategy.

The limit structure

The limit structure reflects the level of risk deemed acceptable with reference to the individual business areas and is designed to control that operations are performed in compliance with the management and strategic directions set by the Top Management.

The Group's framework system for foreign exchange risk is reviewed on a yearly basis, consistently with the guidelines and the risk appetite set by the Crédit Agricole Group. Such risk appetite is structured through global limits and operational limits that are defined by the Risk Strategy.

The global limit is set in order to ensure a controlled development of the business. It is calculated as the sum of the value in Euro of the open foreign currency position (in absolute value) for each currency and is validated by the Group Risk Committee (CRG) of Crédit Agricole S.A. and approved by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia and implemented by the single entities of the Group.

Control System

The monitoring of the limits, which is carried out on a daily basis, is a task assigned to the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function. The outcomes of monitoring on limits are included in the monthly Report on Financial Risks. It is sent to the Group's Top Management (CFO), to the structures engaged in foreign exchange risk management (Corporate Banking), to the Internal Audit Function and to Crédit Agricole S.A. (*Direction Risques Groupe*).

A summary of this report is the basis for quarterly reporting on foreign exchange risks to the Group's Executive and Control collective Bodies (Risk and Internal Control Committee, Board of Auditors, Board of Directors).

If certain events occur (the limits are breached, there are material changes in markets, material losses, etc.), the Group triggers the alert procedure in force, reporting the event and the related remedial action plan to the Top Management Bodies and to the *Direction Risques Groupe* of Crédit Agricole S.A., depending on the type of breach.

B. Foreign exchange risk hedging

Foreign exchange risk hedging is based on the intermediation principle, which allows the Group not to take foreign exchange risk positions breaching the authorized operational limits. Back-to-back hedging transactions are carried out with authorized financial counterparties, are traded upon the closing of the relevant transactions with Customers and entered in the relevant procedures within the business day.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES**1. Breakdown by currency of assets, liabilities and derivatives**

Items	Currencies					
	USD	GBP	JPY	CAD	CHF	Other currencies
A. Financial Assets	422,264	32,489	12,308	5,076	245,495	15,331
A.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Equity securities	26	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 Loans to banks	339,093	32,453	11,786	2,399	2,452	11,581
A.4 Loans to Customers	83,145	36	522	2,677	243,043	3,750
A.5 Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Other assets	9,971	1,699	533	281	1,660	760
C. Financial Liabilities	425,981	33,256	12,840	4,557	247,087	12,326
C.1 Due to banks	43,346	-	-	1,618	236,433	5,430
C.2 Due to customers	382,635	33,256	12,840	2,939	10,654	6,896
C.3 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Other liabilities	9,870	880	67	780	250	148
E. Financial derivatives						
- Options						
+ long positions	1,635	195	33	-	-	7
+ short positions	1,635	195	33	-	-	7
- Other derivatives						
+ long positions	428,518	109,441	5,870	11,015	641	115,120
+ short positions	429,918	109,692	5,801	11,014	773	118,104
Total assets	862,388	143,824	18,744	16,372	247,796	131,218
Total liabilities	867,404	144,023	18,741	16,351	248,110	130,585
Mismatch (+/-)	-5,016	-199	3	21	-314	633

Section 3 – Derivatives and hedging policies

3.1 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING

A. Financial Derivatives

A.1 FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR TRADING: CLOSING NOTIONAL VALUES

Underlying assets/ Type of derivatives	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets
	Central counterparties	Without central counterparties			Central counterparties	Without central counterparties		
		With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements			With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	
1. Debt securities and interest rates	-	6,075,030	4,933,847	-	-	6,360,611	5,353,520	-
a) Options	-	1,107,024	848,049	-	-	1,069,293	872,868	-
b) Swaps	-	4,968,006	4,085,798	-	-	5,291,318	4,480,652	-
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equity securities and equity indices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Foreign exchange and gold	-	721,029	765,174	-	-	806,883	846,903	-
a) Options	-	190,384	190,469	-	-	267,905	268,362	-
b) Swaps	-	14,471	14,471	-	-	25,966	25,966	-
c) Forwards	-	516,174	560,234	-	-	513,012	552,575	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Commodities	-	58,983	38,875	-	-	-	-	-
5. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	6,855,042	5,737,896	-	-	7,167,494	6,200,423	-

A.2 FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR TRADING: GROSS POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE FAIR VALUE - BREAKDOWN BY PRODUCT

Underlying assets/ Type of derivatives	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets
	Central counterparties	Without central counterparties			Central counterparties	Without central counterparties		
		With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements			With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	
1. Positive fair value								
a) Options	-	6,011	4,314	-	-	16,706	5,482	-
b) Interest rate swaps	-	32,083	20,064	-	-	59,694	35,687	-
c) Cross currency swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Equity swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Forwards	-	3,154	4,172	-	-	8,882	7,047	-
f) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Other	-	3,422	4,335	-	-	1,039	92	-
Total	-	44,670	32,885	-	-	86,321	48,308	-
2. Negative fair value								
a) Options	-	5,332	4,987	-	-	7,130	15,074	-
b) Interest rate swaps	-	27,784	25,731	-	-	47,737	50,066	-
c) Cross currency swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Equity swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Forwards	-	3,938	3,466	-	-	6,291	9,386	-
f) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Other	-	7,606	1,564	-	-	90	1,023	-
Total	-	44,660	35,748	-	-	61,248	75,549	-

A.3 OTC FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR TRADING: NOTIONAL VALUES, GROSS POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE FAIR VALUE BY COUNTERPARTY

Underlying assets	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Others
Contracts not included in netting agreements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	X	-	156,618	4,777,229
- positive fair value	X	-	876	20,019
- negative fair value	X	-	179	29,752
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	-	-	-
3) Foreign exchange and gold				
- notional value	X	34,529	39	730,606
- positive fair value	X	304	-	7,643
- negative fair value	X	319	-	3,937
4) Commodities				
- notional value	X	-	-	38,875
- positive fair value	X	-	-	4,043
- negative fair value	X	-	-	1,562
5) Other				
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	-	-	-
Contracts included in netting agreements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	-	5,507,317	215,978	351,735
- gross positive fair value	-	33,588	2,108	1,612
- gross negative fair value	-	26,137	1,052	2,438
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	-	-	-
3) Foreign exchange and gold				
- notional value	-	721,029	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	3,943	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	7,709	-	-
4) Commodities				
- notional value	-	58,983	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	3,420	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	7,324	-	-
5) Other				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	-	-	-

REMAINING MATURITY OF OTC FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR TRADING: NOTIONAL VALUES

Underlying asset/remaining life	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
A.1 Financial derivatives on debt securities and interest rates	3,186,687	6,386,237	1,435,953	11,008,877
A.2 Financial derivatives on equity securities and equity indices	-	-	-	-
A.3. Financial derivatives on foreign exchange rates and gold	1,394,864	91,081	258	1,486,203
A.4 Financial Derivatives on commodities	96,290	1,568	-	97,858
A.5 Other financial derivatives	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	4,677,841	6,478,886	1,436,211	12,592,938
Total 31 Dec. 2024	7,442,509	5,228,752	696,657	13,367,918

3.2 ACCOUNTING HEDGES

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. Fair Value hedging

Hedging interest rate risk has the objective of immunizing the Banking Book from changes in the fair value of funding and lending, caused by adverse movements in the yield curve.

The main financial instruments for the management of interest risk hedges are Interest Rate Swaps and Interest Rate Options, which, for their very nature, are contracts referring to “pure” interest rate risk.

Specifically, fixed-rate debenture loans have been hedged (micro-hedging), as have the mortgage loans with optional components to Customers (macro-hedging), government securities (micro - hedging), current accounts and fixed-rate mortgage loans in the macro-hedging portfolio.

In compliance with the financial reporting standards, the effectiveness of the hedges is assessed by the Finance Function, which carries out the relevant tests on a monthly basis and keeps formal documentation for every hedge.

B. Cash flow hedging

In 2025, no Cash Flow Hedge transactions were carried out.

D. Hedging instruments

Crédit Agricole Italia hedges interest rate risk resulting from some parts of its balance sheet items under fair value hedging, with the following instruments:

- IRS, both for micro-hedging (Issued Debenture Loans and Securities under assets), and for macro-hedging (modelled Retail Current Accounts under liabilities and fixed-rate mortgage loans to Customers);
- IRO, in macro-hedging, to hedge optional risk resulting from CAP options associated with a part of mortgage loans sold to Customers.

A source of ineffectiveness set for all the types of hedging used is the possible early repayment of the hedged item. Moreover, for hedging with IRS, also any possible sudden and material change in the Euribor rates, entailing the breach of the tolerance threshold set by IAS 39 for the hedge ratio (-80%/+125%), could be a cause of possible ineffectiveness. Lastly, as regards hedging of “modelled” items, a change in the model’s financial characteristics, subsequent to the periodic review of the models, could also be yet another cause of ineffectiveness.

Over time, ineffectiveness resulting from early or from the periodic review of the models (reduction in the modelled item duration) has been overcome with total or partial unwinding of the hedging instruments.

E. Hedged items

Hedging of issued (fixed-rate) Debenture Loans:

The hedged item is limited to portion referring to interest rate risk. Hedging uses IRS in which the fixed-rate leg equalizes the debenture loan rate and the variable-rate leg is determined as Euribor +/- spread.

The spread on the variable-rate leg of the IRS is included in the hedging relationship, inverting its sign, as "spread adjustment" of the hedged item (debenture loan rate +/- spread adjustment). In this way, based on the assumption that the two legs of the IRS, on the trading date, have the same value and knowing that an IRS contract hedges interest rate risk only, the value of the "hedged item" referring to every debenture loan can be determined, or the only part of the debenture loan interest rate referring to the hedged risk (interest rate risk).

Hedging of Securities recognized as Assets (fixed rate)

The hedged item is limited to portion referring to interest rate risk. Hedging is done with IRSs in which the variable-rate leg is determined as Euribor and the fixed-rate leg equalizes the swap market rate with maturity equal to the security maturity.

Hedging of Securities recognized as Assets (inflation-linked)

The hedged item is limited to the portion referring to fixed-rate plus the principal periodic revaluation based on inflation. Hedging is done with IRSs in which the variable-rate leg is determined as Euribor with spread adjustments and the fixed-rate leg equalizes the security rate.

Hedging of the fixed-rate part of Retail Current Accounts recognized as Liabilities

The hedged item is limited to portion referring to interest rate risk. Hedging uses IRS in which the fixed-rate leg equalized the rate of a "fictitious" bond-equivalent designed to identify the hedged item resulting from the modelling of a balance-sheet item (a set of current accounts) that, in contractual terms only, would not allow to separate the characteristics required for the hedging, and the variable-rate leg is determined as Euribor. The value of the hedged rate and the duration of this bond-equivalent are determined with a modelling process that is specific to the Retail channel and is reviewed on a yearly basis and validated by the relevant structures of the Bank. Through a statistical analysis, the model breaks down a set of current accounts featuring the same behavioural aspects and product type (Retail current accounts under liabilities), into its different financial parts: stable part by volume (fixed-rate or variable-rate), and fluctuating part. The hedged part is the stable fixed-rate one.

Hedging of the CAP option on mortgage loans (variable rate):

The hedged item is limited to portion referring to interest rate risk. Hedging uses IRO traded in order to hedge the risk that a variable-rate mortgage loan contract, once having reached its cap, becomes a fixed-rate item, with subsequent increase in the Bank's financial leverage; Every IRO is specifically traded in order to hedge portfolios of mortgage loans having the same financial characteristics (strike, market parameter, payment schedule, ...). In this way, the Bank achieves its objective of having essential specularity between the characteristics of the implied Cap rates of the mortgage loans and those of the IRO hedging them.

Hedging of fixed-rate mortgage loans

The hedged item is limited to the portion referring to interest rate risk only and is an aggregate of mortgage loans having the appropriate financial features (set based on the approach accepted for this specific hedge. Once having defined the financial characteristics of the item to be hedged for interest rate risk, it is hedge "at par", i.e. with the swap market rate on the IRS fixed-rate leg, equal to the meta mortgage loan maturity, which, on the trade date, equalizes the value of Euribor applied to the variable-rate leg.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. Financial derivatives held for hedging

A.1 FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR HEDGING: CLOSING NOTIONAL VALUES

Underlying assets/Type of derivatives	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024			
	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets
	Central counterparties	Without central counterparties			Central counterparties	Without central counterparties		
		With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements			With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	
1. Debt securities and interest rates	-	39,593,371	81,899	-	-	37,064,654	345,319	-
a) Options	-	2,221,702	-	-	-	2,419,245	-	-
b) Swaps	-	37,371,669	-	-	-	34,645,409	-	-
c) Forwards	-	-	81,899	-	-	-	345,319	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Equity securities and equity indices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Foreign exchange and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	39,593,371	81,899	-	-	37,064,654	345,319	-

A.2 FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR HEDGING: GROSS POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE FAIR VALUE - BREAKDOWN BY PRODUCT

Type of derivatives	Positive and negative fair value								Change in value used to survey hedge effectiveness	
	Total 31 Dec. 2025				Total 31 Dec. 2024					
	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets	Over-the-Counter			Organized markets	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
	Central counterparties	Without central counterparties	With netting arrangements		Without netting arrangements	Central counterparties	Without central counterparties			
1. Positive fair value										
a) Options	-	176,791	-	-	-	174,852	-	-	176,791	174,852
b) Interest rate swaps	-	714,572	-	-	-	579,023	-	-	714,572	579,023
c) Cross currency swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Equity swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	155
f) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	891,363	-	-	-	753,875	155	-	891,363	754,030
2. Negative fair value										
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Interest rate swaps	-	1,740,870	-	-	-	1,672,836	-	-	1,740,870	1,672,836
c) Cross currency swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Equity swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Forwards	-	-	159	-	-	-	-	-	159	-
f) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,740,870	159	-	-	1,672,836	-	-	1,741,029	1,672,836

A.3 OTC FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR HEDGING: NOTIONAL VALUES, GROSS POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE FAIR VALUE BY COUNTERPARTY

	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Others
Contracts not included in netting agreements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	X	81,899	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	159	-	-
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	-	-	-
3) Foreign exchange and gold				
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	-	-	-
4) Commodities				
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	-	-	-
5) Other				
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative fair value	X	-	-	-
Contracts included in netting agreements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates	-	42,225,603	-	-
- notional value	-	39,593,370	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	891,363	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	1,740,870	-	-
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	-	-	-
3) Foreign exchange and gold				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	-	-	-
4) Commodities				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	-	-	-
5) Other				
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- gross positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- gross negative fair value	-	-	-	-

A.4 REMAINING MATURITY OF OTC FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES HELD FOR HEDGING: NOTIONAL VALUES

Underlying asset/remaining life	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
A.1 Financial derivatives on debt securities and interest rates	4,491,581	10,997,934	24,185,755	39,675,270
A.2 Financial derivatives on equity securities and equity indices	-	-	-	-
A.3. Financial derivatives on foreign exchange rates and gold	-	-	-	-
A.4 Financial Derivatives on commodities	-	-	-	-
A.5 Other financial derivatives	-	-	-	-
Total 31 Dec. 2025	4,491,581	10,997,934	24,185,755	39,675,270
Total 31 Dec. 2024	5,196,060	12,651,987	19,561,927	37,409,974

D. Hedged items

D.1 FAIR VALUE HEDGING

	Micro-hedges: book value	Micro-hedges - net positions: book value of assets and liabilities (before netting)	Cumulative changes in the fair value of the hedged item	Micro-hedges Termination of hedging: cumulative amount of residual fair value changes	Change in value used to survey hedge effectiveness	Micro-hedges: book value
A. ASSETS						
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - hedging of:	1,472,290	-	-11,898	6,834	-8,024	
1.1 Debt securities and interest rates	1,472,290	-	-11,898	6,834	-8,024	X
1.2 Equity securities and equity indexes	-	-	-	-	-	X
1.3 Foreign exchange and gold	-	-	-	-	-	X
1.4 Loans	-	-	-	-	-	X
1.5 Other	-	-	-	-	-	X
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - hedging of:	14,107,560	-	-625,676	645	-490,647	
1.1 Debt securities and interest rates	3,777,757	-	-5,901	-	-34,607	X
1.2 Equity securities and equity indexes	-	-	-	-	-	X
1.3 Foreign exchange and gold	-	-	-	-	-	X
1.4 Loans	10,329,803	-	-619,776	645	-456,041	X
1.5 Other	-	-	-	-	-	X
Total 31 Dec. 2025	15,579,850	-	-637,575	7,479	-498,671	-
Total 31 Dec. 2024	14,520,687	-	-166,869	-28,047	-	-
B. LIABILITIES						
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost - hedging of:						
1.1 Debt securities and interest rates	24,806,972	-	-231,467	-18,095	23,030	X
1.2 Foreign exchange and gold	-	-	-	-	-	X
1.3 Other	-	-	-	-	-	X
Total 31 Dec. 2025	24,806,972	-	-231,467	-18,095	23,030	-
Total 31 Dec. 2024	23,397,304	-	-239,124	23,369	-	-

3.3 OTHER INFORMATION ON DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (HELD FOR TRADING AND FOR HEDGING)

A. Financial and credit derivatives

A.1 OTC FINANCIAL AND CREDIT DERIVATIVES: NET FAIR VALUES BY COUNTERPARTY

	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Others
A. Financial Derivatives				
1) Debt securities and interest rates	-	47,874,703	376,809	5,182,786
- notional value	-	45,182,587	372,595	5,128,965
- positive fair value	-	924,950	2,983	21,631
- negative fair value	-	1,767,166	1,231	32,190
2) Equity securities and equity indices	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative fair value	-	-	-	-
3) Foreign exchange and gold	-	755,558	39	730,606
- notional value	-	755,558	39	730,606
- positive fair value	-	4,247	-	7,643
- negative fair value	-	8,027	-	3,937
4) Commodities	-	58,983	-	38,875
- notional value	-	58,983	-	38,875
- positive fair value	-	3,420	-	4,043
- negative fair value	-	7,324	-	1,562
5) Other	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative fair value	-	-	-	-
B. Credit derivatives				
1) Purchase and protection	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative fair value	-	-	-	-
2) Sale and protection	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative fair value	-	-	-	-

Section 4 – Liquidity risk

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. General aspects, management and measurement of liquidity risk

General and organisational aspects

Liquidity risk reflects the possibility that the Group may not be able to meet its payment commitments, both expected and unexpected, without prejudicing its daily operations or its financial position. This risk is managed based on the following components:

- Management of short-term liquidity: its objective is to ensure the balance between incoming and outgoing liquidity flows, in the perspective of continuously supporting normal banking operations;
- Management of structural liquidity: its objective is to maintain the balance between total liabilities and medium-/long-term assets.

The liquidity risk management model, approved by Crédit Agricole Italia Board of Directors, is based on the principle of separation of liquidity management and measurement processes from control processes, in compliance with the regulatory requirements and with the guidelines issued by Crédit Agricole S.A..

The model provides for the governance and management of liquidity risk to be centrally performed by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia, which is also responsible for the funding process of all the entities of the Group.

The model lays down the responsibilities of the Corporate Bodies and Functions Holders involved, specifically:

- The Board of Directors, the body in charge of strategic oversight, is responsible for defining governance policies, the organizational structure and management processes. Specifically, it approves measurement methods, risk tolerance thresholds and the limits system, the assumptions at the basis of stress tests and the *Contingency Funding Plan (CFP or Plan d'Urgence)*;
- The CFO, through the Finance Function, is the role responsible for management and, specifically, for the preparation of the reporting to the Bank of Italy, as well as of internal reporting on the Group's liquidity situation (Liquidity Report). The Finance Function operates in compliance with the directions set by the ALM Committee, the Risk and Internal Control Committee, the RAF and the Risk Strategy;
- The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for the permanent controls framework, verifies compliance with global and operational limits, as well as with alert thresholds, prepares the reporting to corporate Bodies and triggers, where required, the alert procedures. Jointly with the Finance Function, it is also responsible for monitoring the ratios and indicators provided for in the *Contingency Funding Plan*.

The process for the management of liquidity risk is governed by the relevant risk policy.

Risk management and control: methodological aspects

The model adopted for liquidity risk management is based on the monitoring of the short-term component (up to 12 months) and the medium/long-term one.

The main objective of the short-term liquidity management process is to ensure that the Group is able to satisfy on-balance-sheet payment commitments, expected and unexpected, in such a way as not to prejudice normal business.

A key condition for achieving this objective is to constantly maintain sufficient balance between incoming and outgoing liquidity flows.

The Group's liquidity risk monitoring system considers the following factors:

- Keeping immediate liquidity, i.e. the net balance of customer sources, surplus own funds and loans to customers. This is carried out by recognizing cash inflows and outflows expected in the various ranges of residual maturity making up the "*maturity ladder*";
- The continuation of the business activity at a planned pace (monitoring the performance of liquidity used in loans to customers/from customer sources).

An essential aspect of liquidity management is the definition of an interbank short-term refinancing limit (RCT - *Refinancement Court Terme*), which is fine-tuned in accordance with the guidelines given by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., aimed at limiting short-term funding on the market over a one-year time horizon in a market featuring stress conditions. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the Group's liquidity management, the Parent Company has set an alert threshold on the *Deficit Crédit Collecte* (DCC) indicator, which ensures appropriate coverage of loans to customers through funding from customers.

Short-term liquidity risk management and oversight policies aim at ensuring the surmounting of any crisis that leads to serious reduction in the Group's normal financing sources; in this regard, three stress scenarios have been identified:

- Systemic crisis: a situation that leads to partial closure of the short-term and medium-/long-term refinancing market, with continuing business operations. The Group must be able to continue operations for a time horizon of one year;
- Idiosyncratic crisis: a situation that leads to a bank run, partial closure of the short-term market and total closure of the medium-/long-term market with continuing business operations. In this scenario, the Group must be able to continue operations for a time horizon of three months;
- Global crisis: a situation having the combined features of both a systemic crisis and an idiosyncratic crisis, in terms of substantial bank run, total closure of the markets, use of reserves even though with write-downs. The Group must be able to continue business operations in a serious crisis for a time horizon of one month.

Within Short-Term Liquidity Risk monitoring, on a daily basis the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group calculates its Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR= Stock of high quality liquid assets/Total net cash outflows in the subsequent 30 calendar days). The LCR is a 30-day horizon ratio that simulates the combination of a systemic crises and an idiosyncratic one and measures the ability of the stock of liquid assets to ensure coverage of expected net cash outflows in the subsequent 30 calendar days.

As at 31 December 2025, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) of Crédit Agricole Italia was 161.36%, once again firmly above the set compliance requirements.

Medium-/long-term liquidity management entails the identification of alert thresholds and limits by determining the *Position en Ressources Stables* (*Stable Resources Position, PRS*) and *Concentration des échéances MLT* (a concentration limit to MLT maturities) indicators. They aim at ensuring the Group's financial balance between stable resources (medium-/long-term market resources, funding from Customers, own funds) and long-term uses (non-current assets, loans to Customers, medium/long-term market uses and liquidity buffers), as well as at limiting concentration of maturities within medium-/long-term funding. Positive levels of the Stable Resources Position (PRS) substantiate the Group's ability to support its assets during a crisis and, by monitoring the medium-/long-term due register, a balance can be kept between the maturities of resources and long-term uses.

The liquidity ratios, except for the NSFR, are calculated on a monthly basis. These ratios and indicators have the purpose of monitoring compliance with the Group's risk appetite and are benchmarked against specific global limits laid down by Crédit Agricole S.A. and approved by the Group Risk Committee, upon presentation of the Risk Strategy and then submitted to the Board of Directors of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia for its approval.

Within its medium/long-term Liquidity Risk monitoring, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group calculated its Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) on a quarterly basis. The ratio, which shall be higher than 100%, has the Available Stable Funding (ASF) figure as the numerator and the Required Stable Funding (RSF) figure as the denominator.

As at 31 December 2025, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (NSFR) of Crédit Agricole Italia was 133.67%, once again firmly above the set compliance requirements.

The Bank also monitors its intraday liquidity risk through a set of specific indicators that were developed in coordination with its Parent Company and are calculated on a weekly and monthly basis both in Business-as-Usual and in Stress conditions.

The limit structure is completed by other management and alert indicators provided for in the Contingency Funding Plan.

Diversification of the Group's refinancing sources through Covered Bonds placed in the market continued in 2025. In January 2025, Crédit Agricole Italia went to the market with a new issue of Covered Bonds, with nine-year maturity for an amount of 1 billion Euros.

Lastly, in marketing the products of the Group, the internal transfer rate system takes account of the cost of liquidity. Based on the products' financial features and on the prevailing market conditions, the system allows the internal return rate to be determined, which, in turn, is the basis for the pricing of lending and direct funding products.

Risk control

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is responsible for verifying compliance with the set limits; therefore it prepares its own Financial Risk Report on a monthly basis and sends it to relevant corporate bodies, informing them of the control outcomes and of any breaches of the limits or alert thresholds and, in case any limits or thresholds are breached, it asks the Finance Function for a recovery plan. On a quarterly basis, it submits a summary of the above Report to the Risk and Internal Control Committee and to Crédit Agricole Italia Boards of Directors. Lastly, in case any limits are breached, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function shall inform, through the Alert Procedure in force, the relevant Top Bodies of the Group and the relevant structures of Crédit Agricole SA., depending on the type of breach detected. Jointly with the Finance Function, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function is also responsible for monitoring the ratios/indicators provided for in the *Contingency Funding Plan (CFP)*.

The CFP of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is approved by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole Italia and applies to all the legal entities within the liquidity risk monitoring perimeter.

DISCLOSURE

The document "Disclosure" (Basel III Third Pillar) referring to 31 December 2025 is published on the Group's website <https://gruppo.credit-agricole.it/bilanci-ca-italia>.

It is pointed out that the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group is controlled by a parent company based in the EU and, therefore, the conditions laid down in Part One, Title II, Chapter 2, Article 13, Paragraph 1 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 (CRR) as amended on "Application of disclosure requirements on a consolidated basis" are met.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. Breakdown of financial assets and liabilities by residual contract maturity

EURO

Items/Time brackets	On demand	From over 1 day to 7 days	From over 7 days to 15 days	From over 15 days to 1 month	From over 1 month to 3 months	From over 3 months to 6 months	From over 6 months to 1 year	From over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Indefinite maturity
On-balance-sheet assets	7,921,129	222,727	1,056,587	2,169,124	4,202,352	5,930,980	7,063,610	25,163,606	32,721,630	645,737
A.1 Government securities	11,457	-	256,909	1,005,840	458,181	1,043,179	185,509	4,185,000	2,083,001	-
A.2 Other debt securities	-	-	130	-	747	3,653	458,707	67,167	119,977	73
A.3 Units of collective investment undertakings	139,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Loans	7,769,761	222,727	799,548	1,163,284	3,743,424	4,884,148	6,419,394	20,911,439	30,518,652	645,664
- banks	4,262,163	978	251,537	253,028	1,263,400	1,277,790	138,981	1,000,781	-	645,664
- customers	3,507,598	221,749	548,011	910,256	2,480,024	3,606,358	6,280,413	19,910,658	30,518,652	-
On-balance-sheet liabilities	61,088,593	29,878	987,001	648,276	2,194,163	1,934,441	344,083	5,421,408	8,701,377	-
B.1 Deposits and current accounts	60,449,287	12,523	68,792	213,011	668,970	482,286	125,932	64,856	-	-
- banks	10,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,770	-	-
- customers	60,438,974	12,523	68,792	213,011	668,970	482,286	125,932	86	-	-
B.2 Debt securities	156,847	17,355	918,209	435,265	1,517,956	1,416,197	172,001	5,132,215	7,452,000	-
B.3 Other liabilities	482,459	-	-	-	7,237	35,958	46,150	224,337	1,249,377	-
Off-balance-sheet transactions	139,035	255,457	100,939	154,520	1,405,399	472,778	936,903	952,067	223,612	-
C.1 Financial derivatives with exchange of principal	-	250,093	53,630	121,033	369,990	252,554	225,526	142,067	258	-
- long positions	-	167,697	26,870	60,508	184,967	126,259	112,746	31,027	258	-
- short positions	-	82,396	26,760	60,525	185,023	126,295	112,780	111,040	-	-
C.2 Financial derivatives without exchange of capital	139,035	5,364	47,309	33,487	1,035,409	220,224	711,377	810,000	223,354	-
- long positions	63,844	5,364	38,380	21,323	115,822	56,052	326,239	810,000	111,677	-
- short positions	75,191	-	8,929	12,164	919,587	164,172	385,138	-	111,677	-
C.3 Deposits and loans to be received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Commitments to disburse funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Financial guarantees given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Financial guarantees received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 Credit derivatives with exchange of principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.8 Credit derivatives without exchange of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other currencies

Items/Time brackets	On demand	From over 1 day to 7 days	From over 7 days to 15 days	From over 15 days to 1 month	From over 1 month to 3 months	From over 3 months to 6 months	From over 6 months to 1 year	From over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Indefinite maturity
On-balance-sheet assets	68,466	340,474	6,105	18,765	35,378	6,553	3,459	246,780	5,485	-
A.1 Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Other debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 Units of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Loans	68,466	340,474	6,105	18,765	35,378	6,553	3,459	246,780	5,485	-
- banks	58,684	332,609	-	2,191	1,988	1,822	2,653	-	-	-
- customers	9,782	7,865	6,105	16,574	33,390	4,731	806	246,780	5,485	-
On-balance-sheet liabilities	443,127	9,502	7,007	6,958	260,209	7,059	2,665	-	-	-
B.1 Deposits and current accounts	442,979	9,502	7,007	6,958	260,209	7,059	2,665	-	-	-
- banks	7,254	8,478	6,591	4,269	255,318	5,200	-	-	-	-
- customers	435,725	1,024	416	2,689	4,891	1,859	2,665	-	-	-
B.2 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Other liabilities	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance-sheet transactions	10,393	173,336	53,340	119,634	368,471	253,531	227,442	62,148	258	-
C.1 Financial derivatives with exchange of principal	-	166,755	53,340	119,291	368,459	251,807	227,442	62,148	258	-
- long positions	-	81,679	26,611	59,645	184,229	125,903	113,721	31,074	-	-
- short positions	-	85,076	26,729	59,646	184,230	125,904	113,721	31,074	258	-
C.2 Financial derivatives without exchange of capital	10,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- long positions	5,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	5,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.3 Deposits and loans to be received	-	3,314	-	-	-	1,702	-	-	-	-
- long positions	-	2,508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	806	-	-	-	1,702	-	-	-	-
C.4 Commitments to disburse funds	-	3,267	-	343	12	22	-	-	-	-
- long positions	-	1,445	-	343	12	22	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	1,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Financial guarantees given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Financial guarantees received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 Credit derivatives with exchange of principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.8 Credit derivatives without exchange of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Section 5 – Operational risks

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. General aspects, management and measurement of operational risk

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, including Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A., has adopted the definition of operational risk given in “Basel 2 – International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards” prepared by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal risk, but excludes strategic and reputational risk. Legal risk includes, but is not limited to, exposure to fines, penalties, or punitive damages resulting from supervisory actions, as well as private settlements.

To consolidate and enhance control of operational risks, the Group has set clear objectives:

- To achieve full compliance with the requirements set by the Supervisory regulations for internal control systems (15th update of Bank of Italy's Circular No. 285/2013 as updated);
- To maintain constant compliance with the requirements laid down by the applicable legislation and regulations for the calculation of regulatory capital;
- To constantly improve the monitoring of risks and losses, in order to allow a management- oriented approach, especially in terms of risk mitigation and prevention initiatives, as well as risk culture dissemination;
- Fine-tuning of the permanent controls systems and extension of the coverage of said controls within the company perimeter.

Macro-organisational aspects

Governance of the Group operational risks is the responsibility of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function of Crédit Agricole Italia, which implements the guidelines issued by the Risk Management Function of the Controlling Company Crédit Agricole S.A., and reports on a solid line to the latter.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function (Italian acronym RPC) performs risk management and control activities for all the Companies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

In compliance with the supervisory regulations, the Group has formalized the roles and responsibilities of the corporate bodies and structures involved in the management of operational risks.

The governance model provides for:

- A centralized strategy for the control of operational risks;
- Close connections with the activities for permanent controls;
- Synergies with the Compliance Function and with the Internal Audit Function.

Risk management

The Group has adopted a model that is consistent with the guidelines issued by Crédit Agricole and governed by the central function, which works with the well-established and complementary contributions, in its operating, management and mitigation activities, of specialized roles, functions and mechanisms:

- Operational Risk Manager (ORM or with the Italian acronym: MRO);
- Control on Outsourced Important Operational Functions/Provision of Outsourced Essential Services (Italian acronyms FOIE/PSEE) and on Physical Security;
- MRSI (Manager des Risques SI), in charge of monitoring and control of IT risks on the Information System, on the Business Continuity Plan (BCP or with the Italian acronym PCO) and on physical security;
- CISO (Chief Information Security Officer), who is responsible for the security of corporate information;
- Information Security Manager (ISM): who is responsible for the implementation and management of the Information System operational security;
- Business Continuity Manager (BCM), who is responsible for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group's Business Continuity Plan;

- Persons in charge of Controls, within the Distribution Network structures, with the task of performing 2nd degree 1st level permanent controls;
- Structures, systems and tools, instrumental for proper risk control and for the management of mitigation/improvement actions, including:
 - The Risk and Internal Control Committee;
 - The BCP (Business Continuity Plan) Interfunctional Unit;
 - The Supervisory Committee on IT Security and on BCP (CSSCA, Supervisory Committee on Security and Business Continuity);
 - The system of permanent controls for the Commercial Network, together with early warning indicators;
 - Work Groups for Improvement.

The upgrading of the process for the management and control of operational risks to the guidelines issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. has been intended for the harmonization with the general methods used throughout the Group and consists of the macro-phases listed below:

- Detection, identification and classification of risks and losses and their recognition in the accounts where necessary;
- Assessment and measurement of the risk profile for every corporate environment;
- Identification of mitigation actions and preparation of the action plan;
- Verification of the adequacy of the control plan and increase in control points;
- Verification of actual implementation of controls;
- Verification of correct exercise of mitigation actions;
- Information and reporting.

In the above phases, the following processes are also applied:

- Loss data collection (recording, classification and processing of loss data);
- Risk self-assessment ((self-assessment of the exposure to operational risks relating to the specific structures engaged in operating functions and the relevant processes);
- Direct involvement of corporate structures in collective assessment work groups.

Each one of these processes entails information processing based on methods that are predefined, repeatable and formalized in the Company's normative instruments, as well as with the support of specific application tools.

Risk mitigation

The Group has implemented a policy for operational risk mitigation through:

- Specific self-assessment activities with three-year planning and assessment on a yearly basis (Risk Self-Assessment") aimed at designing an annual Action Plan containing all the initiatives that the owners of the various corporate processes have identified as required in order to mitigate the detected operational risks; the Action Plan is then submitted to the Board of Directors for approval;
- Implementation of the permanent controls plan, both within the Distribution Network and at Central Functions, in order to have the most critical processes fully under control;
- A fraud prevention system governed by the Compliance Function;
- Implementation of the framework for controlling and monitoring outsourced critical and important functions (CIF);
- Implementation of the framework for controlling and monitoring:
 - Physical security;
 - Business Continuity (BCP);
- Implementation of the function for control and monitoring of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Risk.

Transfer of risk

The insurance strategy implemented by the Group provides – through specific policies – for the risk to be transferred to specific companies in case of material and exceptional events. The risks generated by recurring events in day-to-day operations and entailing medium-low amounts (known as expected losses) are covered

by specific control and process activities. It follows that the insurance policies in force cover events that are not frequent but that could have severe consequences, consistently with the insurance approach of the Crédit Agricole Group.

Where the outcomes of specific assessments prove it appropriate, the structures engaged in insurance coverage governance shall:

- Transfer insurable risks underwriting specific insurance policies, in order to mitigate the impact of any unexpected losses and in accordance with the best practices in the System;
- Coordinate with Crédit Agricole S.A., in order to ensure full consistency between the transfer strategy and the Group objectives;
- Exercise control on and provide support to the corporate functions in outsourcing management, with specific focus on the outsourcing of Critical and Important Functions (CIF);
- Perform controls and specific analyses on the insurance policies underwritten by the Providers of Outsourced Important Operational Functions (FEI), in order to assess their adequacy to the risks associated with the outsourced essential services.

The overall insurance programme consists of:

- International policies taken out by the French Parent Company which were joined by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group;
- Local policies taken out independently by the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking group to cover lower risk levels or risk not covered by the international insurance policies.

Risk management oversight and shared solutions

This is the specific task of the Group Risk and Internal Control Committee, composed of the main Corporate Function holders, which is responsible for:

- Approving guidelines and action plans on Operational Risks;
- Acknowledging the Loss Data Collection (LDC) results;
- Monitoring control activities and outcomes, as well as periodically validating the mapping of operational risks;
- Governing Business Continuity for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group;
- Monitoring and, if necessary, taking action on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Risk for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, assessing the situation based on the periodic reporting made by the *Manager des Risques SI* (MRSI) and by the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO);
- Assessing the risk analyses of the essential services, that is to say Critical or Important Functions (CIF or with the Italian acronym FEI) for the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group.

Loss data

Operational losses, which the model considers as quantitative data, are collected, managed and analyzed, to different levels of granularity and detail, using an event classification scheme complying with the one set by the Basel II Framework, by the Supervisory Authority and by Crédit Agricole S.A. The basic structure is given below:

- Internal frauds: events due to deliberate acts committed by at least one party internal to the Bank and causing losses to the Bank;
- External frauds: events due to deliberate acts committed exclusively by parties that cannot be defined as internal to the Bank, generally for the purpose of personal gain;
- Relations with staff and workplace safety: events relating to the relations between the company and its staff or to the failure of the workplace to meet health and safety standards. These include liabilities arising from accidents to employees in company offices or vehicles;
- Business practices: events linked to the supply of products and provision of services to Customers carried out in an improper or negligent manner (fiduciary requirements and adequate information on investments), as well as defects in the nature or features of products/models/contracts. These include liabilities arising from breach of public security laws or other legislation not specific to the banking sector;
- Disasters or other events: events due to natural causes or human actions, which lead to damage to company resources (tangible or intangible property, persons, etc.) and/or service interruptions or other events (including improper conduct and illegal acts by third-party companies that damage the company). The category also includes liabilities arising from political changes and retroactive changes in legislation and taxation;

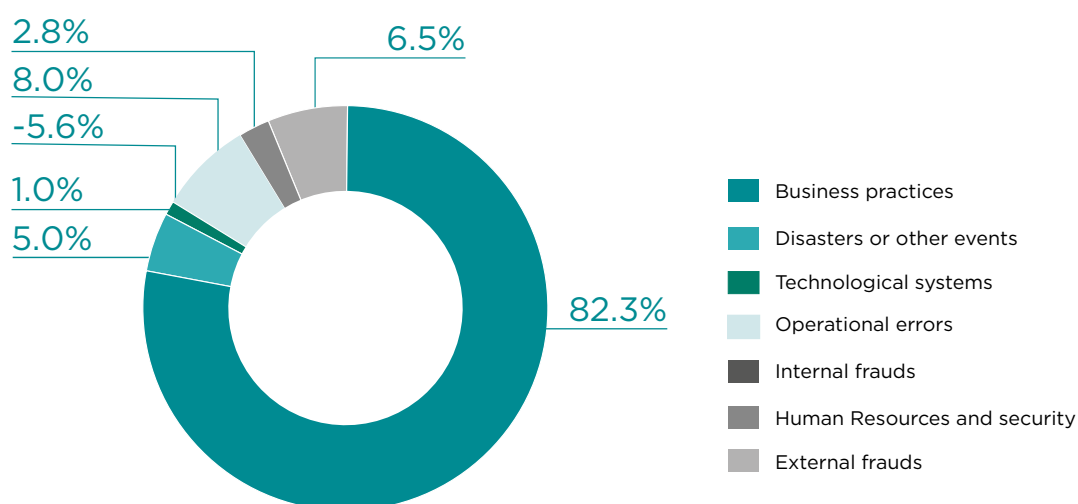
- Technological systems and services: events arising from the malfunctions, logical or structural defects in technological and other support systems, execution, delivery and management of processes: events arising from unintentional errors in the management of operational and support activity or caused by counterparties other than Customers and Vendors.

For Loss Data Collection and for reporting individual loss data, Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. has adopted an IT application especially designed for and widely used in the Banking System, as well as specific tools and models developed directly by Crédit Agricole S.A..

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

With reference to sources of operational risk, the breakdown of Crédit Agricole Italia's net losses (gross losses net of other collection excluding insurance-related ones) by event type recognized in 2025 is given below. Any "boundary losses" have been excluded.

The negative figures resulted from the recognition of recoveries on risk provisions set aside in previous years.



Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Risk

In the Internal Policy documents, in compliance with the provisions issued by the Bank of Italy (Circular 285/13 as updated), Information and Communication Technology risk and Security risk (hereinafter referred to also as "ICT risk" is defined as the risk of losses due to confidentiality breach, poor integrity of systems and data or unavailability of the systems and data or inability to replace Information Technology (IT) within reasonable time limits [...]. In the integrated statement of corporate risks for prudential purposes (ICAAP), this type of risk is included, in accordance with the specific aspects, among operational, reputational and strategic risks".

The Governance of security management and of ICT risk management is based on the following criteria:

- Formalization of the roles and responsibilities in the ICT security scope; having, within the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function, the ICT Risk Management structure and the role off the Information System Risk Manager (Italian acronym MRSI);
- Implementation of the principle of separation of duties, in order to appropriately allocate responsibilities;
- Assessment of the ICT risk analysis carried out on a regular basis or in case of significant changes. In accordance with the risk level, the security measures for its mitigation are identified. The risk analysis is carried out also in case of new initiatives or projects that may entail impacts on the Bank's information system.

Since January 2025 the Group has applied and substantiated the principles and guidelines on digital operational resilience laid down by Regulation (EU) 2554/2022 (DORA) and related RTS/ITS.

To analyze and assess ICT risks on its IT resources, Crédit Agricole Italia implements and develops the key concepts of the Risk Analysis Methodology of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., supplementing it, to achieve an overall representation of its risk position, through:

- The definition of the risk taxonomy of the information system (ICT Governance and strategy, ICT availability and continuity risk, ICT security risk, ICT change risk, ICT data integrity risk and ICT outsourcing risk); in this scope, special attention is given to Critical and Important Functions defined pursuant to DORA and approved on a yearly basis by the Management Body;
- A Risk Self-Assessment exercise on the processes impacted by ICT risk;
- The collection and analysis of IT incidents and of the related operational losses;
- Continuous application of the overall framework of permanent controls;
- The preparation of continuous reporting flows to the Top Management and the BoD on the main processes/events concerning the Information System and Information System Security, with specific reference to incident and vulnerability management.

In order to ensure that the ICT Risk Control activities run smoothly, within the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function there is a specific organizational role called MRSI (Information System Risk Manager).

The other functions involved in ICT Risk Governance are:

- The Chief Operating Officer (COO) of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group, who is also the General Manager of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions;
- The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), who belongs to the COO structure: he or she ensures the security of the Group's information system, assessing the risks and threats it is exposed to (Mesari Risk Analysis), contributing to the design of the action plans and risk mitigation plans, as well as the technical solutions to be implemented;
- The Head of the Security Function of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions, who has the role of ICT Security Manager in the information security system scope: he or she ensures proper implementation and operational management of the security of the Group's information system, overseeing compliance with the relevant policies, rules and standards;
- The Head of the Information Systems Function of Crédit Agricole Group Solutions (Chief Information Officer or CIO) in the information system scope (other non-security risks): he or she is responsible for the governance of the Group's Information System and the processes related thereto, carrying out also first-level controls on ICT risk, overseeing any corrective actions. Within the CIO structure the Information Technology Risk Officer (ITRO) is the specialist role acting as the interface with the other risk management and control functions.

In 2025 the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function continued to supplement controls and risk measurement indicators, focusing its activities both on ICT security matters and on project development.

The ICT risk management framework (covering both in-house and outsourced ICT activities, processes and services) underwent extensive revision following the completion of the projects scheduled for 2024.

In this scope, the Group has adopted a Digital Operational Resilience Strategy (DORS) Document, which shall be reviewed once a year by the Management Body.

In early 2025, all the new policies have been issued, including the related implementing regulations, which transpose the DORA requirements and expectations, and the related new organizational arrangements have been defined.

In 2025 the activities to ensure full alignment with DORA continued, on the one hand implementing the organizational and control arrangements provided for by the policies, and, on the other hand, progressively aligning the outsourcing agreements to the DORA Regulation.

In 2025 the initiatives for the evolution and strengthening of the Information System continued, in order to maintain and enhanced the appropriate security safeguards. To this end, a multi-year action programme is ongoing within the Group in the following scopes:

- **Cyber prevention:** prevention of Cyber risks resulting from third parties, malware and vulnerabilities.
- **Cyber detection:** monitoring, detection and management of Cyber threats to the Bank's systems.
- **Fraud and data loss prevention:** a new fraud prevention system was adopted in the e-money scope and the online banking one was upgraded.
- **Access and Identity Management:** extension of the new Access Management solution to the multichannel scheme.

- **Network and perimeter security:** progressive enrolment of a “zero trust” solution implementing 2-factor authentication (MFA) to access the corporate systems;
- **Cloud Security:** implementation of the Cloud security control strategy.

Business Continuity Plan (“BCP”)

Completing the action programme, in 2025, the Group continued to update and verify its Business Continuity Plan to take account of the changes in the scenario and in the Group’s organisational, technology and logistic infrastructure, of the rules set by the Parent Company and of the applicable EU legislation and regulations (DORA).

In 2025, the main activities were:

- Updating of the Business Continuity Policy and whole manual;
- Periodic testing and certification exercises on the solutions for information system recovery and on critical processes in the business continuity scope, including that of critical providers;
- Extension of the Information System Logical Unavailability test also to the perimeter of critical applications supporting Critical and Important Functions pursuant to DORA;
- Adequacy assessment and analysis of business continuity plans and of the relevant tests of providers of Outsourced Critical and Important Functions (CIF), continuing also with the activity on NON-CIF vendors involved in critical processes;
- Crisis Management Organizational Model (CMOM) test, simulating a ransomware attack in cooperation with the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- The updating the Business Impact Analysis (“BIA”) on the corporate processes in the business continuity scope, covering also critical processes (CIF) under DORA;
- Digitalization of the BIA process and interviews on the ITSM tool.

Critical or Important Functions (CIF or Critical or Important Services, called PSEE – Provisions of Outsourced Essential Services - by Crédit Agricole S.A.)

The structure in charge of control on CIF/Critical or Important Services, which is part of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function, governs the system of controls on compliance with the process to outsource critical functions. With the entry into force of DORA, the scope of responsibility of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function changed as it includes also Critical and Important Functions with a risk-based approach. The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Function continues to perform specific activities in defining risk monitoring controls. This structure has a role of management and methodological support, especially as regards the assessment of risks associated with outsourcing arrangements.

Having regard to Internal Normative Instruments, within the project of alignment with the DORA regulation, the set of internal normative instruments was revised and the revision entered into force in January 2025 and has implemented new organizational and control mechanisms.

In FY 2024, the most material initiatives of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Functions continued in line with the previous FYs, thus ensuring:

- Strong support to the corporate structures in the phases of outsourcing management, aimed both at proper implementation of the process and at wider dissemination of an outsourcing culture and the analysis of the associated risks;
- The review and upgrading -by the Unit responsible for control on outsourced critical and important functions - of the monitoring tools it uses to perform its tasks;
- The review and update of the tools used to assess risks associated with outsourcing;
- Monitoring of the process for the preparation of the Register of Outsourcing Arrangements as a tool for the governance and management of information concerning all outsourcing arrangements in force, with different level of detail for critical and important functions;
- General monitoring on and actions to increase the awareness of the outsourced service owners as regards their responsibilities. In this scope, the monitoring and control systems were constantly updated, also based on the instructions given by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A..

PART F - INFORMATION ON EQUITY

Section 1 – Shareholders' equity

A. Qualitative disclosures

The own funds management policy implemented by Crédit Agricole Italia is aimed at maintaining an adequate level of resources in order to be able to cope at any time with the risks taken.

B. Quantitative disclosures

B.1 Shareholders' equity: breakdown

The breakdown of equity as at 31 December 2025 is given below:

Items/Values	Amount as at 31 Dec. 2025	Amount as at 31 Dec. 2024
1. Capital	1,102,071	1,102,071
2. Share premium reserve	3,495,378	3,495,378
3. Reserves	2,440,311	2,198,898
- retained earnings	2,436,036	2,195,068
a) legal reserve	220,414	220,414
b) reserve provided for by the Articles of Association	1,673,624	1,372,626
c) treasury shares	-	-
d) other	541,998	602,028
- other	4,275	3,830
4. Equity instruments	740,000	740,000
5. (Treasury Shares)	-8	-6
6. Valuation reserves	-43,296	-64,224
- Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-10,938	-16,139
- Hedging of equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
- Financial assets (other than equity securities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,623	-4,056
- Property, plant and equipment	-	-
- Intangible assets	-	-
- Hedging of investments in foreign operations	-	-
- Cash flow hedges	-	-
Hedging instruments (non-designated elements)	-	-
- Foreign exchange differences	-	-
- Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (changes in own credit rating)	-	-
- Actuarial gains (losses) pertaining to defined-benefit pension plans	-42,981	-44,029
- Share of valuation reserves on equity investments measured using the equity method	-	-
- Special revaluation laws	-	-
7. Profit (Loss) for the period	781,213	793,627
Total	8,515,669	8,265,744

Item "Financial assets (other than equity securities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" reports fair value changes in debt securities held (Euro 15,639 thousand) as well as the fair value changes in the ecobonus tax credit assets classified with the HTC&S business model (down by Euro -5,016 thousand).

B.2 Valuation reserves of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: breakdown

Assets/Values	Total 31 Dec. 2025		Total 31 Dec. 2024	
	Positive reserve	Negative reserve	Positive reserve	Negative reserve
1. Debt securities	15,639	-	11,340	145
2. Equity securities	3,283	14,221	2,740	18,879
3. Loans	-	-	-	-
Total	18,922	14,221	14,080	19,024

B.3 Valuation reserves of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: annual changes

	Debt securities	Equity securities	Loans
1. Opening balance	11,195	-16,139	-
2. Increases	14,662	5,419	-
2.1 Fair value gains	12,526	736	-
2.2 Adjustments for credit risk	1,901	X	-
2.3 Reclassification to profit or loss of negative reserves from disposal	235	X	-
2.4 Transfers to other equity components (equity securities)	-	4,683	-
2.5 Other changes ^(*)	-	-	-
3. Decreases	10,218	218	-
3.1 Fair value losses	16	27	-
3.2 Recoveries on credit risk	-	-	-
3.3 Reclassification to profit or loss of positive reserves: from disposal	10,202	X	-
3.4 Transfers to other equity components (equity securities)	-	191	-
3.5 Other changes ^(°)	-	-	-
4. Closing balance	15,639	-10,938	-

(*) Of which for business combinations.

(°) Of which for business combinations.

B.4 Valuation reserves relating to defined-benefit plans: annual changes

	31 Dec. 2025
1. Opening balance	-44,029
2. Increases	1,445
2.1 Actuarial losses	1,445
2.2 Other changes	-
3. Decreases	397
3.1 Actuarial gains	-
3.2 Other changes	397
4. Closing balance	-42,981

Section 2 – Own Funds and supervisory requirements

Please, refer to the disclosure on own funds and capital adequacy contained in Section 1 the public disclosure (Basel III Pillar 3”), on the website of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group <https://gruppo.credit-agricole.it/bilanci-ca-italia>, concomitantly with the publication of the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

PART G - BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Section 1 – Business combinations made in the reporting year

In the reporting year no business combinations were made.

Section 2 – Business combinations made after the reporting date

No business combinations were made after the reporting date.

Section 3 – Retrospective Adjustments

No retrospective adjustments are to be reported.

PART H - TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The regulation issued by the Bank of Italy on 12 December 2011, on risk assets and conflicts of interest with associated persons falls within the scope of the framework regulation concerning related parties (Article 2391-bis of the Italian Civil Code, Article 53 of the Italian Consolidated Law on Banking 53 of the Italian Consolidated Law on Banking (TUB) and CONSOB Regulation No. 17221/10) and has been designed to “*control the risk that the closeness of some persons to the Bank's decision-making centers may compromise the objectivity and impartiality of decisions relating to loan granting and other transactions with the same persons, with possible distortions in the allocation of resources, in the Bank's exposure to risks not adequately measured or controlled, potential damages to depositors and shareholders*”. This regulation came into force on 31 December 2012 and, consequently, the first supervisory reporting was sent on 31 March 2013, as expected by the Supervisory Authorities.

The Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group had already adopted a Regulation on Transactions with Related Parties implementing the original CONSOB regulation of 2010; afterwards, on 11 December 2012, in accordance with the regulation issued by the Bank of Italy, Crédit Agricole Italia approved the Document “Regulation for Risk Assets and Conflicts of Interests with Persons Associated with the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group”, in order to give the Group a specific internal normative instrument on this matter and to harmonize the various regulations in force; the Document was then updated on 29 July 2014.

On 25 July 2018, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Italia approved the adoption of the new “Regulation on transactions with Associated Persons”, which was then adopted by the other Banks and Companies of the Banking Group, which formalized, in a single normative instrument, the procedures that the Banks and Companies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group had to apply to transactions with Associated Persons, in compliance with the regulations in force at the time issued by CONSOB and by the Bank of Italy. Afterwards, with resolution no. 21624 of 10 December 2020 CONSOB amended the Regulation on Transactions with Related Parties as issued with its previous resolution no. 17221 of 12 March 2010. As the amendments entered into force on 1 July 2021, the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group duly aligned its “Regulation on Transactions with Associated Persons” to those amendments.

Furthermore, the document implements the amendments introduced with the 33rd update of 23 June 2020 to Bank of Italy Circular no. 285 “Supervisory Provisions for Banks - Risk assets and conflicts of interest with associated persons”, whereby a new chapter, Chapter 11, was added to Part III, up to then contained in Circular no. 263/2006, aligning it to the new regulatory framework and, specifically, it excluded, under certain conditions, equity investments in insurance undertakings from the scope of application of prudential limits.

Later on, with the 35th update to Circular no. 285 of 17 December 2013, which was published on the Italian Official Journal issue no. 165 of 15 July 2021, the Bank of Italy laid down the obligation for banks to comply – by 31 January 2022 – with Article 88(1)(4) and (5) of Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD), as amended by Directive 2019/878/EU (CRD V), on loans to members of the management body and their related parties. Therefore, in January 2022, the Regulation was updated implementing the new Supervisory provisions.

As a consequence of the changed corporate structure of the Group resulting from the mergers of Credito Valtellinese S.p.A. and Crédit Agricole FriulAdria S.p.A. into Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A., it was appropriate to make yet another update to the Regulation on Transactions with Associated Persons.

Indeed, as the Banking Group perimeter no longer includes any entities whose shares are listed (publicly held to any material extent, the Bank has no longer the obligation to apply the provisions laid down in CONSOB Regulation no. 17221 on related parties.

Therefore, on 23 March 2023, the Board of Directors approved the aforementioned Regulation in its updated version.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company approved the internal Policies governing controls on risk assets and conflicts of interest with the Group's Associated Persons. That document describes, as regards the operational characteristics and strategies of the Bank and of the Group, the business sectors and the types of business transactions, also not entailing the assumption of risk assets, from which conflicts of interest may arise, as well as the controls implemented in the organizational structure and in the internal controls system in order to ensure constant compliance with the prudential limits and decision-making procedures referred to in the aforementioned Regulation.

Besides identifying the related parties and their connected persons of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, the “Regulation on Transactions with Associated Persons” lays down, in compliance with the principles established by the applicable legislation on related parties, the proceedings and rules aimed at ensuring transparency and substantial and procedural fairness of transactions with related parties and their connected persons carried out by Crédit Agricole Italia, directly or through any of its subsidiaries. The Regulation also defines the cases, criteria and circumstances in which, without prejudice to full compliance with all obligations and requirements, full or partial application of the Regulation may be excluded. It also lays down prudential limits to risk assets with associated persons, sets the procedures to process and approve transactions with related parties, defines specific rules with regard to transactions with related parties made by the companies belonging to the Group and lays down procedures and time frames for the provision of reporting and appropriate documentation on the transactions (i) to independent directors/Related Party Committee, as well as, where necessary, (ii) to the control bodies.

With regard to controls, the required activities are carried out by the various relevant corporate roles and structures, in different capacities and in the different phases of the process, in order to ensure constant compliance with the prudential limits and resolution-making procedures as provided for by the applicable legislation, also pursuing the objective to appropriately prevent and manage potential conflicts of interests that may result from transactions with associated persons.

Perimeter of Related Parties

The Perimeter of Related Parties is essentially based on the provisions issued by the Bank of Italy on this matter (Circular no. 285 of 17 December 2013 “Supervisory Provisions for Banks” Part III, Chapter 11 “Risk assets and conflicts of interest with associated persons”).

To the purpose of the aforementioned provisions, the following definition apply:

- Related Party is a person that- based on his/her/its relationships with Crédit Agricole Italia, with one of the banks or any supervised intermediary of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group - is:
 - a) A Corporate Officer;
 - b) A Shareholder/Investor;
 - c) The person, other than a shareholder/investor, that can appoint, on his/her/its own, one or more members of the Board of Directors, also based on any agreements in whatsoever form or clauses of the Articles of Association dealing with or providing for the exercise of the above rights and powers;
 - d) A company or an undertaking, also set up in a legal form other than that of a company, on which a bank or an entity of the Group can exercise control or significant influence.
- Connected Persons:
 1. The companies and undertakings, also set up in a legal form other than that of a company, that are controlled by a related party;
 2. Persons exercising control on a related party among those listed at letters b) and c) of the relevant definition, as well as entities that are directly or indirectly subject to joint control with the same related party;
 3. Close family members of a related party and the companies or enterprises, also set in a legal form other than that of a company, that are controlled or subject to joint control by them.

The International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards govern disclosure on transactions with related parties in IAS 24, which was endorsed by the European Union with Regulation (EU) no. 1126/2008 as amended.

In accordance with the definition given in IAS 24, a related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (“reporting entity”). Specifically:

- a) A person or close member of that person’s family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
 - (i) Has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity, i.e. the Bank and the supervised intermediary of the Banking Group, or of a parent of the reporting entity;
- b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the Crédit Agricole Group;
 - (ii) The entity is an associate or joint venture of the Bank and/or of the supervised intermediary (or an associate or joint venture of a member of the Crédit Agricole Group);

- (iii) Both entities are a joint venture of the same third party;
- (iv) It is a joint venture of a third entity that is an associate of bank and of the supervised intermediary;
- (v) It is a post-employment defined benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the bank and/or supervised intermediary or of an entity that is related to them;
- (vi) It is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
- (vii) A person identified in (a) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity);
- (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

In the definition of related party, an associate includes the subsidiaries of the associate and a joint venture includes the subsidiaries of the joint venture.

Close member of a person's family are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity, and include:

- a) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
- b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
- c) dependents of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

Those persons are reported in column "Other related parties" of the table given in paragraph "Information on transactions with related parties".

Information on remuneration of managers vested with strategic responsibilities (aka key management personnel) and information on transactions with related parties is given below in compliance with Circular no. 262 "Banks' financial statements: layouts and preparation" of 22 December 2005, issued by the Bank of Italy as updated, in accordance with IAS 24.

1. Information on remuneration of managers vested with strategic responsibilities

"Managers vested with strategic responsibilities" or "Key management personnel" includes individuals having direct and indirect power and responsibility over the planning, management and control of the operations of all the companies of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group, including Directors, both executive and non-executive, and the members of control bodies.

The remuneration of Directors and Auditors is established with specific resolutions passed by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The table below reports the amounts of the man benefits awarded to Directors, Auditors and Managers tasked with strategic responsibilities.

	31 Dec. 2025
Short-term benefits:	8,691
Post-employment benefits	147
Other long-term benefits	-
Employee severance benefits	-
Share-based payments	-

2. Information on transactions with related parties

These are transaction with associated persons (related parties and their connected persons), entailing the assumption of risk assets, transfer of resources, services or obligations, regardless of whether a price is paid, including mergers and demergers.

TYPE OF RELATED PARTIES	Cash and cash equivalents	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets through other comprehensive income	Financial assets measured at amortized cost: loans to Customers	Financial assets measured at amortized cost: due from Banks	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost: due to Customers	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost: due to Banks	Guarantees given
Controlling Company	331,517	-	-	-	2,959,338	-	1,428,177	21,238
Entities exercising significant influence on the Company	-	-	-	-	-	62,149	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	3,052,970	-	55,493	-	16,164
Associates	-	-	-	1,252	-	4,419	-	1,057
Directors and Managers with strategic responsibilities	-	-	-	6,035	-	6,449	-	-
Other related parties	46,642	61,082	101	4,905,773	1,727,332	327,956	17,765	145,806
Total	378,159	61,082	101	7,966,030	4,686,670	456,466	1,445,942	184,265

Main income transactions with related parties

Amounts in thousands of Euros	Net interest income	Dividend and similar income	Net fee and commission income	Personnel expenses
Controlling Company	(104,177)	-	(2,999)	(260)
Entities exercising significant influence on the Company	(14,056)	-	891	-
Subsidiaries	87,321	-	4,367	40,648
Associates	(132)	67	506	-
Directors and Managers with strategic responsibilities	1,263	-	3,131	(8,838)
Other related parties	245,443	-	588,040	1,179
Total	215,662	67	593,936	32,729

PART I - SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. Share-based payments

Crédit Agricole Italia has no agreements in place for payments based on its shares.

The share capital increase by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A., in favour of all Employees of the Crédit Agricole Group was completed in August 2025 with the allotment of shares to Employees.

The Employees were given the opportunities to invest in shares of Crédit Agricole S.A. with a 20% discount vs. market value. These shares will be tied for the following five years (until 31 May 2030), at the end of which time each employee may freely dispose of them.

In 2025, this financial transaction entailed a cost equal to the discount applied to the shares subscribed, which had – as a balancing item in accordance with IFRSs – an identical increase in equity through a specific reserve.

Having regard to multi-year incentive systems, their countervalue has an increase in liabilities as its balancing item.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

The specific reserve recognized in equity as the balancing item of personnel expenses and equal to the discount applied to the shares in Crédit Agricole S.A. subscribed by Crédit Agricole Italia employees, as reported in the previous paragraph, amounts to Euro 445 thousand.

PART L - SEGMENT REPORTING

In accordance with IFRS 8, for segment reporting please see Part L of the Note to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

PART M - DISCLOSURE OF LEASES

SECTION 1 – LESSEE

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

The additional information on leases required by IFRS16 is given below.

Quantitative disclosures

RIGHT OF USE

Lease type	Number of contracts as at 31 Dec. 2025	Right of Use value as at 31 Dec.2025	Depreciation for the FY	Impairment/ Recoveries in the period
Buildings used in operations	811	235,554	-41,976	-1,187
Buildings used for investment	77	2,083	-1,089	-
Other property, plant and equipment assets: vehicles	284	2,502	-1,296	-
Total	1,172	240,139	-44,361	-1,187

Rights of Use are recognized in the Balance Sheet under item 80 “Property, Plant and Equipment”.

LEASE LIABILITY

Lease type	Remaining liability as at 31 Dec. 2025	Remaining liability - breakdown by term to maturity				Interest expenses for the FY
		Term to maturity < 1 year	Term to maturity between 1 and 3 years	Term to maturity between 3 and 6 years	Term to maturity of over 6 years	
Buildings and land used in operations	263,821	41,894	72,363	77,550	72,015	-9,884
Buildings used for investment	2,132	845	1,050	197	39	-81
Other property, plant and equipment assets: vehicles	2,564	1,110	1,305	149	-	-95
Total	268,517	43,849	74,718	77,896	72,054	-10,060

All contractual cash flows are included in the calculation of lease liabilities.

Lease liabilities are recognized under item 10 of Liabilities in the Balance Sheet, as Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost.

OTHER DATA

Breakdown of real estate operating lease contracts by geographical area and by annual lease payment bracket

Region	Lease payments up to 5 thousand	Lease payments from 5 to 50 thousand	Lease payments from 50 to 100 thousand	Lease payments above 100 thousand	Total
LOMBARDY	14	102	48	29	193
EMILIA ROMAGNA	2	162	21	5	190
VENETO	1	54	24	10	89
TUSCANY	3	39	18	9	69
PIEDMONT	4	32	19	10	65
SICILY	3	49	7	4	63
CAMPANIA	-	28	19	9	56
LAZIO	1	20	12	22	55
LIGURIA	6	29	10	4	49
OTHER	4	41	10	4	59
Total	38	556	188	106	888

Frequency of payment instalment by lease type

Lease type	Instalment frequency	Number of contracts
Operating properties	Monthly	52
	Quarterly	688
	other	71
	Total	811
Property used for investment	Quarterly	77
	Total	77
Vehicles	Monthly	284
	Total	284
Totals		1,172

All property lease contracts are linked to the cost-of-living index published by ISTAT (the Italian National Institute of Statistics).

Lease contracts out of the IFRS 16 scope of application (recognition exemptions para. 5 IFRS 16)

Crédit Agricole Italia has applied paragraph 6 of IFRS16 to short-term leases and to leases with the underlying asset having low value.

The table reports the information required under paragraph 53 letter d) of IFRS 16.

Lease type	Short term lease - 2025 rents	Low value lease - 2025 rents
Real Estate properties	247	12
Vehicles	56	-
POS	-	3,590
PC and mobile phones	-	187
Total (net of VAT)	303	3,789

SECTION 2 – LESSOR

Qualitative disclosures

The disclosure required by paragraph 97 of IFRS 16 is given below.

Quantitative disclosures

1. Balance Sheet and Income Statement information

Crédit Agricole Italia has operating lease contracts in force. Leased properties have been recognized in the Balance Sheet under item 80 “Property, plant and equipment”; Lease payment income is recognized on an accrual basis under item “200. Other operating expenses/income”.

As at 31 December 2025 there were 8 finance sublease contracts in force on portions of properties, in which, therefore, the Bank is an intermediate lessor: under those contracts, the right of use of the head lease regarding the portion leased out, recognized in item “80 Property, plant and equipment”, is zeroed and an account receivable is recognized representing the present value of the rents to be received, under item “40. Financial assets at amortized costs – b) Loans to Customers”. The financial income consisting of the sublease payments to be received is recognized in the Income Statement under item “10. Interest income”.

2. Finance Leases

As at the reporting date, finance lease sublease contracts were recognized for an amount of Euro 1.6 million.

In FY 2025 interest income on finance sublease contract was recognized amounting to 0.2 million Euros.

TIME BANDS	Total 31 Dec. 2025	Total 31 Dec. 2024
	Lease payments to be received	Lease payments to be received
Up to 1 year	618	1,201
From over 1 year to 2 years	201	1,067
From over 2 year to 3 years	201	905
From over 3 year to 4 years	166	905
From over 4 year to 5 years	141	870
From over 5 years	622	2,423
Total lease payments to be received	1,949	7,371
RECONCILIATION WITH LOANS		
Unearned financial income (-)	286	1,063
Unguaranteed residual value (-)	-	-
Collective adjustments	-	-
Lease loans	1,663	6,308

3. Operating leases

The disclosure required by paragraph 97 of IFRS 16 is given below.

3.1 Classification of payments to be received by time band

TIME BANDS	Lease payments to be received Total as at 31 Dec. 2025	Lease payments to be received Total as at 31 Dec. 2024
Up to 1 year	4,212	4,080
From over 1 year to 2 years	3,345	3,917
From over 2 year to 3 years	1,727	3,053
From over 3 year to 4 years	1,601	1,389
From over 4 year to 5 years	1,481	1,248
From over 5 years	5,585	3,160
Total	17,951	16,847

The payments to be received reported in the table refer to property lease contracts.

There are no variable payments not included in the reported amounts and there are no purchase options on the leased asset.

The reported amounts include Euro 5.6 million regarding lease contracts with subsidiaries.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE CONTROLLING COMPANY CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

The financial highlights of the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. presented in the summary statement required under Article 2497-bis of the Italian Civil Code have been taken from its Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024. For appropriate and full understanding of the financial and cash flow situation of Crédit Agricole S.A. as at 31 December 2024, and of the profit or loss made by the Company in the financial year closed as at that date, please see its full annual report and financial statements and the related Independent Auditors' Report, which are made available in accordance with the Law.

ACTIF

	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Opérations interbancaires et assimilées	193,229	193,360
Caisse, banques centrales	35,027	41,646
Effets publics et valeurs assimilées	15,221	14,348
Créances sur les établissements de crédit	142,981	137,366
Opérations internes au Crédit Agricole	418,045	420,799
Opérations avec la clientèle	3,604	3,204
Opérations sur titres	131,662	129,151
Obligations et autres titres à revenu fixe	131,624	129,114
Actions et autres titres à revenu variable	38	37
Valeurs immobilisées	68,008	66,599
Participations et autres titres détenus à long terme	1,173	1,324
Parts dans les entreprises liées	66,681	65,123
Immobilisations incorporelles	42	40
Immobilisations corporelles	112	112
Capital souscrit non versé	-	-
Actions propres	223	276
Comptes de régularisation et actifs divers	31,640	36,086
Autres actifs	12,034	16,901
Comptes de régularisation	19,606	19,185
Total actif	846,411	849,475

PASSIF

	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Opérations interbancaires et assimilées	247,057	261,728
Banques centrales	13	2
Dettes envers les établissements de crédit	247,044	261,726
Opérations internes au Crédit Agricole	88,500	90,732
Comptes créditeurs de la clientèle	234,192	237,943
Dettes représentées par un titre	162,481	143,634
Comptes de régularisation et passifs divers	22,409	27,160
Autres passifs	2,535	3,590
Comptes de régularisation	19,874	23,570
Provisions et dettes subordonnées	33,903	30,651
Provisions	1,377	989
Dettes subordonnées	32,526	29,662
Fonds pour risques bancaires généraux	1,539	1,435
Capitaux propres hors FRBG	56,330	56,192
Capital souscrit	9,123	9,158
Primes d'émission	13,330	13,449
Réserves	14,681	14,681
Écart de réévaluation	-	-
Provisions réglementées et subventions d'investissement	2	5
Report à nouveau	15,721	15,793
Résultat de l'exercice	3,473	3,106
Total passif	846,411	849,475

HORS-BILAN DE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Engagements donnés	29,050	25,531
Engagements de financement	1,990	885
Engagements de garantie	24,214	21,862
Engagements sur titres	2,846	2,784

	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Engagements reçus	117,714	147,865
Engagements de financement	115,758	146,296
Engagements de garantie	1,626	1,569
Engagements sur titres	330	-

COMPTE DE RESULTAT DE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023
Intérêts et produits assimilés	36,567	33,038
Intérêts et charges assimilées	(37,533)	(33,522)
Revenus des titres à revenu variable	4,346	3,616
Commissions (produits)	1,546	1,530
Commissions (charges)	(948)	(1,222)
Gains ou pertes sur opérations des portefeuilles de négociation	(36)	(24)
Gains ou pertes sur opérations des portefeuilles de placement et assimilés	(189)	(138)
Autres produits d'exploitation bancaire	13	66
Autres charges d'exploitation bancaire	(92)	(75)
Produit net bancaire	3,674	3,269
Charges générales d'exploitation	(849)	(839)
Dotations aux amortissements et aux dépréciations sur immobilisations incorporelles et corporelles	(11)	(11)
Résultat brut d'exploitation	2,814	2,419
Cost of risk	(9)	(25)
Résultat d'exploitation	2,805	2,394
Résultat net sur actifs immobilisés	482	415
Résultat courant avant impôt	3,287	2,809
Résultat exceptionnel	-	-
Impôt sur les bénéfices	288	385
Dotations/reprises de FRBG et provisions réglementées	(102)	(88)
Résultat net de l'exercice	3,473	3,106

DISCLOSURE OF GOVERNMENT AID

The transparency requirements on State aid are laid down in Article 1, paragraphs 125-129, of Italian Law no. 124/2017 but the wording gave rise to several problems in terms of interpretation and application. The worries expressed by trade associations (including Assonime, the Italian Association of Joint-stock Companies) were for the most part solved by Article 35 of Italian Decree Law no. 34/2019 (Growth Decree), which, in many cases, clarifies important matters, in order to streamline and rationalize the aforementioned requirements.

The Law establishes the obligation to disclose, in the note to the financial statements as at 31 December 2019 – and, where applicable, in the note to the consolidated financial statements – the amounts of and other information on “grants, subsidies, advantages, contributions or aids, in money or in kind, not given in general and other than considerations, remuneration or compensations, received from public administration bodies and other identified entities” (hereinafter for short “public funding”).

Noncompliance with these obligations is punished with a civil fine equal to 1% of the received amounts, with a minimum fine of Euro 2,000 and the ancillary penalty of complying with the disclosure obligation. If the offender does not comply with the set disclosure obligation and does not pay the fine within 90 days of its imposition, it shall be required to return the all the amounts received to the entities that granted them.

In order to prevent accumulation of non-relevant information, the Euro 10,000 threshold has been kept, below which the recipient is not required to disclose any information on the received government aid.

Furthermore, in August 2017 the Italian national State Aid Registry was set up at the Directorate-general for business incentive at the Italian Ministry of Economic Development, where all State aids and small amount aids to businesses shall be entered by those that give or manage such aids.

For the aids to Crédit Agricole Italia, please refer to the “Registry Transparency” section, which is publicly available.

DISCLOSURE OF THE FEES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 149-*DUODECIES* OF THE ISSUER REGULATION

FEES FOR:	31 Dec. 2025
Statutory audit of annual accounts	1,474
Certification services	209
Other services	155
Total	1,838

CERTIFICATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 154-BIS OF ITALIAN LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 58/1998



1. The undersigned Hugues Brasseur, Chief Executive Officer, and Simona Lo Sinno, Senior Manager in charge of the preparation of the company accounting statements of Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A., hereby certify, considering also the provisions of article 154-bis, paragraphs 3 and 4, of legislative decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998:

- the adequacy in relation to the company's characteristics and
- the actual application of the administrative and accounting procedures for the formation of the financial statement during the course of the 2025 financial year.

2. With regard to this, no significant aspects have emerged.

3. The undersigned certify also that:

3.1 The report and financial statements as at 31 december 2025:

- a) have been drawn up in compliance with the applicable international accounting principles endorsed within the European Union pursuant to EC Regulation no. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the European Council dated 19 July 2002;
- b) correspond to the results recorded in the accounting books and registers;
- c) furnishes a true and correct representation of the capital, economic and financial situation of the issuer.

3.2 The management report includes a reliable analysis on the management trend and performance, as well as of the issuer's situation and a description of the major risks and uncertainties to which it is exposed.

Parma, 17 march 2026

Hugues Brasseur

Chief Executive Officer

Simona Lo Sinno

Chief Financial Officer and Senior Manager in charge of the
preparation of the Company accounting statements

Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A. - Sede Legale Via Università, 1 - 43121 Parma - telefono 0521.912111

Capitale Sociale euro 1.102.071.064,00 i.v. - Iscritta al Registro Imprese di Parma, Codice Fiscale n. 02113530345, aderente al Gruppo IVA Crédit Agricole Italia, Partita Iva n. 02986650346. Codice ABI 6230.7. Iscritta all'Albo delle Banche al n. 5435. Aderente al Fondo Interbancario di Tutela dei Depositi e al Fondo Nazionale di Garanzia. Capogruppo del Gruppo Bancario Crédit Agricole Italia iscritto all'Albo dei Gruppi Bancari al n. 6230.7 - Società soggetta all'attività di Direzione e Coordinamento di Crédit Agricole S.A.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT



Independent auditor's report in accordance with article 14 of Legislative Decree 39/2010 and article 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014

To the Shareholders of

Crédit Agricole Italia SpA

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Crédit Agricole Italia SpA (the "Bank"), which comprise the balance sheet as of 31 December 2025, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as of 31 December 2025, and of the result of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union, as well as with the regulations issued to implement article 9 of Legislative Decree 38/2005 and article 43 of Legislative Decree 136/2015.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of this report. We are independent of the Bank pursuant to the regulations and standards on ethics and independence applicable to audits of financial statements

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Sede legale: Milano 20145 Piazza Tre Torri 2 Tel. 02 77851 Fax 02 7785240, Capitale Sociale Euro 6.890.000,00 L.v. C.F. e P.A.R. e Reg. Imprese
Milano Monza Brianza Lodi 12979890155 Iscritta al n° 119644 del Registro dei Revisori Legali - Altri Uffici: **Ancona** 60531 Via Sandro Toffi 1 Tel. 071
2132311 - **Bari** 70122 Via Abate Gemma 72 Tel. 080 5645211 - **Bergamo** 24121 Largo Berio 5 Tel. 035 229691 - **Bologna** 40124 Via Luigi Carlo Farini
12 Tel. 051 6186211 - **Brescia** 25121 Viale Duca d'Aosta 28 Tel. 030 3697501 - **Catania** 95129 Corso Italia 302 Tel. 095 7532311 - **Firenze** 50121
Viale Gramsci 15 Tel. 055 2482811 - **Genova** 16121 Piazza Piossopetra 9 Tel. 010 29041 - **Reggio** 40121 Via del Mille 18 Tel. 051 36181 - **Padova**
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556771 - **Trento** 38122 Viale della Costituzione 33 Tel. 0461 237904 - **Trivisio** 31100 Viale Felissent 90 Tel. 0422 998911 - **Udine** 33100 Piazza Belloni
8/10 Tel. 0432 25789 - **Varese** 21100 Via Abbuzzi 43 Tel. 0332 280009 - **Verona** 37135 Via Francia 21/C Tel. 045 8263001.

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under Italian law. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters	Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters
Recoverability of the book value of goodwill arising from business combinations Notes to the financial statements Part A – Accounting policies Part B – Information on the Balance Sheet, Section 9 of assets As of 31 December 2025, the book value of goodwill arising from business combinations is equal to Euro 1,316 million. The directors assess the recoverable value of goodwill, at least annually (impairment test). Such assessment, aimed at identifying any impairment losses, is based, pursuant to IAS 36 “Impairment of assets”, on the comparison between the book value and the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the value in use of the Cash Generating Unit (the CGU). The estimate of the value in use of the CGU was carried out using the Dividend Discount Model, in the excess capital version. This methodology, consolidated and recognised in the prevailing practice, requires the use of information, parameters and assumptions, which were also developed with the support of the parent company Crédit Agricole S.A.. The	During the performance of our audit, we considered the internal control system relevant to the preparation of the financial statements. Specifically, we carried out the following main activities, also with the support of the PwC network experts: • understanding and evaluating the process and methodology adopted by the directors to perform the impairment test; • verifying the consistency of the evaluation method adopted with the requirements of IAS 36, taking also into account the market practice; • assessing the reasonableness of the forecast data used to determine the prospective cash flows of the identified CGU, and the data consistency with the forecast plans; • evaluation of the reasonableness of the main assumptions used by the directors in the evaluation process, also by checking



Key audit matters	Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters
determination of the recoverable value of the goodwill requires the directors to make estimates that, by their nature, contain significant elements of professional judgement with particular reference to expected cash flows. For the reasons set out above, we considered the recoverability of the book value of goodwill to be a key audit matter of the financial statements as of 31 December 2025.	with external data where available, the main quantitative parameters (cost of capital, discount and growth rates) used to determine the recoverable amount of the CGU; • verification of the accuracy of the mathematical calculations underlying the valuation models used and their correctness; • evaluating the results of the sensitivity analyses carried out by the directors in order to determine the changes in the main assumptions which could impact on the evaluation of the recoverable value of goodwill; • verifying the completeness and adequacy of the disclosure provided by the directors in the notes to the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of international accounting standards and the applicable regulatory framework, as well as the communications of the Supervisory Authorities.
Valuation of performing loans to customers measured at amortized cost Notes to the financial statements Part A – Accounting policies Part B – Information on the Balance Sheet, Section 4 of assets Part C – Information on the Income Statement, Section 8 Part E – Information on risks and relative hedging policies – Section 1 Performing loans to customers (Stage 1 and 2) as of 31 December 2025 amount to Euro 65,897 million representing about 90 per cent of line item	During the performance of our audit, we considered the internal control system relevant to the preparation of the financial statements. In order to address such key audit matter, we carried out the following main activities, also with the support of the PwC network experts: • analysing the adequacy of the IT environment and verifying the operational effectiveness of the relevant controls governing the IT systems and applications used by the Bank for loan assessment purposes;



Key audit matters

“40 b) Financial assets measured at amortized cost – loans to customers”, corresponding to 79 per cent of total assets of the financial statements.

Net adjustments for credit risk on these loans recognised during the year amount to Euro 8.4 million and represent the best estimate made by the directors in order to recognise, as of the balance sheet date, the expected credit losses (ECL) of the loan portfolio, based on applicable international accounting standards.

The estimation processes and valuation methods adopted are characterised by a high degree of professional judgement and require the estimation of numerous relevant variables. The use of significant assumptions is relevant for verification of the Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR), and also to allocate portfolios to the different stages (Staging), as well as to determine the assumptions and input data for the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) models. These models incorporate the prospective information developed centrally by the parent company Crédit Agricole S.A., according to a multi-scenario approach.

For the fiscal year 2025 these estimation processes were affected by some methodological updates compared to the previous year.

In particular, in addition to the ordinary process of updating the input data and refining the risk parameters, the Bank, in agreement with the parent company Crédit Agricole S.A., has also carried out updates to the criteria for allocation to various risk stages and to post-model adjustments. These interventions were considered necessary in order to improve the predictive capacity of the models in use, to factor in the uncertainties of the macro-economic context, as well as to factor in certain additional

Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters

- understanding and evaluating the design of relevant controls in the areas of loan monitoring, classification and evaluation and verifying the operational effectiveness of certain controls;
- procedures of comparative analysis of the performing loans to customers and of the related coverage indices, including by comparison with the previous periods' figures and with sector information;
- understanding and verifying the appropriateness of the policies, procedures and models used, as well as the related updates, for measuring SICR, staging and determining ECL;
- understanding and verifying the methods to determine the main estimation parameters used in the models for calculating the ECL, in light also of the refinements and updates introduced during the year. In particular, we verified the reasonableness of the estimates made by the directors in defining the expected macroeconomic scenarios, also through comparison with external sources, as well as the post-model adjustments applied and related reasonableness;
- verification of the correct application of the defined valuation criteria, the completeness and accuracy of the databases used to calculate the ECL, and the accuracy for calculating the risk parameters;
- verification, on a sample basis, of the reasonableness of the classification under performing loans on the basis of the different information available on the



Key audit matters	Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters
risk elements that were not adequately captured by the models currently used. Considering the significance of the financial statement value, the complexity of the processes and methodologies adopted, and taking also into account the refinements and updates made to the criteria and methods used during the year, we considered the valuation of the loans in question to be a key audit matter of the financial statements as of 31 December 2025.	debtor status, including external evidence; • evaluation of the results of the sensitivity analyses carried out by the directors on the ECL against the macroeconomic scenarios affecting the risk parameters of the models used; • critical review of the minutes of the Corporate Bodies and of the correspondence with the Supervisory Authorities; • verifying the completeness and adequacy of the disclosure provided by the directors in the notes to the financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards, the applicable regulatory framework, as well as the communications issued by the Supervisory Authorities.
Valuation of non-performing loans to customers measured at amortized cost Notes to the financial statements Part A – Accounting policies Part B – Information on the Balance Sheet, Section 4 of assets Part C – Information of the Income Statement, Section 8 Part E - Information on risks and relative hedging policies – Section 1 Non-performing loans to customers (stage 3) as of 31 December 2025, show a balance of Euro 682 million corresponding to 0.9 per cent of line item “40 b) Financial assets measured at amortized cost – loans to customers”. Net adjustments for credit risk on these loans recognised during the year amount to Euro 203.9	During the performance of our audit, we considered the internal control system relevant to the preparation of the financial statements. In order to address such key audit matter, we carried out the following main activities, also with the support of the PwC network experts: • analysis of the adequacy of the IT environment and verification of the operational effectiveness of the relevant controls governing the IT systems and applications used for loan assessment purposes; • understanding and evaluating the design of relevant controls in the area of loan monitoring, classification and evaluation



Key audit matters

million and represent the best estimate made by the directors in order to adjust, as of the balance sheet date, the expected losses relating to the loan portfolio on the basis of the applicable international accounting standards.

The estimation processes and valuation methods, both analytical and lump-sum, are characterised by high complexity and a high degree of professional judgement requiring the estimation of numerous variables; the use of significant assumptions is particularly relevant to the estimation of expected future cash flows, their timing and the realisable value of collaterals, if any.

Considering the significance of the financial statement value of non-performing loans, the complexity of the processes and methodologies adopted and taking into account the high subjectivity of the assumptions and hypotheses, we considered the valuation of the loans in question to be a key audit matter of the financial statements as of 31 December 2025.

Auditing procedures performed in response to key audit matters

and verifying the operational effectiveness of certain controls;

- understanding and verifying the appropriateness of the valuation policies adopted by the Bank;
- procedures of comparative analysis of loans to customers and related coverage indices, including by comparison with the previous periods' figures and with sector information;
- verifying, on a sample basis, the reasonableness of classification of the selected positions under non-performing loans, based on the different information regarding the debtor status, including external evidence. Additionally, analyses were carried out on the assumptions made with particular reference to the identification and quantification of future cash flows expected from recovery activities and the valuation of the guarantees covering such exposures;
- critical review of the minutes of the Corporate Bodies and of the correspondence with the Supervisory Authorities;
- verifying the completeness and adequacy of the disclosure provided by the directors in the notes to the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of international accounting standards, the regulatory framework, as well as the communications issued by the Supervisory Authorities.



Other Matters

The Bank as required by law, has included in the notes to the financial statements the key figures of the latest financial statements of the entity which directs and coordinates its activities. Our opinion on the financial statements of Crédit Agricole Italia SpA does not extend to those figures.

Responsibilities of the directors and the board of statutory auditors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union, as well as with the regulations issued to implement article 9 of Legislative Decree 38/2005 and article 43 of Legislative Decree 136/2015 and, in the terms prescribed by law, for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The directors are responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and, in preparing the financial statements, for the appropriate application of the going concern basis of accounting, and for disclosing matters related to going concern. In preparing the financial statements, the directors use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board of statutory auditors is responsible for overseeing, in the terms prescribed by law, the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.



As part of our audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia), we exercised professional judgement and maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit.

Furthermore:

- We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; we designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks; we obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- We evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- We concluded on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicated with those charged with governance, identified at an appropriate level as required by ISA Italia regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified during our audit.



We also provided those charged with governance with a statement that we complied with the regulations and standards on ethics and independence applicable under Italian law and communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate the related risks, or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We described these matters in our auditor's report.

Additional disclosures required by article 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014

On 28 April 2021, the shareholders of Crédit Agricole Italia SpA in general meeting engaged us to perform the statutory audit of the Bank's and the consolidated financial statements for the years ending 31 December 2021 to 31 December 2029.

We declare that we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 and that we remained independent of the Bank in conducting the statutory audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the financial statements expressed in this report is consistent with the additional report to the board of statutory auditors, in its capacity as audit committee, prepared pursuant to article 11 of the aforementioned Regulation.

Report on compliance with other laws and regulations

Opinions and statement in accordance with article 14, paragraph 2, letters e), e-bis) and e-ter) of Legislative Decree 39/2010 and with article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998

The directors of Crédit Agricole Italia SpA are responsible for preparing a report on operations and a report on the corporate governance and ownership structure of Crédit Agricole Italia SpA as of 31 December 2025, including their consistency with the relevant financial statements and their compliance with the law.



We have performed the procedures required under auditing standard (SA Italia) 720B in order to:

- express an opinion on the consistency of the report on operations and of the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998, with the financial statements;
- express an opinion on the compliance with the law of the report on operations and of the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998;
- issue a statement on material misstatements, if any, in the report on operations and in the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998.

In our opinion, the report on operations and the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998 are consistent with the financial statements of Crédit Agricole Italia SpA as of 31 December 2025.

Moreover, in our opinion, the report on operations and the specific information included in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure referred to in article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/1998 are prepared in compliance with the law.

With reference to the statement referred to in article 14, paragraph 2, letter e-ter), of Legislative Decree 39/2010, issued on the basis of our knowledge and understanding of the Bank and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have nothing to report.

Milan, 7 April 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Signed by

Pasquale Tuccillo

(Partner)



This independent auditor's report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original text in Italian language is authoritative.

*ACTING
EVERY DAY
FOR
TOMORROW*



ANNEXES



CRÉDIT AGRICOLE

Tax-related information on reserves

875

Owned assets subject to revaluation
pursuant to special laws

877

TAX INFORMATION ON RESERVES

Tax information on equity reserves

	Reserves and provisions that do not form part of Shareholders' income in case of distribution	Reserves and provisions that form part of the Company's taxable income in case of distribution	Reserves and provisions that form part of the Shareholders' taxable income in case of distribution	Reserve for windfall tax on banks ^(**)	Undistributable valuation reserves
Share premium reserve	3,452,934	42,444	-	-	-
Reserve pursuant to It. Leg. D. 124/93 - Art. 13	-	334	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	220,414	-	-
Extraordinary reserve	-	-	948,518	-	-
Reserve under tax suspension for Realignment under Article 110 of Italian Decree Law 104/2020 ^(*)	-	711,733	-	-	-
Reserve for first-time adoption of IAS/IFRS	-	-	-97,651	-	-
Reserve from tax adjustment from first time adoption of IAS/IFRS for realignment of carrying amounts and tax bases	-	-	12,318	-	-
Valuation reserve for other corridor elimination	-	-	-5,076	-	-
Reserve from measurement of OCIRE securities	-	-	-	-	15,639
Reserve from measurement of OCINR securities	-	-	-	-	-10,938
Reserve from valuation of HTCS tax credits	-	-	-	-	-5,016
Reserve from actuarial valuation - employee severance benefits and defined-benefit pension plan	-	-	-	-	-42,981
Undistributable extraordinary reserve gains on securities at FV	-	-	-	-	94
Reserve for share-based payments	1	-	3,034	-	-
Reserve for free allotment of shares	-	-	1,240	-	-
Reserve from adjustment to Transfer Purchase Price	-	-	605	-	-
Reserve for interest on Additional Tier 1 Instruments	-	-	-473,177	-	-
2019 retained earnings reserve	-	-	233,686	-	-
Reserve from OCINR category securities for sale	-	-	-8,392	-	-
Extraordinary reserve of undistributable dividends on treasury shares	-	-	11	-	-
Undistributable extraordinary reserve for treasury shares purchase	-	-	8	-	-
IFRS 9FTA reserve	-	-	-347,953	-	-
Reserve for Carim FTA IAS 19 revised	-	-	-305	-	-
Other reserves for OCINR category securities	-	-	-	-	384
Reserve for windfall tax on banks under art. 26 of Italian Decree-Law 104/2023 ^(**)	-	-	-	217,350	-
Distributable reserve for business combinations under common control	-	1,023,135	-	-	-
TOTAL	3,452,935	1,777,646	487,280	217,350	-42,818
Reserve with tax suspension constraint under Law 266/2005 included in capital	-	138,249	-	-	-

(*) Reserve under tax suspension for realignment under Article 110 of Italian Decree Law 104/2020. In case of any use other than coverage of losses, the amounts assigned to shareholders, plus the related substitute tax, in accordance with the distributed amount, form part to the taxable income of the Company and of its shareholders.

(**) Reserve for windfall tax on banks (known as excess profit tax) under art. 26 of Italian Decree-Law 104/2023. Pursuant to Italy's 2026 Budget Law (Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025) it was decided to exercise the option to pay, by June 2026, the extraordinary contribution amounting to 27.5% of the reserve value recognized as at 31 December 2025. The payment of the extraordinary contribution, amounting to Euro 59,771,317.00, allocated to Extraordinary Reserve, will make the reserve fully available and, in case of distribution, it will contribute to the shareholders' taxable income, without the windfall tax under Article 26 of Italian Decree Law 104/2023 being due.

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY: POSSIBLE USE AND DISTRIBUTABILITY (PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 2427 - PARAGRAPH 7-BIS)

Liabilities	Amount	Possibility of use ^(*)	Distributable portion	Summary of uses in last three years	
				To cover losses	Other uses
Capital	- 1,102,071	-	-	-	-
o/w for Reserve under tax suspension pursuant to Law 266/2005	138,249	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares	- 8	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	- 740,000	-	-	-	-
Share premium reserve	- 3,452,934	A, B, C (4)	3,452,934	-	-
Share premium reserve taxable pursuant to Law 266/2005	- 42,444	A, B (2), C (3)	42,444	-	-
Reserves	- 2,440,311	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	220,414	-	A(1), B	-	-
Extraordinary reserve	948,518	-	A, B, C	948,518	59,771
Reserve under tax suspension for Realignment under Article 110 of Italian Decree Law 104/2020	711,733	-	A, B (6), C	711,733	-
Reserve pursuant to It. Leg. D. 124/93 - Art. 13	334	-	A, B, C	334	-
2019 retained earnings reserve	233,686	-	A, B, C	233,686	-
Reserve for share-based payments	3,035	-	A, B, C	3,035	-
Reserve for free assignment of shares	1,240	-	A, B, C	1,240	-
Reserve from adjustment to Transfer Purchase Price	605	-	A, B, C	605	-
Reserve from OCINR category securities for sale	-8,392	-	A, B, C	-8,392	-
Reserve for interest on Additional Tier 1 Instruments	-473,177	-	A, B, C	-473,177	-
Reserve for contributions for share capital increase	-	-	A	-	-
Reserve for first-time adoption of IAS/IFRS	-97,651	-	-	-	-
Reserve from tax adjustment from first time adoption of IAS/IFRS for realignment of carrying amounts and tax bases	12,318	-	-	-	-
Reserve for FTA IFRS 9	-347,953	-	-	-	-
Valuation reserve for other corridor elimination	-5,076	-	-	-	-
Reserve for Carim FTA IAS 19 revised	-305	-	-	-	-
Undistributable extraordinary reserve for gains on securities at FV	94	-	(5)	-	-
Extraordinary Reserve Undistributable reserve Treasury shares	11	-	-	-	-
Undistributable extraordinary reserve for purchase of treasury shares	8	-	-	-	-
Distributable reserve for business combinations under common control	1,023,135	-	A, B, C	1,023,135	-
Other reserves for OCINR category securities	384	-	A, B, C	384	-
Reserve for windfall tax on banks under art. 26 of Italian Decree-Law 104/2023	217,350	-	A, B, C (7)	217,350	-
Valuation reserves	- 43,296	-	-	-	-
Reserve from measurement of OCIRE securities	15,639	-	-	-	-
Reserve from measurement of OCINR securities	-10,938	-	-	-	-
Reserve from valuation of HTCS tax credits	-5,016	-	-	-	-
Reserve from actuarial valuation - employee severance benefits and defined-benefit pension plan	-42,981	-	-	-	-
Profit for the FY	- 781,213	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8,515,669		6,153,829	-	59,771

(*) A = for capital increase B = To cover losses; C = for distribution to shareholders.

(1) Usable for share capital increase (A) for the portion exceeding one fifth of the share capital.

(2) If the reserve is used to cover losses, no profits may be distributed until such reserve is restored or reduced by the same amount. The reduction must be approved by the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting without applying the provisions of the second and third paragraphs of Article 2445 of the Italian Civil Code.

(3) Unless the reserve is transferred to share capital, it may only be reduced with the application of the provisions of Article 2445 paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Italian Civil Code. If distributed, it shall form part of the Company's taxable income.

(4) Distributable when the legal reserve has reached one fifth of the share capital.

(5) Unavailable reserve pursuant to Article 6 of Italian Legislative Decree 38/2005.

(6) The reserve may be reduced only if in compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 2445 of the Italian Civil Code, i.e. with resolution of the extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. Where the reserve is used to cover losses, the formal procedures set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 2445 of the Italian Civil Code, but no earnings may be distributed until the reserve is fully restored or reduced by the amount used with resolution passed by the extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

(7) Reserve for windfall tax on banks (known as excess profit tax) under art. 26 of Italian Decree-Law 104/2023. Pursuant to Italy's 2026 Budget Law (Italian Law no. 199 of 30 December 2025) it was decided to exercise the option to pay, by June 2026, the extraordinary contribution amounting to 27.5% of the reserve value recognized as at 31 December 2025. The payment of the extraordinary contribution, amounting to Euro 59,771,317.00, allocated to Extraordinary Reserve, will make the reserve fully available and, in case of distribution, it will contribute to the shareholders' taxable income, without the windfall tax under Article 26 of Italian Decree Law 104/2023 being due.

OWNED PROPERTY SUBJECT TO REVALUATION PURSUANT TO SPECIAL LAWS

List of owned property items that have been revaluated and are still recognized by Crédit Agricole Italia, setting forth the revaluation amount pursuant to Article 10 of Italian Law No. 72 of 19 March 1983.

Description	Book value net of revaluations	L. 19.2.73 n. 823	L. 2.12.75 n. 576	Total cost	Accumulated depreciation as at 31 Dec. 2025	Net book value as at 31 Dec. 2025
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	40,581	3,225	18,450	62,256	62,256	-
MACHINERY	21,962,160	1,584	10,554	21,974,299	148,432	21,825,867
Grand total of assets with revaluation	22,002,741	4,809	29,004	22,036,555	210,688	21,825,867

Description	Book value net of revaluations	Book value net of revaluations/ impairment	L. 11.2.62 n. 74	L. 19.2.73 n. 823	L. 2.12.75 n. 576	L. 19.3.83 n. 72	L. 30.7.90 n. 218	L. 29.12.90 n. 408	L. 30.12.91 n. 413	Fusione '94	L. 185/08	Deemed cost	Italian Law 147/2013	Other revaluation increases	It. Law no. 1729 of 19 Oct. 1937	Revaluation under Italian Law 342/200	Revaluation under Italian Law 266/05	Revaluation FTA 2003	Total cost	Accumulated depreciation as at 31 Dec. 2025	Net book value as at 31 Dec. 2025	
ACI CASTELLO	260,675	260,675	-	-	-	31,000	-	-	82,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	717,122	-	1,090,797	682,045	408,752	
ACI CATENA	235,625	235,625	-	-	-	21,000	-	-	146,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346,538	-	749,163	423,034	326,129	
ACIREALE	340,485	340,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	662,861	-	1,003,346	530,301	473,045	
ACIREALE	1,593,782	3,056,281	-	-	51,000	516,000	-	-	1,523,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,664,405	-	8,348,187	3,154,147	5,194,040	
AGAZZANO	151,711	151,711	-	-	-	36,152	53,139	-	17,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258,284	129,690	128,594	
CITY BRANCH N.O.1 - PARMA	838,913	838,913	-	99,914	-	249,070	983,272	-	378,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,550,000	1,787,933	762,067	
CITY BRANCH N.O.2 - PARMA	1,080,686	1,257,831	-	-	-	-	670,397	-	78,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,829,090	1,080,461	748,629	
CITY BRANCH N.O.3 - PARMA	1,853,714	1,853,714	-	56,793	3,788	285,627	807,691	-	189,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,197,087	2,065,068	1,132,020	
CITY BRANCH N.O.4 - PARMA	3,873,849	3,873,849	-	-	-	-	1,954,872	-	607,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,436,135	4,886,597	1,549,538	
CITY BRANCH N.O.5 - PARMA	4,283,757	4,283,757	-	-	-	-	2,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,286,275	2,982,727	1,303,548	
CITY BRANCH N.O.6 - PARMA	1,071,304	1,071,304	-	2,406	25,203	112,926	159,997	-	166,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,537,850	1,136,113	401,738	
CITY BRANCH N.O.8 - PARMA	1,053,309	1,053,309	-	37	-	382,861	887,578	-	319,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,643,174	1,794,302	848,872	
CITY BRANCH N.O.9 - PARMA	711,490	711,490	-	15,987	-	186,612	319,851	-	149,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,383,275	913,554	469,721	
AGLIENTU TERRENO	48,400	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,496	-	58,896	-	58,896	
AGRATE BRIANZA	119,185	119,185	-	-	-	25,823	-	-	215,619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	981,859	-	1,342,486	788,663	553,823	
ALBARETO	231,881	231,881	-	-	-	-	64,005	-	22,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318,843	226,535	92,308	
ALSENO	406,014	406,014	-	-	-	51,646	108,998	-	47,211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	613,869	389,618	224,250	
ANNICCO	136,729	136,729	1,176	3,176	-	-	-	-	52,652	67,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261,011	181,305	79,705	
APRICA	-15,586	-15,586	-	-	11,985	79,986	-	-	45,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	548,137	-	669,788	285,327	384,461	
ARCOLA	365,661	365,661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,673	-11,965	381,369	232,692	148,677	
ARDENNO	-40,708	-40,708	-	-	-	106,063	-	-	44,379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	398,275	-	508,009	283,873	224,136	
CORPORATE DAYCARE ST GREENLIFE	2,876,116	3,092,030	-	-	-	-	271,083	-	48,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,195,205	1,038,512	2,156,692	
ASOLA	365,004	365,004	1,501	19,641	-	-	-	-	66,395	227,909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680,451	362,298	318,153	
AJULLA	639,840	639,840	-	-	-	-	-	114,140	273,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,727	111,800	-56,593	1,248,570	1,057,050	191,520	
AVIANO	1,954,083	2,138,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,108,630	1,345,359	763,271	
AZZANO	1,975,305	2,238,347	-	-	-	33,164	-	-	848,193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,856,662	1,629,295	1,227,367	
BAGNONE	27,288	27,288	-	10,329	-	-	-	54,274	69,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,283	40,744	-3,531	235,166	188,978	46,188
BARBARASCO DI TRESANA	395,847	395,847	-	-	-	-	80,186	-	47,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171,763	241,698	937,076	859,108	77,968	
BASILUANO	135,957	135,957	-	14,254	2,582	-	-	-	77,082	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	229,890	134,446	95,444	
BASILICANOVA	332,387	332,387	-	-	-	57,102	167,520	13,316	147,621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	717,947	479,109	238,837	
BEDONIA	680,117	680,117	-	-	-	-	182,435	-	112,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	974,858	701,014	273,845	
BELGIOIOSO	206,308	206,308	1,151	11,204	-	-	-	-	21,180	229,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	469,179	309,102	160,077	
BELLARIA IGEA MARINA	735,969	735,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	735,969	257,182	478,787	
BELLARIA IGEA MARINA	1,326,453	1,326,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,326,453	237,152	1,089,301	
BELLARIA IGEA MARINA	480,675	547,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480,675	180,299	300,376	
BERBENNO DI VALTELLINA	132,782	132,782	-	-	-	41,127	-	-	42,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283,278	-	499,961	305,154	194,807	
BERCETO	155,223	155,223	-	2,161	11,500	61,274	87,586	-	55,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373,669	266,026	107,643	
BETTOIA	162,026	162,026	-	-	-	61,975	134,658	-	27,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386,143	250,839	135,304	
BEVERINO	113,376	113,376	-	-	-	-	41,624	-	18,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,138	169,434	438,871	382,731	56,141	
BIRONE DI GIUSSANO	-70,957	-70,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	362,922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	555,888	-	847,853	559,327	288,526	

Description	Book value net of revaluations	Book value net of revaluations/ impairment	L. 11.2.62 n. 74	L. 19.2.73 n. 823	L. 2.12.75 n. 576	L. 19.3.83 n. 72	L. 30.7.90 n. 218	L. 29.12.90 n. 408	L. 30.12.91 n. 413	Fusione '94	L. 185/08	Deemed cost	Italian Law 147/2013	Other revaluation increases	It. Law no. 1729 of 19 Oct. 1937	Revaluation under Italian Law 342/200	Revaluation under Italian Law 266/05	Revaluation FTA 2003	Total cost	Accumulated depreciation as at 31 Dec. 2025	Net book value as at 31 Dec. 2025
BOBBIO	593,542	593,542	-	-	-	43,608	112,497	-	20,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	770,616	373,354	397,261
BOLANO	820,980	820,980	-	-	-	-	366,774	-	131,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315,973	503,375	2,139,095	1,988,535	150,560
BOLOGNA	723,809	1,401,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	723,809	230,509	493,300
BOLOGNA	492,214	492,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	492,214	107,531	384,683
BOMPENSIERE	41,787	41,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,512	-	66,607	61,191	5,416
BORGONOVO VALTIDONE	476,990	476,990	-	-	-	56,810	87,567	-	31,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	452,966	427,307	225,658
BORGOTARO	501,951	501,951	-	11,389	18,401	95,615	128,117	-	16,994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	772,469	554,948	217,500
BORMIO	-93,833	-93,833	-	-	49,192	1,156,205	-	-	385,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,424,688	-	3,921,790	1,321,569	2,600,221
BORMIO	-22,192	-22,192	-	-	8,276	194,516	-	-	64,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	407,922	-	653,383	222,353	431,030
BRESCIA	2,098,638	2,809,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,712	-	2,186,350	1,157,996	1,028,354
BRONI	979,935	979,935	-	-	-	328,983	-	-	300,316	50,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,659,383	1,237,852	421,531
BRUGNATO	223,949	223,949	-	-	-	-	127,067	-	43,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,300	200,863	769,153	702,153	67,000
BRUGNERA	2,176,623	2,472,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,346,678	1,497,623	849,055
BUJA	421,614	421,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	512,122	371,547	140,575
BULCIAGO	505,025	505,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,278	-	598,303	461,389	136,914
BUSSETO	745,653	745,653	-	22,360	-	-	468,356	-	100,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,336,854	946,205	390,649
CA GREEN LIFE	80,997,591	85,250,787	-	-	-	-	22,803,265	42,408	3,941,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,785,097	52,126,421	55,658,676
CADEO	486,675	486,675	-	-	-	-	16,673	-	102,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	606,332	437,992	168,340
CALATAFIMI	657,025	657,025	-	-	-	-	-	254,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,102	-	955,314	794,226	161,088
CALENDASCO	314,391	314,391	-	-	-	-	36,431	-	41,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	392,472	193,284	199,188
CALESTANO	129,153	129,153	-	9,321	1,911	47,801	94,609	-	17,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,193	176,952	123,241
CAUCE AL CORNOVIGLIO	-55,696	-55,696	-	-	-	-	17,175	-	1,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,692	112,468	165,618	145,710	19,909
CALTAGIRONE	-1,551,315	398,299	-	-	20,560	534,868	-	-	529,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,092,505	-	3,626,483	2,696,984	929,498
CALTANISSETTA	418,922	418,922	-	-	-	49,282	-	-	193,641	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	371,906	-	1,033,751	552,939	480,812
CAMPODOLCINO	-271,232	-213,941	-	-	-	137,623	-	-	45,873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	392,562	-	304,827	154,403	150,425
CANNIZZARO	330,468	330,468	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	901,173	-	1,268,641	726,182	542,459
CAORSO	423,279	423,279	-	-	-	98,127	101,462	-	41,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	664,125	399,109	265,016
CAPANNOLI	273,070	309,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282,270	108,131	174,139
CAPANNOLI	3,887	3,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,006	870	5,136
CAPANNOLI	11,968	11,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,570	3,663	8,907
CARRARA	2,040,214	2,040,214	-	-	-	-	-	905,346	222,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	531,937	452,996	-55,377	4,097,211	2,754,267	1,342,944
CARRARA	2,831,396	2,831,396	-	-	-	-	43,972	-	112,869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	807,721	-347,109	3,448,849	2,009,221	1,439,628
CARRARA	230,062	230,062	-	-	-	-	-	64,806	385,522	-	-	-	-	-	-	167,428	-	-282,531	565,287	461,956	103,331
CASALBUTT	99,603	99,603	506	31,536	-	-	-	-	57,722	100,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290,307	206,840	83,467
CASALMAGGIORE	278,021	278,021	2,359	22,273	-	-	-	-	36,030	292,244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	630,927	430,703	200,224
CASALPUSTERLENGO	904,504	904,504	-	-	-	211,740	-	-	409,979	266,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,792,751	1,416,892	375,859
CASARSA DELLA DELIZIA	1,022,105	1,022,105	-	-	-	159,952	-	-	480,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,662,432	1,131,993	530,439
CASPOGGIO	70,825	145,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	263,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	762,976	-	1,097,030	576,589	520,441
CASSACCO	610,627	610,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	676,300	373,742	302,558
CASSOLNOVO	518,027	537,948	-	-	10,329	-	91,583	-	21,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	641,069	343,978	297,091
CASTEL S.GIORGIO	844,063	844,063	-	-	-	171,844	413,391	-	88,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,518,049	991,980	526,069
CASTELFIORENTINO	478,919	478,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	493,528	204,794	288,734
CASTELFRANCO DI SOTTO	886	886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	963	275	688
CASTELFRANCO DI SOTTO	1,112,522	1,112,522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,119,495	404,680	714,815
CASTELLUCCHIO	732,860	835,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	226,505	49,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,008,829	741,475	267,354
CASTELNUOVO MAGRA	513,710	513,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,424	6,424	-	513,710	274,928	238,782
CASTELVERO	70,667	70,667	-	5,416	-	-	-	-	17,640	92,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,400	131,886	54,514
CASTENASO	405,677	405,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405,677	119,646	286,032
CATANIA	344,969	344,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,931	-	488,900	300,699	188,201
CATANIA	2,852,423	4,629,585	-	-	-	516,000	-	-	1,218,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,290,818	-	5,877,241	2,528,086	3,349,155
CATOLICA	4,893,108	6,893,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,893,108	1,003,316	3,889,792
CERRETO GUIDI	413,634	413,634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416,047	160,733	255,314
CERRETO GUIDI	323,689	323,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328,290	128,040	200,250
CERTOSA DI PAVIA	501,233	501,233	-	4,692	-	120,851	-	-	82,275	28,618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	737,669	462,927	274,741
CERVIGNANO	231,848	231,848	-	82,225	12,395	473,591	-	-	154,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	954,116	653,031	301,085
CESENA	326,153	326,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326,153	134,948	191,205
CHIAVENNA	199,323	851,848	-	-	-	168,462	-	-	319,788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,926,926	-	2,614,499	1,345,872	1,268,628
CHIURO	45,785	45,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	708,537	-	871,972	483,272	388,700

Description	Book value net of revaluations	Book value net of revaluations/ impairment	L. 11.2.62 n. 74	L. 19.2.73 n. 823	L. 2.12.75 n. 576	L. 19.3.83 n. 72	L. 30.7.90 n. 218	L. 29.12.90 n. 408	L. 30.12.91 n. 413	Fusione '94	L. 185/08	Deemed cost	Italian Law 147/2013	Other revaluation increases	It. Law no. 1729 of 19 Oct. 1937	Revaluation under Italian Law 342/200	Revaluation under Italian Law 266/05	Revaluation FTA 2003	Total cost	Accumulated depreciation as at 31 Dec. 2025	Net book value as at 31 Dec. 2025
CINGIA DE'BOTT	9,619	9,619	429	5,941	-	-	-	-	12,612	74,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,516	79,144	24,372
CLAUT	465,218	465,218	-	5,419	-	-	-	-	32,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503,434	400,764	102,670
CODOGNO	1,338,636	1,338,636	-	-	-	-	171,309	-	217,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,727,569	1,333,150	394,419
COENZO	371,668	403,344	-	1,808	-	-	138,121	-	9,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	521,062	346,835	174,227
COLLE UMBERTO	277,985	277,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312,691	312,691	-
COLLECCHIO	2,169,503	2,414,228	-	-	-	-	288,117	-	191,196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,648,816	1,625,355	1,023,461
COLLECCHIO	889,966	1,114,653	-	-	-	73,636	-	59,469	641,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,664,711	1,053,274	611,436
COLOGNO MONZESE	1,290,045	1,290,045	-	-	23,617	67,139	-	-	161,867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391,668	-	1,934,336	934,504	999,832
COLORNO	1,068,254	1,170,797	-	-	-	-	786,454	-	108,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,963,375	1,386,218	577,156
COMEGLIANS	328,292	328,292	-	20,658	4,390	-	-	-	55,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408,445	326,931	81,515
COMO	3,341,723	3,732,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	567,151	-	3,908,874	2,224,373	1,684,501
CONCORDIA SAGITTARIA	1,595,275	1,623,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,607,746	960,692	647,055
CORIANO	676,424	676,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	676,424	152,883	523,541
CORIANO	2,053,903	2,053,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,053,903	771,320	1,282,583
CORNIGLIO	262,638	262,638	-	21,056	928	48,146	156,211	-	31,247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520,225	268,549	251,676
CORNO DI ROSAZZO	545,194	545,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	614,830	614,830	-
CORTE DE'	138,546	138,546	-	713	-	-	-	-	7,370	47,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,210	128,607	65,603
CORTEMAGGIORE	381,306	381,306	-	-	-	77,469	87,409	-	35,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	581,238	336,792	244,446
CORTEOLONA	74,206	74,206	-	9,608	-	-	-	-	20,950	74,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179,203	118,073	61,130
COSIO VALTELLINO	180,641	180,641	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369,776	-	631,805	346,734	285,071
CREMA	800,997	800,997	4,822	56,297	-	298,140	-	-	628,944	257,319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,046,519	1,495,145	551,374
DELEBIO	147,234	219,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156,024	-	334,014	138,764	195,250
DELEBIO	72,651	314,938	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	796,600	-	1,026,280	595,806	430,475
DUBINO	10,034	15,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,279	-	22,933	9,231	13,702
DUBINO	51,421	51,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,890	-	75,311	53,598	21,713
EMPOLI	874,141	874,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	881,940	243,962	637,978
EMPOLI	1,724,578	1,724,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,812,472	708,343	1,104,129
ENNA	882,369	882,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,466	-	943,794	717,319	226,475
ERBA	2,046,277	2,046,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,039	-	2,105,316	1,587,041	518,275
FALCONARA MARITTIMA	328,583	328,583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328,583	111,865	216,717
FELINO	819,375	971,099	-	35,969	10,329	87,798	-	301,908	220,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,475,660	938,191	537,469
FERRIERE	180,708	180,708	-	-	-	-	4,523	-	53,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238,378	193,239	45,140
FICARAZZI	-32,847	-32,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	457,508	-	558,661	367,222	191,439
FIDENZA	690,929	690,929	-	-	-	28,659	345,710	-	48,093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,113,392	735,466	377,926
FIDENZA	2,129,366	2,158,322	-	83,677	29,665	215,527	307,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,765,766	1,505,655	1,260,111
FIorenzuola d'Arda	640,095	640,095	-	-	-	-	135,487	183,413	114,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,073,346	588,789	484,557
FIRENZE	7,207,130	7,207,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,738,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,945,185	3,528,226	5,416,959
FIUME VENETO	421,423	421,423	-	11,413	3,099	-	-	-	93,784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	529,719	364,240	165,480
FIUMEFREDDO	-15,106	-15,106	-	-	-	41,000	-	-	46,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	457,032	-	528,926	303,162	225,764
FIVIZZANO	647,221	647,221	-	-	-	-	61,448	7,445	70,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213,451	201,415	1,201,837	1,096,976	104,861
FLORESTA	7,511	7,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,449	-	19,960	13,732	6,228
FOLLO	340,588	340,588	-	-	-	-	49,667	-	879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,079	178,879	716,091	657,691	58,400
FONTANA LIRI	-274,677	-274,677	-	-	-	83,618	-	-	56,410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248,099	-	113,450	75,574	37,876
FONTANELLATO	776,075	776,075	-	29,897	-	111,655	379,247	-	15,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,312,457	899,666	412,790
FONTANELLE	90,467	116,356	-	9,533	2,582	45,448	-	151,905	63,487	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363,423	245,932	117,491
FORTEVIVO	30,057	45,256	-	8,368	-	-	-	150,514	111,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,026	146,245	153,781
FORTEVIVO	255,678	288,339	-	3,559	20,658	103,291	-	200,483	188,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	772,074	460,421	311,653
FORNOVO TARO	1,214,987	1,214,987	-	8,156	19,437	-	198,065	-	14,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,454,787	1,022,304	432,483
PROSINONE	990,858	990,858	-	-	-	-	-	-	467,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,023,189	-	2,481,149	1,723,793	757,356
PROSINONE	-7,704	1,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,976	-	1,272	-	1,272
FUCECCHIO	658,100	658,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,032,000	349,247	682,753
GAMBOLO'	426,275	426,275	-	-	10,329	-	94,165	-	4,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535,244	369,463	165,781
GEMONA	910,797	910,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,040,826	1,026,357	14,469
GIARRE	480,942	592,266	-	-	-	41,000	-	-	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	694,645	-	1,436,587	751,437	685,150
GORZIA	1,313,898	1,313,898	-	114,021	21,545	729,728	-	-	299,383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,478,576	1,858,371	620,205
GRADARA	209,631	262,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,631	67,479	142,152
GRAGNANO TREBBIENSE	302,215	302,215	-	-	-	41,317	23,034	-	29,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	396,135	267,231	128,904
GROSIO	208,357	208,357	-	-	-	200,903	-	-	144,288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489,341	-	1,042,889	589,277	453,612
GROSOTTO	44,941	44,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212,276	301,272	152,592

Description	Book value net of revaluations	Book value net of revaluations/ impairment	L. 11.2.62 n. 74	L. 19.2.73 n. 823	L. 2.12.75 n. 576	L. 19.3.83 n. 72	L. 30.7.90 n. 218	L. 29.12.90 n. 408	L. 30.12.91 n. 413	Fusione '94	L. 185/08	Deemed cost	Italian Law 147/2013	Other revaluation increases	It. Law no. 1729 of 19 Oct. 1937	Revaluation under Italian Law 342/200	Revaluation under Italian Law 266/05	Revaluation FTA 2003	Total cost	Accumulated depreciation as at 31 Dec. 2025	Net book value as at 31 Dec. 2025	
GRUMELLO CREMONESE	156,931	156,931	59	2,644	-	-	-	-	9,162	66,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234,970	139,942	95,028	
GUARDIA	204,418	204,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,700	-	789,118	427,319	361,799	
GUSSOLA	67,665	67,665	-	7,753	-	-	-	-	58,355	51,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,089	143,506	41,583	
LA SPEZIA	740,689	740,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,273	-92,273	740,690	369,881	370,809	
LA SPEZIA	221,625	221,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,651	-5,651	221,625	103,217	118,408	
LA SPEZIA	6,625,917	6,625,917	-	-	401,545	1,603,647	3,118,336	-	1,164,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,724,760	4,637,768	22,276,729	10,437,648	11,839,081	
LA SPEZIA	865,824	865,824	-	-	-	-	328,874	-	45,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281,816	255,131	1,777,142	1,626,117	151,025	
LA SPEZIA	123,666	123,666	-	-	-	-	41,382	-	9,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,800	-50,317	201,295	82,401	118,894	
LA SPEZIA	1,644,088	1,644,088	-	-	-	-	443,693	-	262,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,207,474	1,671,932	5,229,353	4,646,933	582,420	
LA SPEZIA	1,755,277	1,755,277	-	-	-	-	248,904	-	68,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	517,313	425,849	3,015,821	2,632,001	383,820	
LA SPEZIA	603,973	603,973	-	-	-	203,259	141,229	-	104,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	444,021	540,517	2,037,791	1,724,479	313,312	
LA SPEZIA	1,386,954	1,386,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	423,855	-386,180	1,424,629	278,682	1,145,947	
LA SPEZIA	608,779	608,779	-	-	-	231,608	215,178	-	106,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	409,903	526,482	2,098,053	1,877,112	220,941	
LA SPEZIA	-2,641,398	-2,641,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,045,387	1,596,011	-	-	-	
LA SPEZIA	573,008	573,008	-	-	-	172,169	127,874	-	85,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375,890	504,103	1,838,305	1,612,555	225,750	
LA SPEZIA	-0	-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,546	-184,546	-	-	-	
LA SPEZIA	4,769,144	4,769,144	-	-	-	-	105,729	-	1,512,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545,077	-1,189,303	2,742,657	2,089,681	652,976	
LA SPEZIA	771,702	771,702	-	-	-	159,356	264,582	-	94,216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518,127	561,687	2,369,671	2,117,271	252,400	
LA SPEZIA	429,062	429,062	-	-	-	-	65,547	-	145,997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,886	359,855	1,215,347	944,691	270,656	
LA SPEZIA	681,598	681,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,843	-23,843	681,598	330,280	351,319	
LA SPEZIA	419,267	419,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,019	18,111	504,397	425,197	79,200	
LAGRIMONE	246,255	246,255	-	-	-	-	-	99,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346,235	261,060	85,175	
LANGHIRANO	1,106,800	1,106,800	-	42,532	12,128	90,543	562,140	-	50,672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,864,815	932,076	932,739	
LANGHIRANO	57,180	98,002	-	34,618	15,494	162,684	-	255,039	217,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	742,779	469,036	273,743	
LANGHIRANO	414,265	414,265	-	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414,402	318,244	96,158	
LANZADA	-15,511	-15,511	-	-	-	86,610	-	-	50,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	399,786	-	521,017	327,811	193,206	
LATISANA	1,728,763	1,728,763	-	-	-	-	750,006	-	226,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,705,051	797,238	1,907,812	
LECCO	8,514,210	8,514,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	523,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,418,168	-	10,456,165	8,211,436	2,244,728	
LERICI	828,681	828,681	-	-	-	-	286,365	-	81,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	751,232	922,628	2,869,984	2,401,984	468,000	
LERICI-SAN TERENZO DI LERICI	712,032	712,032	-	-	-	-	120,382	-	7,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,807	160,113	1,181,052	1,052,652	128,400	
LERICI-SAN TERENZO DI LERICI	-7,889,703	-7,889,703	-	-	-	-	3,287,968	-	1,580,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,455,221	10,841,173	20,274,730	9,415,420	10,859,310	
LERICI-SAN TERENZO DI LERICI	73,445	73,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,296	89,741	-	89,741	
LEVANTO	836,659	836,659	-	-	-	-	7,353	-	117,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	722,812	960,462	2,645,214	2,161,614	483,600	
UCCIANA NARDI	61,749	61,749	-	-	-	-	26,585	-	12,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,653	-1,210	104,352	47,122	57,230	
UCCIANA NARDI	433,714	433,714	-	-	-	-	97,505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,825	365,361	1,122,406	1,045,966	76,440	
LIGNANO PINETA	622,209	622,209	-	-	27,338	96,175	-	-	38,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	783,826	303,719	480,107	
LIGNANO SABBADORO	2,978,698	2,978,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,050,010	1,981,925	1,068,085	-	
LISSONE	254,675	254,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229,501	484,176	307,462	176,713		
LIVIGNO	3,073,703	3,073,703	-	-	41,317	718,885	-	-	365,456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,063,975	-	7,263,336	2,155,218	5,108,118	
LIVORNO	448,927	599,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450,934	134,483	316,451	
LODI	1,232,399	1,232,399	4,127	113,691	-	-	-	-	259,762	1,051,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,661,129	1,606,740	1,054,390	
LUGAGNANO VAL	782,039	782,039	-	-	-	65,107	28,660	-	26,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	902,104	550,973	351,130	
MADESIMO	310,751	310,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,391	-	376,142	266,469	109,673	
MANIAGO	870,889	870,889	-	26,831	5,676	242,001	-	-	110,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,255,594	1,255,594	-	
MANTOVA	5,105,646	5,105,646	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560,197	321,766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,987,609	6,016,233	971,376	
MANZANO	935,788	935,788	-	14,977	5,165	121,108	-	-	134,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,211,997	833,066	378,932	
MARMIROLO	186,620	186,620	-	10,252	-	-	-	-	78,068	61,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336,641	248,631	88,010	
MASSA	161,042	161,042	-	17,556	-	-	-	105,023	557,251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,535	296,879	13,821	1,368,107	1,092,725	275,382
MEDESANO	298,877	298,877	-	18,132	9,531	108,953	219,782	-	40,468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	695,743	427,774	267,969	
MELDOLA	119,951	144,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,951	34,607	85,344	
MEZZANI	32,302	32,302	-	5,127	5,210	38,218	-	65,506	53,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,348	157,899	42,449	
MILAN	591,067	591,067	-	92,949	-	291,282	-	-	439,674	275,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,690,112	1,264,633	425,480	
MILAN	2,400,118	2,400,118	-	-	-	-	1,547,429	-	157,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,105,144	3,117,066	988,078	
MILAN	704,681	747,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,071	-	791,752	516,636	275,116	
MILAN	819,630	819,630	-	81,632	-	371,849	-	-	543,908	268,264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,085,283	1,495,526	589,757	
MILAN	608,800	608,800	-	191,991	-	192,122	-	-	433,140	889,114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,315,166	1,752,301	562,865	
MILAN	2,755,214	2,755,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	932,758	278,224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,966,196	3,392,221	573,975	
MILAN	711,368	711,368	-	41,673	-	127,048	-	-	258,173	351,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,489,715	1,060,824	428,891	
MILAN	644,188	644,188	-	103,421	-	335,697	-	-	381,513	161,503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,626,322	1,216,396	409,925	

Description	Book value net of revaluations	Book value net of revaluations/ impairment	L. 11.2.62 n. 74	L. 19.2.73 n. 823	L. 2.12.75 n. 576	L. 19.3.83 n. 72	L. 30.7.90 n. 218	L. 29.12.90 n. 408	L. 30.12.91 n. 413	Fusione '94	L. 185/08	Deemed cost	Italian Law 147/2013	Other revaluation increases	It. Law no. 1729 of 19 Oct. 1937	Revaluation under Italian Law 342/200	Revaluation under Italian Law 266/05	Revaluation FTA 2003	Total cost	Accumulated depreciation as at 31 Dec. 2025	Net book value as at 31 Dec. 2025
MILAN	994,740	994,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	577,314	-	1,696,861	961,468	735,413
MILAN	16,135,558	25,444,774	-	-	-	3,517,071	-	-	5,846,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,687,422	-	37,186,886	13,218,549	23,968,337
MILAN	4,713,832	4,713,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	956,856	-	5,858,948	5,858,948	-
MISANO ADRIATICO	1,069,730	1,069,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,069,730	208,325	861,405
MONCHIO	59,123	59,123	-	1,143	5,726	59,171	90,515	-	10,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226,344	159,571	66,773
MONTEFASCONI	2,676,556	4,354,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670,554	-	3,347,109	2,523,844	823,264
MONTEFASCONI	833,897	833,897	-	-	-	111,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273,406	249,958	-	1,469,215	1,236,329	232,885
MONTELUPO FIORENTINO	584,153	584,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,214	195,354	404,860
MONTEROSSO AL MARE	213,029	213,029	-	-	-	-	126,073	-	3,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171,645	138,959	652,968	520,968	132,000
MONTESCUDO	256,512	336,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256,512	100,140	156,372
MONTECELLI	510,101	510,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579,246	407,922	171,325
MONTOPOU VALDARNO	234,828	234,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238,786	95,902	142,884
MONTOPOU VALDARNO	647,347	647,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	659,037	239,506	419,531
MONZA	560,763	560,763	-	-	12,607	30,987	-	-	79,196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488,906	-	1,172,459	822,692	349,767
MONZA	4,362,990	4,362,990	-	-	29,558	169,220	-	-	270,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,687,797	-	7,519,869	4,449,439	3,070,431
MORBEGNO	127,797	2,295,133	-	-	25,823	-	-	-	371,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,180,694	-	2,706,179	2,000,165	706,013
MORCIANO DI ROMAGNA	983,298	1,165,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	983,298	184,390	798,909
MORFASSO	213,288	213,288	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263,017	217,615	45,402
MUSSOMELI AGENZIA	-21,131	-21,131	-	-	24,191	25,995	-	-	68,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,108	-	290,933	173,158	117,775
MUZZANA DEL TURGANO	384,256	384,256	-	-	-	40,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	424,961	268,693	156,267
NEVIANO ARDUINI	72,829	72,829	-	3,954	2,574	46,044	88,290	-	11,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,627	161,744	63,883
NIMIS	628,917	628,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701,771	461,787	239,984
NOCETO	1,015,100	1,015,100	-	14,143	10,558	76,036	108,038	-	28,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,251,976	779,579	472,398
NOVALUCE	660,843	660,843	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	519,185	-	1,280,028	678,201	601,826
NUOVA OLONIO	399,929	659,241	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	718,138	-	1,302,542	809,271	493,271
ODERZO	2,656,796	2,699,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	266,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,923,777	826,544	2,097,233
ORTONOVO	472,476	472,476	-	-	-	-	19,306	-	25,241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,334	226,706	895,062	832,142	62,920
OSIMO	335,824	335,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335,824	76,279	259,546
OSNAGO	446,612	446,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,618	-	522,230	359,378	162,852
OSTIGLIA	123,117	123,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,938	77,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255,922	184,921	71,002
OTTONE	72,798	72,798	-	-	-	15,494	33,085	-	7,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,085	83,321	45,764
PADERNO PONCIELLI	70,137	70,137	-	4,106	-	-	-	-	14,653	84,481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,377	123,271	50,106
PALUA	212,581	212,581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,687	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242,268	93,916	148,352
PALANZANO	77,344	77,344	-	974	8,767	46,594	122,582	-	13,092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269,354	194,344	75,010
PALERMO	1,023,681	1,023,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	283,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	603,019	-	1,910,436	737,412	1,173,025
PALERMO	75,153	75,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,467	-	224,620	147,641	76,979
PALERMO	118,266	132,673	-	-	-	1,052,192	-	-	580,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,047,677	-	3,799,111	1,386,455	2,412,656
PALERMO	2,563,628	2,563,628	-	-	-	464,970	-	-	338,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,630,943	-	5,997,827	2,560,559	3,437,268
PALMANOVA	900,970	900,970	-	46,915	8,263	142,129	-	-	106,241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,204,518	1,204,518	-
PALUZZA	333,843	333,843	-	16,010	4,648	-	-	-	93,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	448,412	313,428	134,985
PANDINO	488,494	488,494	1,731	27,915	-	-	-	-	66,462	159,407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	744,009	399,210	344,798
PARMA	3,230,246	3,230,246	-	-	-	-	42,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,272,335	-	3,272,335
PARMA	2,529,768	2,529,768	-	385,900	-	1,501,229	3,609,776	-	389,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,416,147	3,628,533	4,787,614
PARMA	1,157,373	1,157,373	-	-	-	179,927	-	498,958	177,237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,013,495	1,492,226	521,270
PARMA	571,136	571,136	-	-	-	-	-	436,369	70,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,077,786	771,356	306,430
PARMA	2,975,565	4,557,730	-	369,753	377,014	1,649,625	-	1,947,925	2,756,842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,076,723	6,740,883	3,335,840
PARMA	2,812,173	2,812,173	-	510,263	195,089	2,039,910	6,708,770	-	428,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,694,837	3,134,840	9,559,997
PARONA	145,005	154,274	-	-	-	-	75,689	-	12,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233,635	152,151	81,484
PASIANO	459,759	459,759	-	-	-	231,314	-	-	376,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,067,517	1,067,517	-
PASTURO	80,671	80,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,828	-	241,424	85,634	155,790
PASTURO	1,179	1,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281,230	-	352,099	163,918	188,181
PAVIA	755,031	755,031	-	-	-	-	22,047	-	32,726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	809,803	554,652	255,151
PELLEGRINO	255,611	255,611	-	15,431	2,998	49,259	182,482	-	19,224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525,004	346,517	178,487
PIACENZA	1,455,927	1,455,927	-	-	-	-	195,554	-	196,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,848,079	1,162,018	686,061
PIACENZA	5,902,572	5,902,572	-	-	769,851	1,567,362	5,788,954	-	1,952,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,981,551	7,198,207	8,783,344
PIACENZA	1,758,843	1,758,843	-	-	-	-	426,870	-	215,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,401,338	1,621,351	779,987
PIANELLO VAL TIDONE	491,479	491,479	-	-	-	-	60,751	-	9,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	561,679	359,459	202,219
PIEDIMONTE	53,653	53,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198,322	-	265,975	181,694	84,282

Description	Book value net of revaluations	Book value net of revaluations/ impairment	L. 11.2.62 n. 74	L. 19.2.73 n. 823	L. 2.12.75 n. 576	L. 19.3.83 n. 72	L. 30.7.90 n. 218	L. 29.12.90 n. 408	L. 30.12.91 n. 413	Fusione '94	L. 185/08	Deemid cost	Italian Law 147/2013	Other revaluation Increases	It. Law no. 1729 of 19 Oct. 1937	Revaluation under Italian Law 342/200	Revaluation under Italian Law 266/05	Revaluation FTA 2003	Total cost	Accumulated depreciation as at 31 Dec. 2025	Net book value as at 31 Dec. 2025
PIEDMONT	-21,046	-21,046	-	-	19,724	39,937	-	-	84,635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,568	-	423,818	305,478	118,340
PIEVE D'OLMI	79,455	79,455	-	12,488	-	-	-	-	21,534	48,712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,190	85,776	76,414
PIEVE PORTO MORONE	163,526	163,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,937	84,946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302,429	220,740	81,689
PIEVEOTTOVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZIBELLO	44,007	44,007	-	342	-	45,249	73,623	-	8,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171,744	124,831	46,913
PISA	1,514,551	1,514,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,570,081	577,640	992,442
PISA	379,040	379,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412,000	117,608	294,392
PIZZIGHETONE	528,171	528,171	-	-	-	178,694	-	-	99,878	20,092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	826,835	570,171	256,664
POCENIA	336,280	336,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342,821	243,365	99,456
PODENZANO	640,176	640,176	-	-	-	67,139	115,376	-	70,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	893,614	567,296	326,318
POGGIBONSI	1,287,574	1,287,574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,284,102	449,755	834,347
POLESINE	494,136	494,136	-	-	-	-	150,460	-	70,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	714,731	537,457	177,274
PONSACCO	342,078	342,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	423,191	164,310	258,881
PONSACCO	1,133,739	1,133,739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,166,397	390,773	775,623
PONTE DELL	555,427	555,427	-	-	-	-	172,170	-	99,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	827,426	544,467	282,960
PONTEBBA	345,111	345,111	-	18,718	3,099	-	-	-	77,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	444,671	362,657	82,014
PONTERA	168,581	168,581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,258	67,939	107,318
PONTERA	820,297	820,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	867,467	356,120	511,348
PONTENURE	833,553	833,553	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	901,636	619,130	282,506
PONTETARO	800,580	800,580	-	19,513	3,367	66,243	93,310	26,289	116,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,126,282	769,753	356,528
PONTREMOU	192,943	192,943	-	-	-	-	-	20,266	155,726	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,253	88,656	39,631	514,475	451,198	63,277
PORDENONE	4,176,805	4,176,805	-	-	58,503	444,601	-	-	4,647,383	-	-	-	-	137,891	-	-	-	-	9,465,184	2,046,135	7,419,049
PORDENONE	2,291,271	2,291,271	-	-	231,457	1,261,465	-	-	1,932,060	-	-	-	-	218,298	-	-	-	-	5,934,551	2,379,121	3,555,430
PORDENONE	2,031,107	2,049,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	495,322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,526,429	1,119,585	1,406,845
PORDENONE	252,659	252,659	-	-	18,592	121,597	-	-	311,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	704,004	315,261	388,743
PORTOVENERE	557,587	557,587	-	-	-	-	81,023	-	89,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391,749	1,156,304	2,275,835	1,888,379	387,456
POSTA FIBRENO	48,501	48,501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,239	-	86,740	49,238	37,501
PRATA DI PORDENONE	643,003	643,003	-	-	-	91,330	-	-	187,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	921,453	637,300	284,153
RHO	1,003,531	1,028,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343,051	-	1,346,583	811,778	534,805
RICCIONE	4,417,700	4,417,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,417,700	767,128	3,650,572
RICCIONE	927,901	927,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	927,901	205,786	722,115
RICCIONE	555,978	555,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	555,978	157,758	398,220
RICCIONE	5,231,620	5,231,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,231,620	828,252	4,403,368
RICCIONE	6,304,651	6,304,651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,304,651	1,001,794	5,302,857
RIMINI	25,108,990	25,108,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,108,990	3,125,277	21,983,713
RIMINI	1,034,626	1,034,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,034,626	330,538	704,088
RIMINI	2,164,951	2,164,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,164,951	679,432	1,485,519
RIMINI	1,932,649	1,932,649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,932,649	448,115	1,484,534
RIMINI	7,164,876	7,164,876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,164,876	877,601	6,287,275
RIMINI	2,473,551	2,473,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,473,551	361,271	2,112,280
RIMINI	2,053,429	2,053,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,053,429	412,944	1,640,485
RIMINI	3,648,035	3,648,035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,648,035	855,702	2,792,333
RIMINI	559,845	559,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	559,845	218,162	341,683
RIVAROLO	407,338	407,338	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	90,021	14,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	513,845	421,691	92,154
ROBECCO	138,928	138,928	948	8,786	-	-	-	-	15,957	81,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246,062	132,023	114,039
ROCCABIANCA	899,181	899,181	-	-	-	-	241,824	-	17,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150,916	563,454	595,463
ROMA	483,586	846,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	483,586	146,432	337,154
ROMA	957,538	957,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374,036	-	1,331,574	791,532	540,042
ROMANENGO	861,724	861,724	795	12,932	-	-	-	-	21,601	110,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,007,330	578,871	428,459
RONCHIS	376,460	376,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397,457	292,097	105,361
ROTTOPRENO	47,391	47,391	-	-	-	56,810	61,128	-	24,581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,910	141,319	48,591
ROVERBELLA	309,465	326,679	-	14,949	-	-	-	-	22,589	155,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502,426	260,371	242,055
ROVEREDO IN PIANO	951,213	996,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	514,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,466,004	863,004	603,000
SAN DANIELE DEL FRIULI	485,021	485,021	-	17,123	11,842	236,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750,652	484,334	266,318
S. POLO TORRI	853,626	915,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,596	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	865,622	516,750	348,871
S. ANDREA BAGNI	233,279	233,279	-	1,859	-	-	129,517	-	5,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369,908	274,074	95,834
S. GIOVANNI IN CROCE	737,847	737,847	664	3,813	-	-	-	-	11,034	54,843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	808,200	509,286	298,914
S. GIULIANO MILANESE	762,651	762,651	-	43,900	-	232,406	-	-	369,534	73,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,481,860	1,082,339	399,521
S. MARIA DEL TARO	64,698	64,698	-	3,146	-	58,320	100,472	-	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236,836	175,703	61,133
S. SECONDO	491,617	491,617	-	145	-	105,674	392,743	-	71,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,061,609	679,367	382,241

Description	Book value net of revaluations	Book value net of revaluations/ impairment	L. 11.2.62 n. 74	L. 19.2.73 n. 823	L. 2.12.75 n. 576	L. 19.3.83 n. 72	L. 30.7.90 n. 218	L. 29.12.90 n. 408	L. 30.12.91 n. 413	Fusione '94	L. 185/08	Deemid cost	Italian Law 147/2013	Other revaluation increases	It. Law no. 1729 of 19 Oct. 1937	Revaluation under Italian Law 342/200	Revaluation under Italian Law 266/05	Revaluation FTA 2003	Total cost	Accumulated depreciation as at 31 Dec. 2025	Net book value as at 31 Dec. 2025	
SVITO AL TAGLIAMENTO	953,187	966,289	-	-	-	20,168	-	-	167,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,141,023	538,602	602,421	
SACLE	1,254,560	1,254,560	-	-	8,805	219,518	-	-	342,276	-	-	-	-	45,813	-	-	-	-	1,870,971	806,650	1,064,322	
SAGRADO	485,745	485,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	591,516	591,516	-	
SALA BAGANZA	627,027	711,796	-	15,749	-	235,765	-	670,239	14,659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,563,440	979,801	583,640	
SALA BAGANZA	173,823	173,823	-	46,459	6,907	72,054	323,203	-	59,315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	681,760	326,141	355,619	
SALSMAGGIORE	1,674,313	1,674,313	-	60,047	41,818	338,509	424,119	-	16,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,555,524	1,801,201	754,323	
SAN CATALDO	3,773	3,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187,887	-	331,440	245,441	85,998	
SAN COSTANZO	496,068	496,068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496,068	284,783	211,285	
SAN GIACOMO DI TEGLIO	183,285	183,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,184	-	244,115	131,551	112,564	
SAN GIOVANNI IN MARIGNANO	1,227,875	1,227,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,227,875	345,729	882,146	
SAN MINIATO	893,588	893,588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	941,595	290,573	651,022	
SAN MINIATO	195,010	746,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,000	58,365	211,635	
SAN MINIATO	90,997	212,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,100	49,044	114,056	
SAN MINIATO	450,637	450,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	608,059	186,168	421,891	
SAN MINIATO	333,744	472,948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347,872	104,288	243,584	
SAN MINIATO	77,495	83,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,407	29,279	52,128	
SAN MINIATO	893,143	893,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	896,885	347,737	549,148	
SAN MINIATO	7,233	66,997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,830	10,025	54,805	
SAN MINIATO	14,046	14,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,060	6,809	9,252	
SAN MINIATO	114,428	114,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,378	33,167	91,210	
SAN MINIATO	898,025	1,095,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	934,084	198,817	735,267	
SAN MINIATO	5,528,050	5,528,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,349,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,877,823	5,903,491	1,974,332	
SAN MINIATO	4,291,690	4,291,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,742,393	1,945,254	2,797,139	
SAN MINIATO	1,697,150	1,697,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,877,392	496,783	1,380,609	
SAN NICOLO VALFURIA	815,597	815,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618,598	-	1,486,816	679,446	807,369	
SANTA CROCE SULL'ARNO	423,737	423,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	428,277	162,547	265,730	
SANTA CROCE SULL'ARNO	2,086,975	2,086,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,196,104	821,283	1,374,821	
SANTA CROCE SULL'ARNO	394,443	394,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401,778	193,289	208,489	
SANTA MARIA A MONTE	698,177	698,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	713,706	222,173	491,533	
SANT'ANGELO LODIGIANO	993,775	993,775	1,411	13,012	-	-	-	-	66,702	8,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,083,669	597,472	486,197	
SANTARCANGELO DI ROMAGNA	3,061,333	3,061,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,061,333	486,039	2,575,294	
SANTO STEFANO DI MAGRA	7,776	7,776	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	21	8,800	4,815	3,985	
SANTO STEFANO DI MAGRA-PONZANO DI MAGRA	268,395	268,395	-	-	-	-	150,836	-	6,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,985	83,427	631,734	571,014	60,720	
SARZANA	325,158	325,158	-	-	-	-	15,897	-	25,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,545	145,492	630,914	547,334	83,580	
SARZANA	201,482	201,482	-	-	-	-	75,313	-	20,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,012	304,976	677,890	592,330	85,560	
SARZANA	71,567	71,567	-	-	-	-	1,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,657	50,144	184,917	156,292	28,625	
SARZANA	1,367,127	1,367,127	-	-	-	336,412	151,630	-	224,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	915,098	1,205,697	4,200,779	3,571,201	629,578	
SEDEGLIANO	107,904	107,904	-	9,586	1,856	-	-	-	39,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158,411	136,641	21,770	
SEDEGLIANO	45,380	45,380	-	4,032	781	-	-	-	16,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,621	57,466	9,156	
SEGRATE	-7,924	-7,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,560	-	34,772	23,923	10,849	
SESTA GODANO	282,330	282,330	-	-	-	-	13,364	-	41,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,080	287,075	770,125	723,085	47,040	
SESTO CREMONESE	245,865	245,865	508	3,370	-	-	-	-	12,890	76,972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339,606	178,935	160,671	
SIRACUSA	480,175	480,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	619,045	-	1,135,220	743,601	391,619	
SIRACUSA	393,337	393,337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,697	-	498,034	340,245	157,789	
SIRONE	249,346	249,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,103	-	312,449	233,227	79,222	
SISSA	557,203	557,203	-	3,353	7,578	-	159,671	-	27,414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	755,220	494,891	260,330	
SOLIGNANO	89,680	89,680	-	4,209	5,424	51,082	97,942	-	9,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257,555	164,338	93,217	
SONDALO	83,626	83,626	-	-	25,823	195,115	-	-	81,092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	354,231	-	739,887	338,420	401,467	
SONDRIO	1,055,013	1,055,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330,921	-	1,410,502	527,375	883,127	
SONDRIO	-360,282	1,021,845	-	-	103,291	2,252,894	-	-	1,023,723	-	-	-	83,098	-	-	-	-	-	6,998,160	10,100,884	3,901,734	6,199,149
SONDRIO	1,345,081	1,345,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346,824	-	1,691,905	851,527	840,378	
SONDRIO	-507,348	-507,348	-	-	-	229,896	-	-	176,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,094,990	-	993,721	600,737	392,984		
SONDRIO	-24,697	-24,697	-	-	-	72,010	-	-	55,186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342,983	-	445,482	285,482	160,000	
SONDRIO	2,033,263	4,873,269	-	-	-	-	-	-	924,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,737,887	-	7,696,073	3,887,476	3,808,597	
SONDRIO	101,412	101,412	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,774	-	185,184	82,325	102,859	

Description	Book value net of revaluations	Book value net of revaluations/ impairment	L. 11.2.62 n. 74	L. 19.2.73 n. 823	L. 2.12.75 n. 576	L. 19.3.83 n. 72	L. 30.7.90 n. 218	L. 29.12.90 n. 408	L. 30.12.91 n. 413	Fusione '94	L. 185/08	Deemed cost	Italian Law 147/2013	Other revaluation increases	It. Law no. 1729 of 19 Oct. 1937	Revaluation under Italian Law 342/200	Revaluation under Italian Law 266/05	Revaluation FTA 2003	Total cost	Accumulated depreciation as at 31 Dec. 2025	Net book value as at 31 Dec. 2025
SONDRIO	2,964,930	2,835,476	-	-	75,403	2,084,617	-	-	110,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,561,741	-	867,518	308,473	559,045
SONDRIO	2,887,160	4,425,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,026,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,809,978	-	13,723,292	4,774,596	8,948,696
SONDRIO	2,529,256	2,529,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	261,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588,181	-	3,379,266	2,977,239	402,027
SONDRIO	353,268	794,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	651,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,917,503	-	4,216,046	2,976,170	1,239,876
SORA	113,680	113,680	-	-	78,360	98,004	-	-	257,583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328,463	-	876,090	653,415	222,675
SORAGNA	282,025	282,025	-	18,533	17,254	67,759	177,224	-	39,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402,135	395,249	206,884
SORBOLO	1,391,970	1,391,970	-	-	-	-	651,020	-	62,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,105,433	1,632,855	472,578
SORESINA	510,845	510,845	830	35,251	-	-	-	-	97,091	382,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,026,522	670,836	355,686
SUZZARA	1,087,477	1,087,477	-	-	-	-	539,476	-	18,414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,645,367	1,267,159	378,208
TABIANO BAGNI	68,799	68,799	-	757	19,119	85,501	132,004	-	16,618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322,800	247,246	75,554
TALAMONA	332,394	332,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,767	-	389,161	266,767	122,394
TARCENTO	717,305	764,601	-	-	24,478	349,685	-	-	741,279	-	-	-	-	587,948	-	-	-	-	2,420,694	2,388,727	31,967
TARVISIO	697,309	697,309	-	14,966	2,582	-	-	-	34,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	749,023	322,602	426,421
TERME VIGLIATORE	188,875	188,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,753	-	289,628	200,010	89,618
TERMINI IMERSE	80,401	80,401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	382,888	-	463,289	288,558	174,731
TIRANO	536,083	244,240	-	-	-	456,576	-	-	324,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,908,082	-	2,153,177	1,105,132	1,048,045
TIRANO	-5,541	-3,514	-	-	-	3,194	-	-	2,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,347	-	13,270	7,461	5,809
TRAPANI	1,051,527	1,590,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	324,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	606,102	-	1,982,219	1,298,738	683,481
TRAVERSETOLO	1,327,362	1,327,362	-	23,043	8,221	72,176	259,432	-	84,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,775,168	1,138,728	636,440
TRAVO	297,211	297,211	-	-	-	-	1,640	-	38,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337,399	220,228	117,171
TRESIVIO	460,403	460,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	252,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	870,106	-	1,582,537	844,510	738,027
TREVISO	3,518,578	3,518,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,345,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,864,485	3,770,872	1,093,613
TRICESIMO	905,308	905,308	-	79,725	13,695	241,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,239,870	802,234	437,636
TRIESTE	1,109,839	1,109,839	-	8,005	9,813	-	-	-	247,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,375,313	976,138	399,175
TRIESTE	3,540,658	3,823,890	-	124,859	36,152	909,997	-	-	887,662	-	-	-	-	671,394	-	-	-	-	6,170,722	1,196,554	4,974,168
TRIGOLO	91,789	91,789	129	8,539	-	-	-	-	14,433	61,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,747	115,427	61,320
TROMELLO	466,710	466,710	-	-	-	-	78,092	-	17,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	561,879	337,590	224,290
UDINE	5,962,923	6,638,837	-	426,387	72,397	2,253,017	-	-	2,304,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,119,044	7,835,828	3,283,216
UDINE	1,209,760	1,209,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,344,515	1,017,691	326,824
VALENZA	473,865	473,865	-	-	55,996	250,688	-	-	90,441	853,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,724,131	839,325	884,807
VALVASONE	422,527	432,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	382,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	805,342	559,502	245,840
VARESE	-1,188,046	-1,188,046	-	-	-	206,583	-	-	1,375,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,845,172	-	3,239,424	1,737,375	1,502,049
VERUCCHIO	3,849,216	3,849,216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,849,216	1,802,117	2,047,099
VERUCCHIO	1,999,853	1,999,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,999,853	433,215	1,566,638
VERUCCHIO	720,019	720,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720,019	183,668	536,351
VESCOVATO	84,641	84,641	48	12,183	-	-	-	-	17,887	100,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,935	133,850	81,085
VEZZANO LIGURE	791,490	791,490	-	-	-	-	13,110	-	36,687	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329,019	319,610	1,489,916	1,354,136	135,780
VIGEVANO	428,356	428,356	-	-	7,230	-	163,008	-	17,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	615,976	344,331	271,645
VIGEVANO	1,903,792	1,903,792	-	-	129,114	1,077,258	1,004,817	-	417,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,532,518	1,299,300	3,233,218
VIGEVANO	374,355	374,355	-	-	15,494	-	270,714	-	11,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	672,281	403,255	269,026
VIGNATE	266,830	266,830	-	-	10,967	36,152	-	-	62,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301,165	-	677,229	320,518	356,711
VILLA DI TIRANO	85,519	85,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,231	-	189,866	119,619	70,247
VILLA SANTINA	206,595	206,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239,276	239,276	-
VILLAFRANCA IN LUNIGIANA	104,764	104,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,329	1,164	-6,371	106,886	64,025	42,862
VILLAFRANCA IN LUNIGIANA	509,521	509,521	-	-	-	-	218,682	-	58,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301,879	412,056	1,500,983	1,396,783	104,200
VILLANOVA SULL'ARDA	464,302	464,302	-	-	-	-	57,044	-	71,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592,672	312,751	279,922
VIMODRONE	-11,714	-11,714	-	-	18,194	68,170	-	-	117,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696,768	-	888,996	526,569	362,427
VINCI	1,148,865	1,148,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,182,409	472,713	709,696
VINCI	470,509	470,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	477,267	190,674	286,593
VINOVO	511,557	511,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,734	148,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680,707	483,988	196,719
VITERBO	353,567	353,567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,474	111,110	-	-	545,151	480,732	64,419
VITERBO	142,110	142,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327,480	-	-	469,590	279,099	190,491
XIITA	3,910	3,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,989	-	8,899	5,009	3,890
ZIANO	48,378	48,378	-	-	-	15,494	14,084	-	8,451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,408	66,310	20,097
ZIANO PIACENTINO	105,706	105,706	-	-	-	20,658	45,381	-	8,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,583	112,406	68,177
ZIBELLO	218,071	218,071	-	136	-	98,960	278,852	-	6,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602,075	429,918	172,157
ZOPPOLA	401,092	401,092	-	-	-	26,296	-	-	43,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	470,496	366,801	103,695
Grand total of assets with revaluation	494,285,513	537,227,768	23,196	4,125,028	3,518,107	44,072,240	71,077,904	6,445,996	77,112,819	8,232,790	3,871,986	2,349,773	83,098	1,661,344	14	1,496,372	134,401,837	24,652,324	877,410,340	457,530,859	419,879,481

EQUITY INVESTMENTS ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY AND ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	Book value net of revaluations	No. 218 of 30 July 1990	Impairment	OCINR/ FVOBL measurement	Total cost	Net book value as at 31 Dec. 2025
STELLINE REAL ESTATE	12,153,726	-	- 5,619,467	-	6,534,259	6,534,259
FIERE DI PARMA	20,483,198	- 416,050	-	-	20,067,148	20,483,198
CA GROUP SOLUTIONS	39,132,000	-	-	-	39,132,000	39,132,000
NUOVA MADONNINA ORD	1	-	-	-	1	1
CALIT SRL	160,300,000	-	- 47,133,000	-	113,167,000	113,167,000
CARIPARMA OBG SRL	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	6,000
SOC. AGRIC. LE CICOGNE	2,221,209	-	-	-	2,221,209	2,221,209
LE VILLAGE BY CA MILANO	962,156	-	- 749,289	-	212,867	212,867
SAN GIORGIO IMMOBILIARE	2,551,238	-	- 2,551,237	-	1	1
SAN PIERO IMMOBILIARE	759,647	-	- 759,646	-	1	1
LE VILLAGE BY CA PARMA	800,000	-	-	-	800,000	800,000
LE VILLAGE BY CA TRIVENETO	816,000	-	-	-	816,000	816,000
VALTELLINA GOLF CLUB	1	-	-	-	1	1
BDX SPA	2,500,000	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000
LE VILL BY CA ALPI	490,000	-	-	-	490,000	490,000
BLANK S.P.A. CAT B	2,626,400	-	- 1,989,348	-	637,052	637,052
LE VILLAGE BY CA SICILIA	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
LE VILLAGE BY CA CAMPANIA	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
CAREI	800,000	-	-	-	800,000	800,000
GAL VALTELLINA SRL	3,600	-	-	- 1,755	3,600	1,845
SITA SPA	1	-	-	-	1	1
AVIOVALTELLINA SPA	214,661	-	-	-	214,661	214,661
FIDI TOSCANA	2,549,813	-	-	- 1,729,958	2,549,813	819,855
CEPIM	756,711	- 44,831	-	925,549	711,880	1,682,260
SKIAREA VALCHIAVENNA	226,318	-	-	60,998	226,318	287,316
GRASSETTO NON DISP	1	-	-	-	1	1
CA RISP VOLTERRA	7,116,003	-	-	- 3,920,200	7,116,003	3,195,803
CENTRO AGRO-ALIM. RIMINESE	405,002	-	-	21,377	405,002	426,379
SPOLETO CRED. SERV.	1	-	-	-	1	1
MTS SPA N	86,915	-	-	- 11,377	86,915	75,537
BORMIO TERME S.P.A.	189,278	-	-	- 22,053	189,278	167,226
RIMINI TERME SPA	18,077	-	-	- 18,076	18,077	1
CONFIDICOOP MARCHE	54,222	-	-	-	54,222	54,222
TERRE DELL'ETRURIA	349,902	-	-	- 345,901	349,902	4,001
S.I.C.I. SGR AOR 06	481,281	-	-	-	481,281	481,281
RETE FIDI LIGURIA	51,646	-	-	- 26	51,646	51,620
CENTROFIDI TERZIARIO	1,194,064	-	-	- 185,451	1,194,064	1,008,613
PIACENZA EXPO	703,083	94,063	-	231,155	797,146	934,239
SVILUPPO COMO	1,160,185	-	-	- 59,524	1,160,185	1,100,661
LINEAPIÙ SPA PRIV	12,932	-	-	- 12,931	12,932	1
FAVENTIA SALES AOR	888,019	-	-	- 5,024	888,019	882,995
SPEDIA	275,445	-	-	- 275,444	275,445	1
CONSORZIO AGR ADRIATICO	195,437	-	-	- 193,843	195,437	1,594
ISI	67,015	-	-	- 67,014	67,015	1
LUGO IMMOBILIARE AOR	1	-	-	-	1	1
BORMIO GOLF SPA	52,001	-	-	- 52,000	52,001	1

EQUITY INVESTMENTS ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY AND ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	Book value net of revaluations	No. 218 of 30 July 1990	Impairment	OCINR/ FVOBL measurement	Total cost	Net book value as at 31 Dec. 2025
FIDIPERSONA SOC. COOP	62,857	-	-	-	62,857	62,857
BANCA D'ITALIA	211,271,250	-	-	-	211,271,250	211,271,250
ALBA LEASING SPA	27,418,403	-	-	- 6,854,458	27,418,403	20,563,945
SIR AOR	30,000	-	-	- 3,586	30,000	26,414
BANCOMAT-AZ ORD	1,771	-	-	219,611	1,771	221,382
CARBONCINI & C. SPA	1	-	-	2	1	3
CBI AZ ORD	284,886	-	-	665,136	284,886	950,022
ARAL SPA SFP	1	-	-	-	1	1
SWIFT	67,898	519	-	269,242	68,417	337,140
CARRIER 1 INTL GER	1	-	-	-	1	1
CA INDOSUEZ FIDUCIAR	400,000	-	-	- 298,739	400,000	101,261
TERREMERSE SCRL	1,549	-	-	- 1,280	1,549	269
LUGO NEXT LAB SRL	1,001	-	-	- 1,000	1,001	1
ESCO CRE SRL QUOTE	2,841	-	-	- 2,840	2,841	1
"FURIO FARABEGOLI" FOUNDATION	20,001	-	-	- 20,000	20,001	1
KAUP THING EHF ORD	1	-	-	-	1	1
MIC FOND MUSEO INTER	1	-	-	-	1	1
QUOTE NEW PALARICCIONE	47,740	-	-	89,768	47,740	137,508
CONS KILOMETRO VERDE	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
CONS ROMAGNA INIZIATIVE	5,164	-	-	-	5,164	5,164
50N S.R.L.	120,000	-	-	- 119,999	120,000	1
REALHOUSE SRL	518,038	-	-	-	518,038	518,038
STARTUP STYLE RENAISSANCE	300,000	-	-	0	300,000	300,000
SAIRGROUP CHF	1	-	-	- 0	1	1
TELDAFAX AG EURO	1	-	-	-	1	1
GLITNIR CONCORDATO	16,743	-	-	- 16,742	16,743	1
VISA PRI	1	-	-	-	1	1
AFFITTO FIRENZE SRL	1	-	-	-	1	1
CARICESE SRL	297,979	-	-	1,120,023	297,979	1,418,002
SUTOR MANTELLASSI HO	1	-	-	-	1	1
VISA PRI	29,217	-	-	- 3,384	29,217	25,833
FRIULIA	4,670,987	-	-	1,142,554	4,670,987	5,813,541
Post Code PIACENZA	1	427	-	-	428	1
CAL CENTRO AGRO-ALIM	1	- 9,296	-	-	- 9,295	1
AGOSTINOVENTURI/SFP	1	-	-	-	1	1
LUGO IMMOBILIARE/SFP	1	-	-	-	1	1
NUOVA MADONNINA/SFP	1	-	-	-	1	1
FOOLFARM-AZ ORD CL G	1,000,000	-	-	- 118,983	1,000,000	881,017
VALTELLINA GOLF CLUB SFP	1	-	-	-	1	1
CAFFITALY SYSTEM SPA SFP	1	-	-	-	1	1
SOPRIP	1	1,033	-	-	1,034	1
CAP PAVIA	1	-	-	-	1	1
VOLUNTARY SCHEME	1	-	-	-	1	1
CONSORZIO AGR.PARMA	1	487,535	-	-	487,536	1
FINAPP SRL	850,000	-	-	-	850,000	850,000
VISMARA SPA SFP 2021	1	-	-	-	1	1

EQUITY INVESTMENTS ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY AND ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	Book value net of revaluations	No. 218 of 30 July 1990	Impairment	OCINR/ FVOBL measurement	Total cost	Net book value as at 31 Dec. 2025
FLOWPAY S.R.L.	257,429	-	-	- 187,426	257,429	70,003
ENER2CROWD SRL SB	166,475	-	-	-	166,475	166,475
BLUE ECONOMY ACCELER	500,000	-	-	- 0	500,000	500,000
CIMOLAI S.P.A. - SFP	-	-	-	1	-	1
KRILL DESIGN S.R.L.	500,000	-	-	0	500,000	500,000
SIMPLIFAI TED SRL SF	350,000	-	-	-	350,000	350,000
AGROALIMENTARE S.R.L	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	300,000
ENDLESS S.R.L. SOCIE	499,424	-	-	-	499,424	499,424
CONNEXA INSTECH SRL	400,000	-	-	-	400,000	400,000
GLITNIR CONCORDATO	1	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	515,049,868	113,400	58,801,988	- 9,783,599	456,361,280	446,464,281

Creative design, graphics and images

Redpoint.



Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.

Registered Office Via Università, 1 – 43121 Parma, Italy

Share Capital: Euro 1,102,071,064.00 fully paid in

On the Business Register of Parma,

Taxpayer Identification Number and VAT Identification Number 02113530345,
Italian Banking Association (ABI) Code 6230.7 On the Italian Register of Banks
at no. 5435

Member of the Italian Interbank Deposit Protection Fund
and of the Italian National Compensation Fund.

Parent Company of the Crédit Agricole Italia Banking Group,
which is on the Italian Register of Banking Groups at entry No. 6230.7

Company is subject to the management and coordination
of Crédit Agricole S.A.