

DECEMBER 31st, 2025

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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CA Auto Bank S.p.A.

Registered office: Corso Orbassano, 367 - 10137 Turin www.ca-autobank.com -
Paid-up Share Capital: Euro 700,000,000 - Turin Company Register no.
08349560014 - Tax Code and VAT no. 08349560014 - Italian Register of
Banks no. 5764 - Parent Company of "CA Auto Bank" Banking Group - Entered
in the Italian Register of Banking Groups ABI code 3445 - Italian Single
Register of Insurance Brokers (RUI) no. D000164561, Member of the National
InterBank Deposit Guarantee Fund. Single shareholder company, subject to
the management and coordination of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance S.A.

Introduction

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the CA Auto Bank Group for the year ended December 31st, 2025, adhere to the standards set by the International Accounting Standards/International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS/IFRS), in alignment with Circular no. 262 issued by the Bank of Italy on December 22nd, 2005, as amended. This circular prescribes the format, preparation methods, and content requirements of the financial statements as well as the content of the notes to the financial statements.

The Consolidated Financial Statements consist of the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated cash flow statement, and accompanying notes. Additionally, they are supplemented by a report on the Group's operations that includes a reclassified income statement, financial ratios, alternative performance indicators, and reconciliation schedules.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented clearly and give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position, operating results and cash flows for the period under review. They are also accompanied by the report of the Board of Statutory Auditors and the report of the independent auditor pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 39 of January 27th, 2010.

Announcements regarding significant events, investor presentations, and public disclosures in compliance with EU Regulation 575/2013 are accessible on the CA Auto Bank Group website (www.ca-autobank.com).

Remuneration disclosures per Article 123 ter of the Consolidated Finance Act (TUF) and disclosures according to Pillar III of the Basel framework are also published and made available on the website in accordance with the relevant approval procedures.



Key Figures

811 €/MLN Net banking income and rental margin	161 €/MLN Cost of risk	324 €/MLN Net operating expenses
2.91 % On average portfolio	0.58 % On average portfolio	40 % Cost/Income ratio
8,831 €/MLN New financing/financial leasing and rental/mobility volumes		1,478 THOUSAND Financing/financial leasing and rental/mobility active contracts
7,485 €/MLN of which new financing/financial leasing volumes		1,273 THOUSAND of which financing/financial leasing active contracts portfolio
1,346 €/MLN of which rental/mobility volumes		205 THOUSAND of which rental/mobility active contracts
28.4 €/BLN^(*) End of year portfolio	27.9 €/BLN^(**) Average portfolio	
24.5 €/BLN^(*) of which financing/financial leasing end of year portfolio	24.2 €/BLN of which financing/financial leasing average portfolio	
3.9 €/BLN^(*) of which net value Drivalia vehicles (rental/mobility)	3.7 €/BLN of which net value Drivalia vehicles (rental/mobility)	

12.04 % CET 1 Ratio	12.52 % Leverage RATIO	17.95 % Total Capital Ratio
326 €/MLN Operating income CA Auto Bank Group		174 €/MLN Net profit CA Auto Bank Group
47 €/MLN of which Drivalia (rental/mobility)		37 €/MLN of which Drivalia (rental/mobility)
20 Countries	2,623 Employees CA Auto Bank Group	205 THOUSAND Drivalia (rental/mobility) Fleet long- and short-term rental and fleet management
	840 of which Drivalia (rental/mobility)	
	71 Supported brands	
AEC - AIXAM - ASTON MARTIN - BENETEAU - BMC TRUCKS - BYD - CADILLAC - CARTHAGO - CATERHAM - CONCORDE - CORVETTE - DR AUTOMOBILES - EBRO - FERRARI - FORD - FORD TRUCKS - FOTON TRUCKS - FOUNTAINE PAJOT/DUFOUR - GAC - GAS GAS - GEELY - HARLEY DAVIDSON - HONDA - HUSQVARNA - HYMER - INDIAN MOTORCYCLES - JAECOO - K&W - KAWASAKI - KNAUS TABBERT - KYMCO - LIGIER - LOTUS - LUCID - MAXUS - MAZDA - MCLAREN - MG - MICROLINO - MORGAN - MOTO MORINI - NIO - OMODA - PEUGEOT MOTORCYCLES - PILOTE - POLARIS - QJ MOTOR - RAPIDO - RCM - ROBETA - ROYAL ENFIELD - SERES - SMART - SSANGYONG (KGM) - SUZUKI MARINE - SWM - TESLA - VINFAST - WINGAMM - WOF MOOVEO - XEV - ABARTH ^{**} - ALFA ROMEO ^{**} - CITROEN ^{**} - DS ^{**} - FIAT ^{**} - FIAT PROFESSIONAL ^{**} - JEEP ^{**} - LANCIA ^{**} - MASERATI ^{**} - PEUGEOT ^{**}		

(*) 28 €/BLN is the total outstanding EoP amount net of provisions.
(**) Only in the countries where Stellantis Financial Services is not present.

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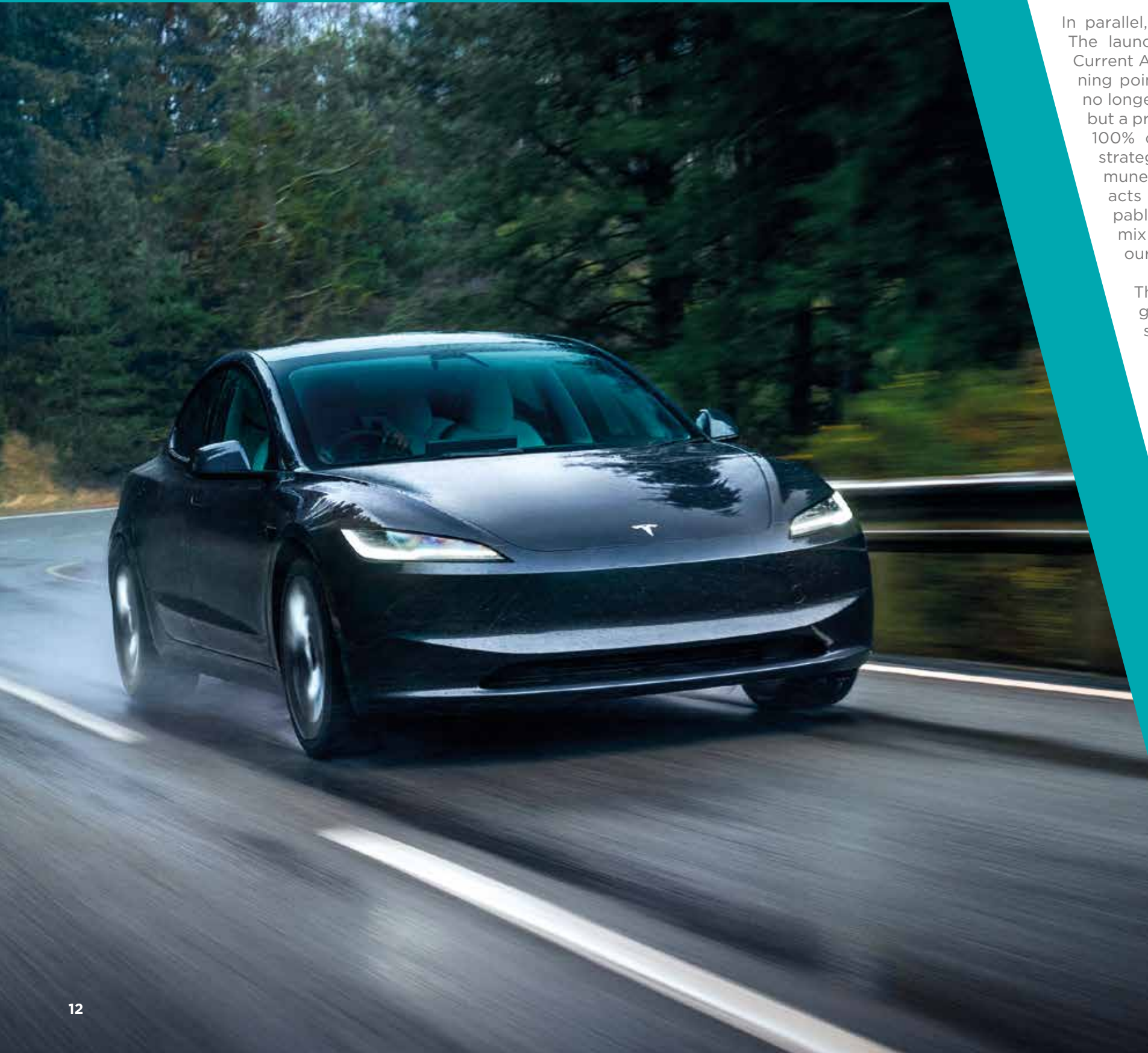
A century of history, a future as protagonists: the strength of our identity

2025 was no ordinary year. Celebrating our first century of history marked an extraordinary milestone and stands as a testament to a resilience forged over time—one that today allows us to establish ourselves as “the mobility bank for a better planet.” In a complex macroeconomic environment, characterized by a stagnant European market and an energy transition proceeding at fragmented speeds, the CA Auto Bank Group has confirmed the solidity of its roots and its capacity for reinvention.

We close the second half of 2025 with results that validate our “Mobility Bank” model. With year-end outstandings of approximately €28 billion and a consolidated leadership position, we have charted new courses, confirming our role as one of the driving forces behind Crédit Agricole’s new medium-term plan. This role is decisive in achieving the Group’s ambitious 2028 goal: to finance and lease a share of new Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) that is 10 percentage points higher than the European market average.

Our confidence in the future rests on well-defined foundations, chief among them the strength of our alliances. In recent months, we have strengthened long-standing partnerships, renewing our collaboration with the Erwin Hymer Group, while simultaneously accelerating expansion with new global protagonists. The extension of our agreements with BYD and the strategic partnership with Hedin Sport Car—dedicated to the iconic Corvette brand—demonstrate our ability to support both heritage brands and emerging players. Today, we serve over 70 partners across 19 European markets and Morocco, offering a unique ecosystem that integrates financing, leasing, and mobility.

Our growth is inextricably linked to sustainability and innovation. The credibility of our ESG commitment is certified not only by our successful Green Bond market debut—with demand exceeding supply fourfold—but also by the prestigious international recognitions earned by Drivalia.



The 12 EcoVadis medals awarded to the Headquarters and European subsidiaries attest to the excellence of our mobility company's environmental and social performance, confirming an increasingly responsible growth path.

In parallel, we continue to innovate. The launch of the Interest-Bearing Current Account in Italy marks a turning point in our evolution: we are no longer just a leader in financing, but a provider of a comprehensive, 100% digital banking offer. This strategic asset, which extends remuneration to daily liquidity, acts as a commercial hub capable of optimizing our funding mix and sharing real value with our customers.

This strategy rests on solid ground. We maintain a stable cost of risk, thanks to increasingly efficient deci-

sion-making processes, and we carefully manage residual values through advanced forecasting models and centralized governance.

Our path is clear: we do not intend to merely participate in the future of mobility, but to shape it, transforming today's challenges into tomorrow's successes.

GIACOMO CARELLI
Chief Executive Officer &
General Manager

The Bank's financial policy in the current macroeconomic context

2025 was a year of profound transformation, during which CA Auto Bank successfully navigated an international landscape characterized by persistent geopolitical uncertainties and market volatility. In the second half of 2025, the Eurozone economy experienced a moderate acceleration—albeit with heterogeneous trends across different countries—driven primarily by the services sector. According to the latest estimates from the European Central Bank (ECB), Eurozone GDP is expected to grow by 1.4% in 2025, while inflation is projected to stand slightly above the ECB target at 2.1%, before aligning throughout 2026.

During 2025, the ECB continued its monetary policy easing cycle, cutting reference rates four times for a total of 100 basis points, bringing the key interest rate to 2%. Any future decisions will be made based on the evolution of the macroeconomic outlook and Eurozone inflation levels.

In this context, CA Auto Bank—while relying on funding availability from the Crédit Agricole Group—implemented actions aimed at increasing portfolio profitability on one hand and continued its policy of diversifying funding sources and reducing the cost of debt on the other. Of particular note was the Bank's debut in the green bond market, where CA Auto Bank priced €500 million (under the EMTN program). These proceeds will be utilized within the Crédit Agricole Group Green Bond Framework to finance or refinance electric vehicles, supporting the Bank's electrification strategy.

Regarding the strengthening of the Bank's capital structure, an intra-group AT1 loan for a total of €300 million was finalized in

March 2025. In June of the same year, a new Senior Non-Preferred bond issue of €150 million was priced, also subscribed by the shareholder Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility.

Finally, a Tier 2 loan (fully subscribed by the direct shareholder) was completed for an amount of €250 million; concurrently, an existing €204 million Tier 2 loan was redeemed. These transactions allow CA Auto Bank to further strengthen its buffer of bail-in eligible liabilities, providing enhanced protection for its senior creditors.

During 2025, deposit-taking was further expanded via the Raisin partner platform into Poland and Germany—a country where the Group was already active through its own direct channel—bringing the total balance to approximately €4.3 billion. The combination of these activities, together with the finalization of new credit lines with third-party banks for approximately €1.5 billion, secured the necessary resources to fund the Group's operations.

LUCA CAFFARO
Chief Financial Officer



Board of Directors, Board of Statutory and external Auditors



STÉPHANE PRIAMI
Chairman

Board of Directors

Chairman
Stéphane Priami

**Chief Executive Officer
and General Manager**
Giacomo Carelli

Directors
Richard Bouligny
Paola De Vincentiis*
Anne Marie Guirchoux
Jerome Hombourger
Sophie Lazarevitch*
Yannick Mouillet
Vittorio Ratto
Anne Vincent Laimè

Board of Statutory Auditors

Chairwoman
Maria Ludovica Giovanardi

Standing Statutory Auditors
Mauro Ranalli
Francesca Michela Maurelli**

Alternate Statutory Auditors
Francesca Pasqualin
Luca Ambroso***

External Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A.

* Independent directors
** With effect from July 1st, 2025, pursuant to article 2401
of the Civil Code, and confirmed by the Shareholders'
Meeting on November 18th, 2025
***Appointed on November 18th, 2025

GIACOMO CARELLI
Chief Executive Officer
and General Manager



Headquarter & Top Management



- 1 Giacomo Carelli**
Chief Executive Officer & General Manager
- 2 Luca Caffaro**
Chief Financial Officer
- 3 Alexander Paul Hughes**
CA Auto Bank European Markets
and CA Auto Bank and Drivalia UK & Ireland
- 4 Robert Ogulluk**
CA Auto Bank France
- 5 Jakob Böhme**
CA Auto Bank Germany
- 6 Federico Berra**
CA Auto Bank Italia
- 7 Valentina Lugli**
Communication & ESG
- 8 Paolo Manfreddi**
Ferrari Financial Services GMBH
- 9 Andrea Barcio**
Human Resources, Process Governance & Procurement
- 10 Lucyna Bogusz**
Sales, Marketing & Business Development
- 11 Sylvia Boteva**
Wholesale Financing
- 12 Lionel Eric Lafon**
Credit HQ & Italy
- 13 Patrizio Lattanzi**
Compliance, Supervisory Relations & Data Protection
- 14 Roberto Sportiello**
Drivalia
- 15 Luca Pollano**
ICT, Digital & Data Governance
- 16 Rija Rajoeliarivony**
Risk & Permanent Control
- 17 Marina Sapello**
Legal & Corporate Affairs
- 18 Andrea Trapè**
Internal Audit

Background and presentation

On April 4th, 2023, a new era dawned in Turin, ushering in a fresh chapter for finance and motoring with the Piedmontese capital taking center stage once again. That day saw the birth of CA Auto Bank, a new pan-European player and a cutting-edge omnichannel digital bank specializing in green mobility. Operating across 19 European countries and Morocco, the Bank is uniquely positioned as the only independent operator with the specialized expertise of a captive entity.

The Company, which emerged from the transformation of FCA Bank, gained full independence from the Stellantis Group in April 2023 following the manufacturer's divestment of its stake to Crédit Agricole, which now holds a 100% interest in the new entity through Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility (formerly Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance). Rooted in well-established historical foundations, CA Auto Bank draws strength from its origins, underscoring the significance of its heritage while fostering a commitment to innovation and advancement in the automotive financing sector:

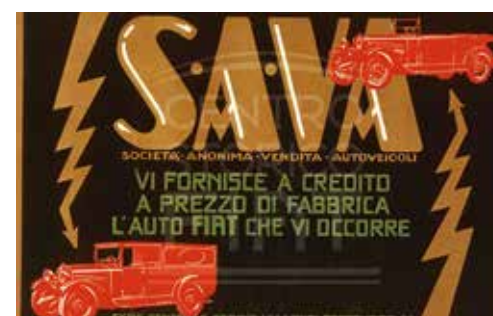
- The Group traces its origins back to 1925, when it was founded as S.A.V.A., the first automotive financing company in Italy, established to facilitate the purchases of Fiat cars;
- In December 2006, Fiat Auto S.p.A. and Crédit Agricole S.A. created a 50/50 joint venture aimed at conducting financial activities in Europe. On December 28th, 2006, Fiat Sava S.p.A. and its parent company, Fidis Retail Italia, merged and the resulting entity was entered on the special list under article 107 of Le-

gislative Decree 385/1993 and renamed Fiat Auto Financial Services S.p.A., with Crédit Agricole Group becoming a 50% shareholder;

- On April 5th, 2007, the company underwent another name change and became Fiat Group Automobiles Financial Services S.p.A.;
- By 2009, the Company (that in the meantime changed its name to FGA Capital) became the captive for all Chrysler brands in Europe;
- On January 16th, 2015, the Company was transformed into a bank and assumed the name FCA Bank S.p.A. Under this new identity, it continued to grow and establish itself as a significant player in the rental business throughout Italy and Europe, until it became CA Auto Bank in April 2023.

Thus, the new pan-European player came into being with "an eye to the future but firmly rooted in a well-established historical tradition". Its ambition is to stand out as a leading independent and cross-brand player in the fields of car financing, rental, and mobility, providing its services to the automotive, motor vehicle, leisure, light and heavy commercial vehicle sectors and with plans to enter the marine and agricultural sectors.

The pace of change is evident, as the automotive sector undergoes a profound evolution in manufacturing technologies and vehicle usage patterns. One significant shift is the transition from mobility centered around thermal fuels to that driven by hybrid and electric cars.



SAVA (Società Anonima Vendita Automobili) was founded.

1925

Fiat Auto S.p.A. and Crédit Agricole S.A. established an equally-held joint venture to provide financial and rental services in Europe.

2006

FGA Capital S.p.A. obtained a banking license in Italy and changed its name to **FCA Bank S.p.A.**

2015

Drivalia Unveiled at the Paris Motor Show in October 2022.

2022

On April 4th, 2023, CA PFM acquired the entire share capital of FCA Bank, creating **CA Auto Bank**.

2023

CA Auto Bank Centenary From 1925 to 2025, one hundred years of mobility from SAVA to today.

2025

On the other hand, there is a transformation in the economy, with consumers moving away from the traditional notion of vehicle ownership and embracing usage and rental models.

Proof of the new direction is evident with the establishment of Drivalia, the Group's innovative rental and mobility company, succeeding Leasys Rent and positioning CA Auto Bank as an independent player, poised to embrace new collaborative opportunities to make mobility sustainable and accessible for all.

Unveiled at the Paris Motor Show in October 2022, Drivalia has already established a significant presence in sixteen European countries (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic, Spain, Sweden and Germany).

Drivalia aims to be a key player in driving the transition towards sustainable mobility, and the expertise of CA Auto Bank is mission-critical. Additionally, the company offers tailored solutions to make electric and hybrid vehicles more accessible to a wider audience, ensuring a comprehensive range of innovative options.

The CA Auto Bank Group now stands as an exemplary pan-European model of innovation, leading the way towards more sustainable mobility. Embracing new technologies and digitalization will be paramount for the Group's future. As growth and diversification remain key objectives, the evolution of financial, insurance, and payment instruments will align with the latest developments in the fintech, insurtech, and open banking sectors.

CA Auto Bank will continue with unwavering determination on its path of energy transition, accelerating the ongoing transformation process. Through a wide array of financial products and green mobility solutions, customers can actively contribute to environmental protection. The Group aspires to establish itself as a leader in sustainable mobility on a European scale and to be recognized as the "Mobility Bank for a better planet".





Shareholder structure

Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility(*)

Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility is a leader in the consumer credit market, boasting a loan portfolio of €65 billion as of December 31st, 2025.

Providing flexible and responsible financing solutions tailored to the specific need, it operates in 20 European markets, as well as in China and Morocco.

Leveraging its extensive know-how and expertise, the company ensures that customer retention policies implemented by its partners, including vehicle manufacturers, dealers, banks, and institutional organizations, lead to commercial success.

Customer satisfaction lies at the core of its strategy, driving Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility to empower customers with the tools to make well-informed decisions about their projects. Emphasizing innovation and investment in

digital technologies, the company is committed to delivering the finest solutions to its stakeholders, thereby fostering a new and enhanced financing experience.

In 2006, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance and Fiat Auto established a 50/50 joint venture known as FIAT GROUP AUTOMOBILES FINANCIAL SERVICES, later renamed FGA Capital in 2009. After transforming into a bank in 2015, the company adopted the name FCA Bank S.p.A.

However, on April 4th, 2023, there was a significant change when Stellantis exited the partnership, and Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance acquired its entire stake. This development led to the birth of a new Bank named Crédit Agricole Auto Bank.

 **CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.**

100%

 **PERSONAL FINANCE & MOBILITY**

100%



AUTO BANK

(*) As of May 16th, 2024, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance has been commercially rebranded as Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility.

Group structure



Note:

- (1)** On December 15th, 2025 CA Auto Bank GmbH merged into CA Auto Bank S.p.A.;
- (2)** Ferrari Financial Services GmbH - CA Auto Bank holds 50% + 1 share; the remaining shares are held by Ferrari S.p.A.;
- (3)** Drivalia Lease France S.A. - the remaining 10 shares are held by Drivalia France S.A.S.;
- (4)** BPM Lease S.a.s. was incorporated on June 26th, 2024 and is excluded from the banking perimeter;
- (5)** The company is excluded from the banking perimeter.

Geographical footprint



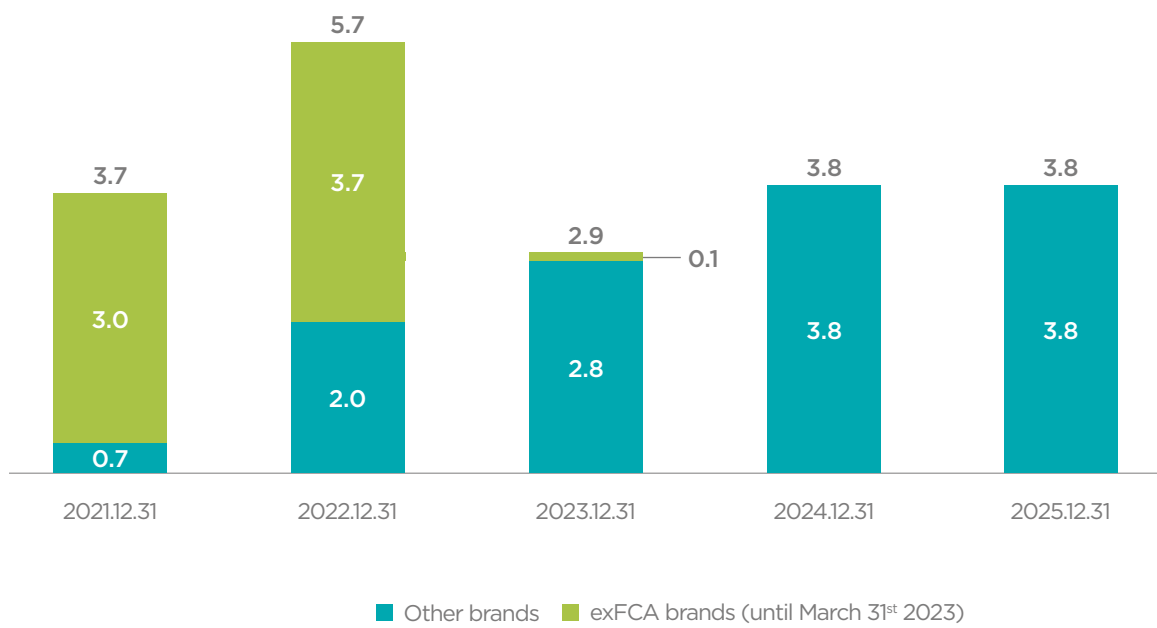
Results of operations

Financial and operating data (€/mln)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Net Banking income and rental margin	811	833
Net operating expenses	(324)	(308)
Cost of risk	(161)	(134)
Operating Income	326	390
Other Income/(Expenses)	(111)	(44)
Profit before tax	215	346
Net profit	174	260
Outstanding		
Average	27,902	28,043
End of period	28,392	29,782
Ratios		
Net Banking Income and Rental margin/ Average Outstanding	2.91%	2.97%
Cost/Income ratio	39.94%	37.01%
Cost of Risk/Average Outstanding	0.58%	0.48%
CET1	12.04%	12.46%
Total Capital Ratio (TCR)	17.95%	16.58%
Leverage Ratio	12.52%	11.40%

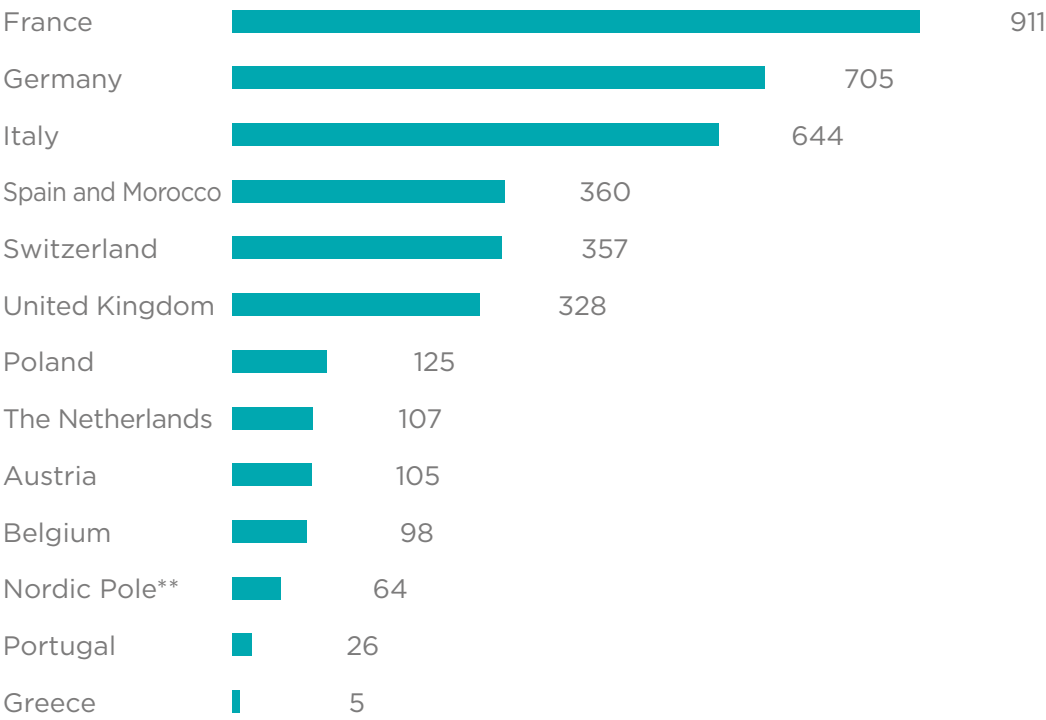
Business lines

Banking –Wholesale Financing

Wholesale Financing - End of year (€/bln)



Wholesale Financing -
End of year by market* (€/mln)



* The figures includes demo cars and commercial lending
** Nordic Countries: DK, FI, NO, SE

2025 was dedicated to consolidating existing partnerships across the automotive, leisure, motorcycle, truck, and marine sectors, while also pursuing continuous expansion through new partnership agreements.

Wholesale outstandings stood at €3.8 billion, remaining in line with the figures recorded at the end of December 2024. During 2025, CA Auto Bank not only signed new partnerships but also strengthened its long-standing collaborations, extending the operational scope across multiple markets.

France solidified its position as the primary market within the Group's perimeter. Together with Germany and Italy, it remains among the core markets, with volumes representing approximately 59% of total

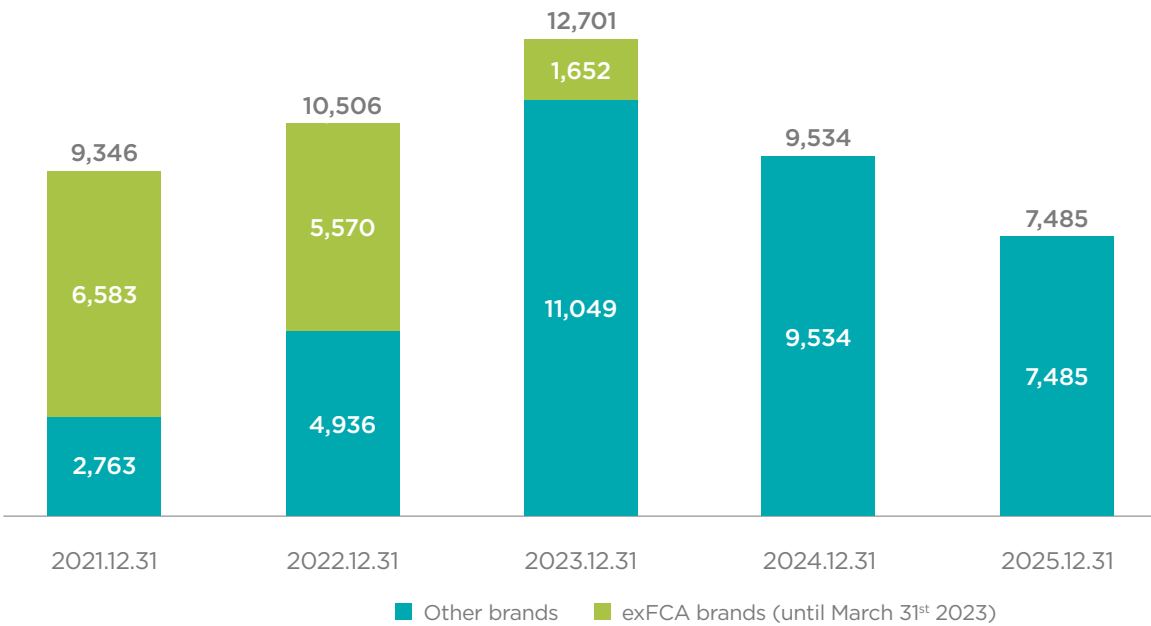
outstandings. This share increases to 78% when including Spain and Switzerland, reaching 86% with the contribution of the United Kingdom.

In 2025, CA Auto Bank maintained its leadership position in new mobility, confirming its financial support to the dealer networks of its various local and pan-European partners.

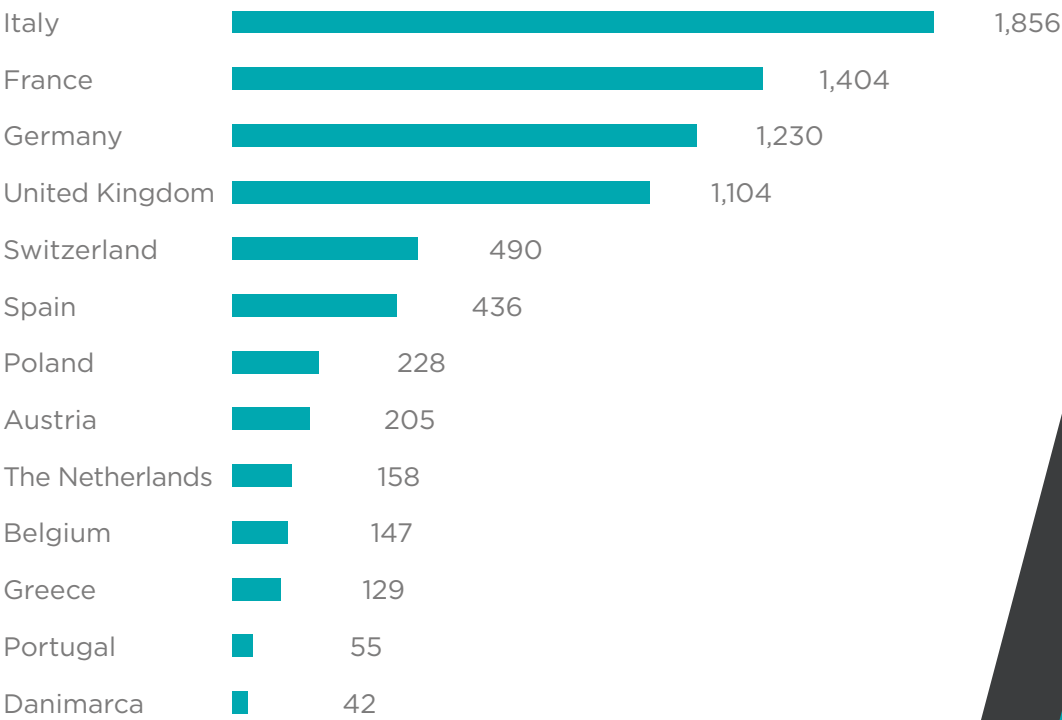
Thanks to deep industry expertise and the high level of service provided, this business line achieved a robust economic result in terms of Net Interest and Other Banking Income margin (2.91%), while also maintaining a strong payment performance across the entire portfolio.

Banking – Financing and Financial Leasing

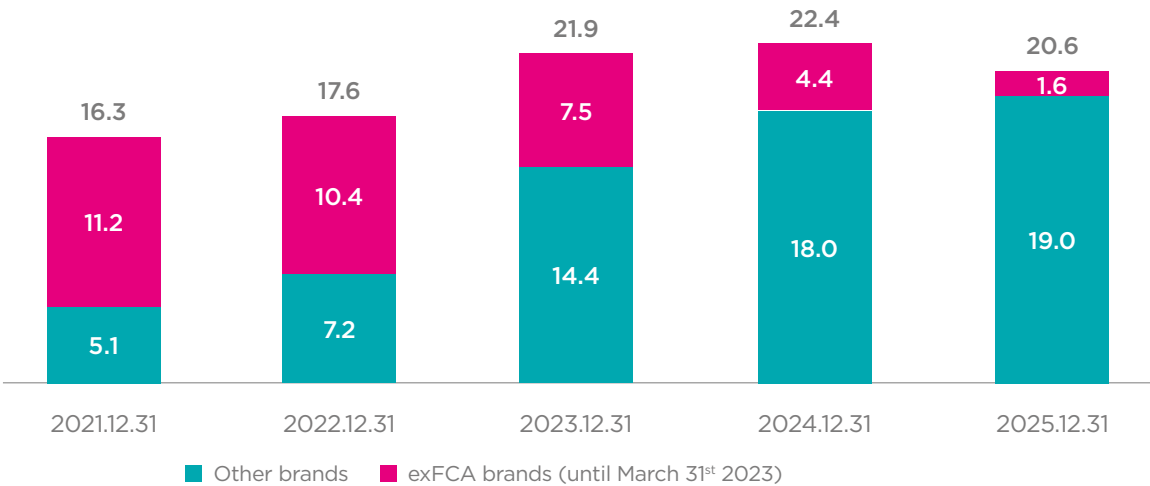
New Retail Financing and Financial Leasing (€/mln)



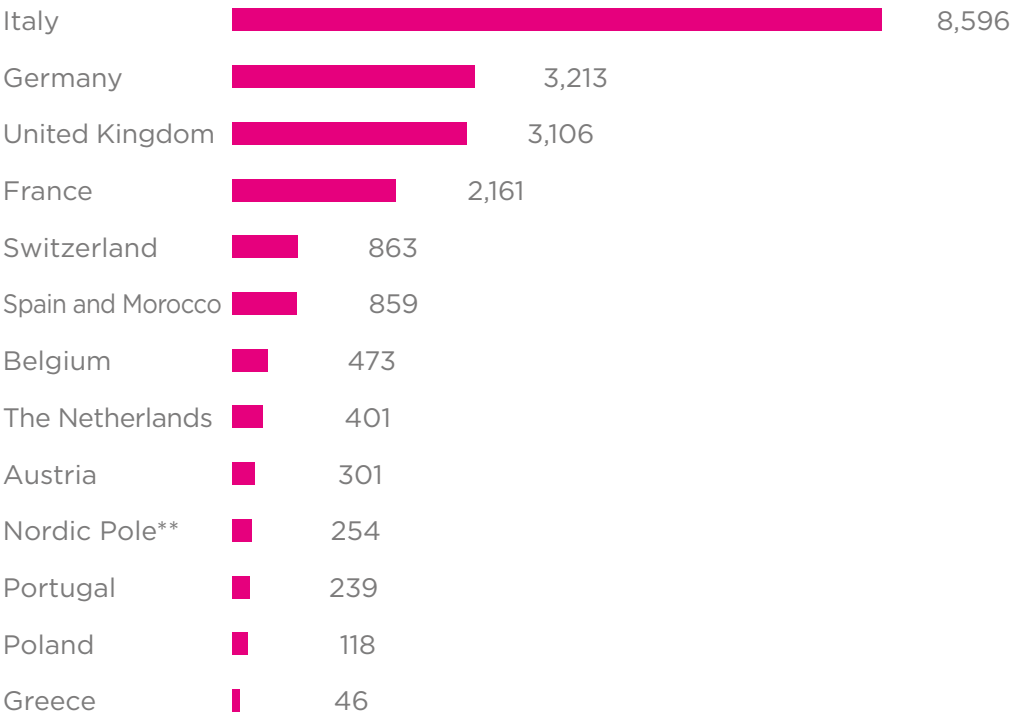
New Retail Financing and Financial Leasing in 2025
by market (€/mln)



Retail Financing/Financial Leasing -
End of year (€/bln)



Retail Financing/Financial Leasing -
End of year by market* (€/mln)



* The figure does not include demo cars and commercial lending
** Nordic Countries: DK, FI, NO, SE

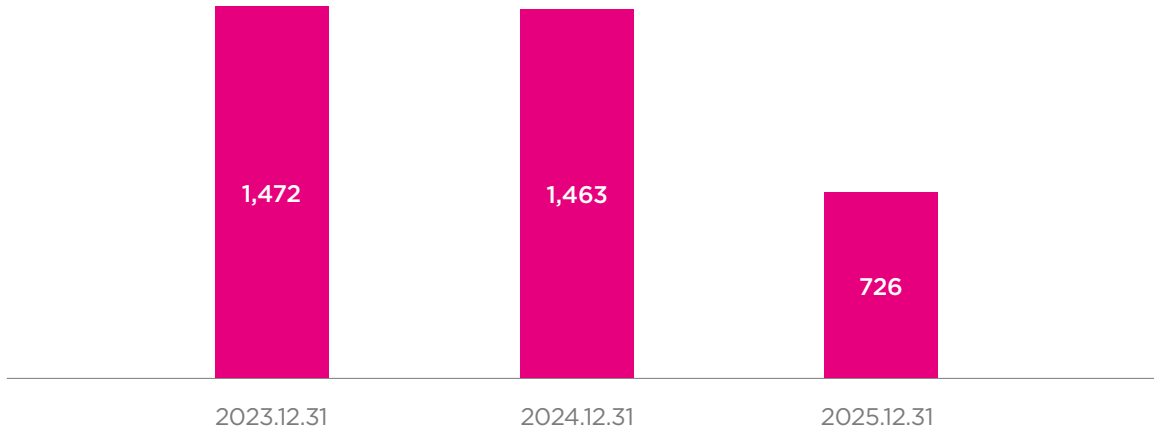
To complement its banking product offering, 2025 was marked by the launch of the new CA Auto Bank Remunerated Current Account in Italy. The introduction of this product represents a pivotal milestone in CA Auto Bank’s evolution within the savings management sector, moving toward a comprehensive suite of banking services.

This innovation is strategic for CA Auto Bank as it will enable the achievement of:

- Financial Independence: Sourcing liquidity directly from account holders, thereby reducing reliance on third-party markets;
- Customer Loyalty and Base Expansion: Attracting a technologically advanced user base while consolidating relationships with existing customers;
- Operational Solidity: Ensuring a funding stream that supports CA Auto Bank’s core business and future growth initiatives.

The CA Auto Bank Current Account is more than just a new banking product; it serves as the central hub of an ecosystem of financial products. Through this innovation, the Bank aims to generate shared value, combining operational flexibility for the institution with tangible returns for its customers.

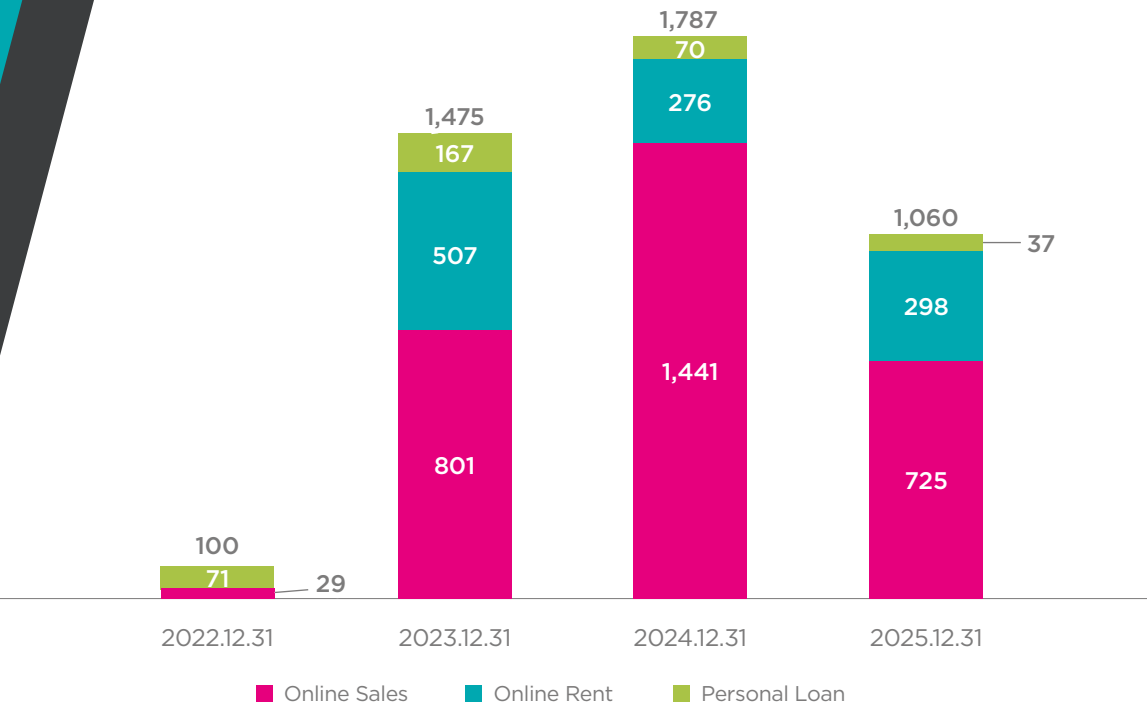
Financed Volumes in Open Banking (€/mln)



The decline in Open Banking volumes is strictly linked to the significant reduction in financing volumes recorded in 2025. This trend is also reflected in the e-com-

merce segment, where customers continue to demonstrate a strong preference for digital processes.

Financed Volumes in E- Commerce (€/mln)

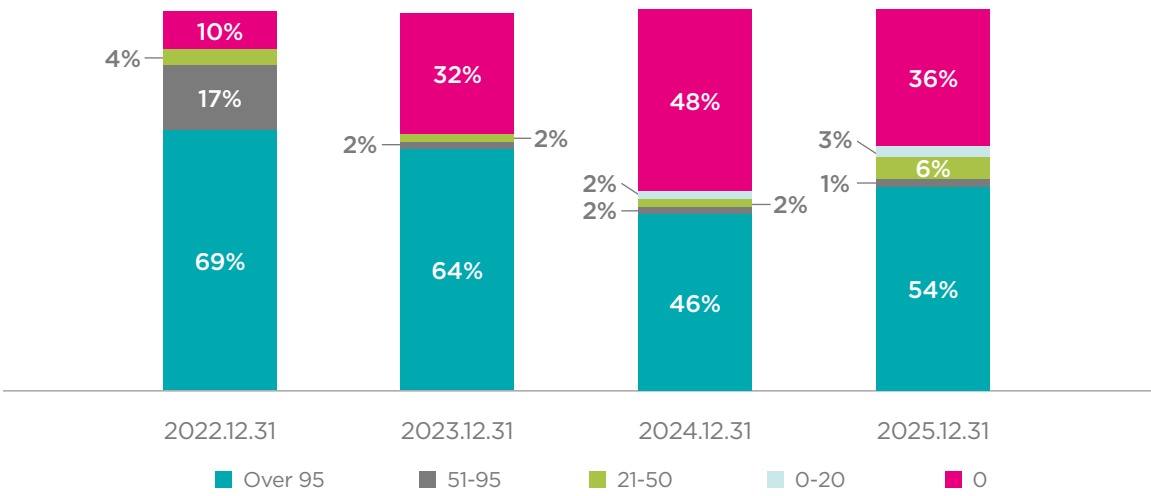


“E-commerce” business is that resulting from a process of requesting the financing (or banking product) completely digital and autonomous by customers without the intermediary of the concessionaire, an example of this is the Online Sales, for cars, and Personal Loans.

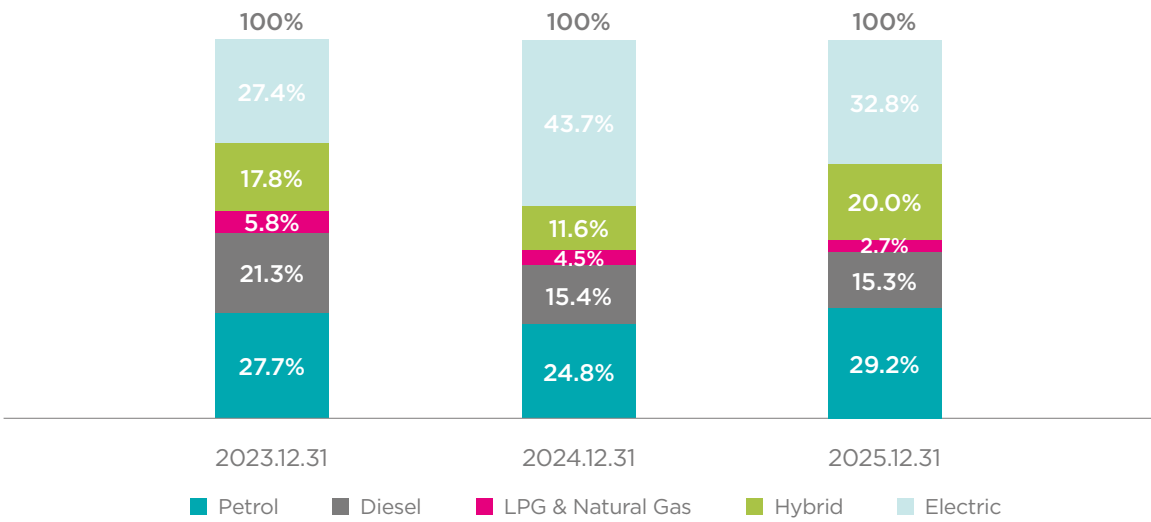
Drivalia has a substantial and growing share of its business generated entirely online. All short-term rentals coming from the www.drivalia.com portal and all products in subscription such as Car Cloud, Be Free, Car Box and Flex Rent are managed with digital solutions completely online with car delivery at the Drivalia Mobility Store.

CA Auto Bank is working to expand its digital business across the whole of Europe. Having developed the capacity to provide fully online financing across 11 countries, CAAB secures its leadership in the digital arena, bolstered by cutting-edge solutions for digital signatures and the integration of open banking.

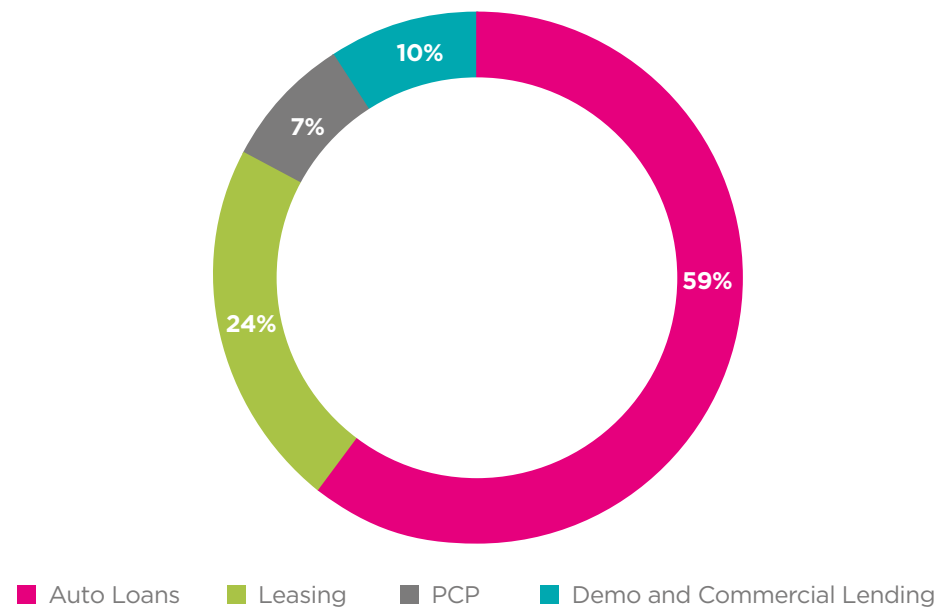
Retail Financed and Financial Leasing Volumes (€/mln) for New Cars by CO2 Class (g/km)



Retail Financed and Financial Leasing Volumes (€/mln) for New Cars by Fuel Type (%)



Retail Financing and Financial Leasing contracts by product typology 2025



2025 saw us committed to enhancing our range of tailored digital solutions, designed to project the Bank into a more agile and competitive future: from the implementation of cross-functional systems—such as our online financing e-commerce platform—to cloud computing and the integration of Artificial Intelligence.

Drivalia, the Group’s rental, leasing, and mobility company, expanded its European footprint by launching operations in Sweden.

Against a highly complex market backdrop, the CA Auto Bank Group continues to broaden its customer offering with an extensive range of products: not only financial solutions but also insurance products to effectively meet the needs of all clients.

At a time when digitalization is key to establishing and maintaining customer relationships, the CA Auto Bank Group supports the sales phase and continues to refine tools aimed at increasing both customer satisfaction and loyalty, including the promotion of a fully online end-of-contract process.

The strategic path toward the digitalization of processes and distribution chan-

nels has been consolidated, improving the range of bespoke digital solutions. These are designed to position the Bank for a more agile and competitive future, ranging from the implementation of integrated systems—such as the online financing e-commerce platform—to the integration of Artificial Intelligence.

With specific reference to the insurance offering, the CA Auto Bank Group confirmed its commitment to collaborating with market-leading companies to build a comprehensive product range. This extends from coverage for personal events involving the customer to policies dedicated to the vehicle and its usage.

In this way, the financial, insurance, and service offerings converge into a single customer relationship, simplifying the management and payment of the vehicle and its related services.

CA Auto Bank has made digitalization one of its core strengths; with this further development, it has decided to offer its customers a new and complementary way to access its services. This spans from digital onboarding at the start of the financing contract to ongoing management via the Customer Portal, and finally to End-of-Contract digital solutions that grant the customer full autonomy in

managing the closing of the agreement.

These solutions enhance customer satisfaction, which, as of 2025, is measured across all European markets using the NPS (Net Promoter Score) methodology. Our customer satisfaction index reached a level of 45, which is considered “very high” on a scale from -100 to +100.

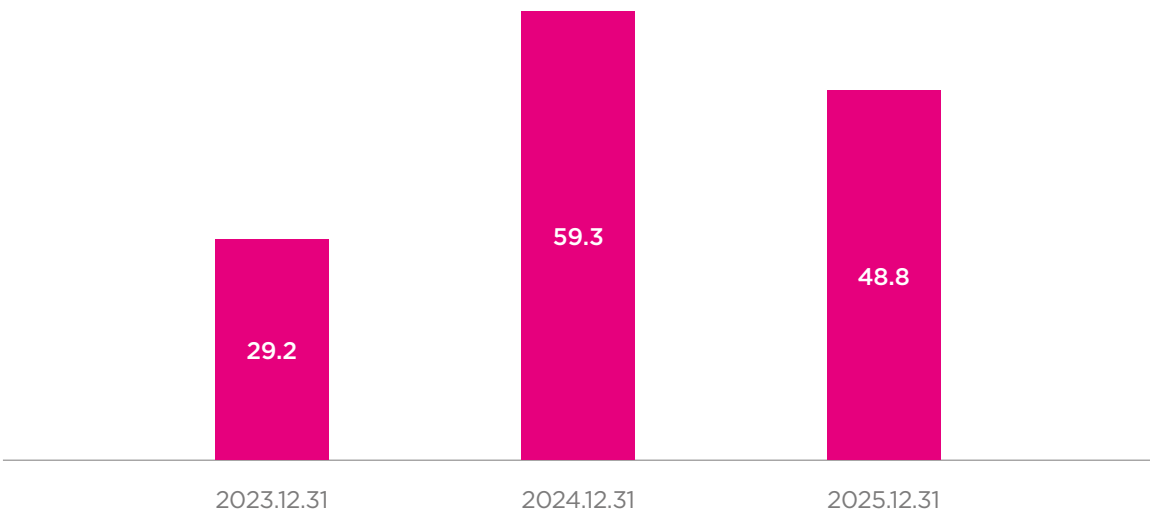
As the “Mobility Bank for a Better Planet,” CA Auto Bank also advanced a robust environmental and social sustainability strategy. Launched in 2024, this strategy is based on four ESG pillars: Sustainable Mobility, Innovation and Digitalization, People, and Environment. This strategy has materialized specifically through the development of products and services designed to foster green mobility.



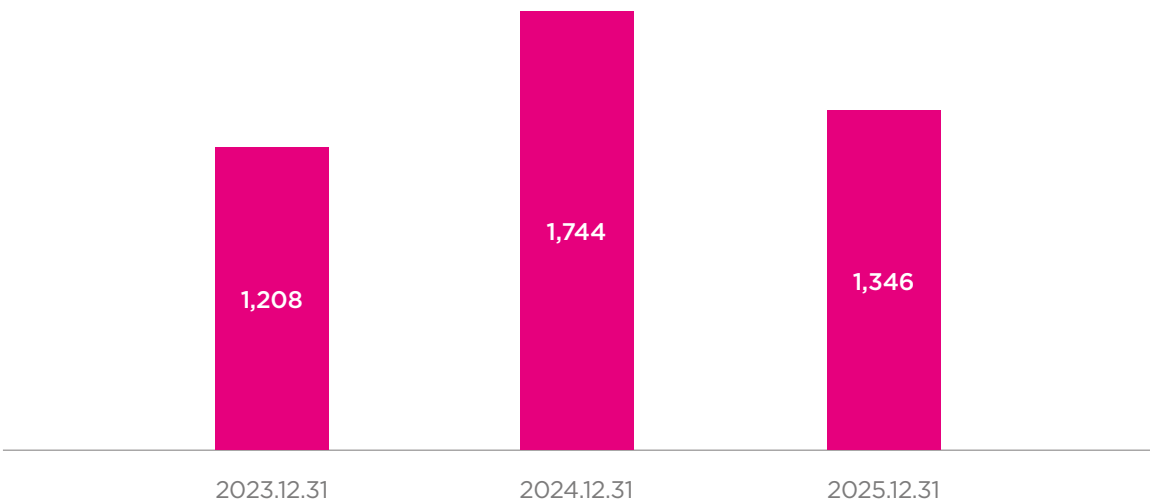
DRIVALIA (RENTAL/MOBILITY)

Drivalia’s rental and mobility production comprises both long-term rental contract activations and the acquisition of cars for short-term rental.

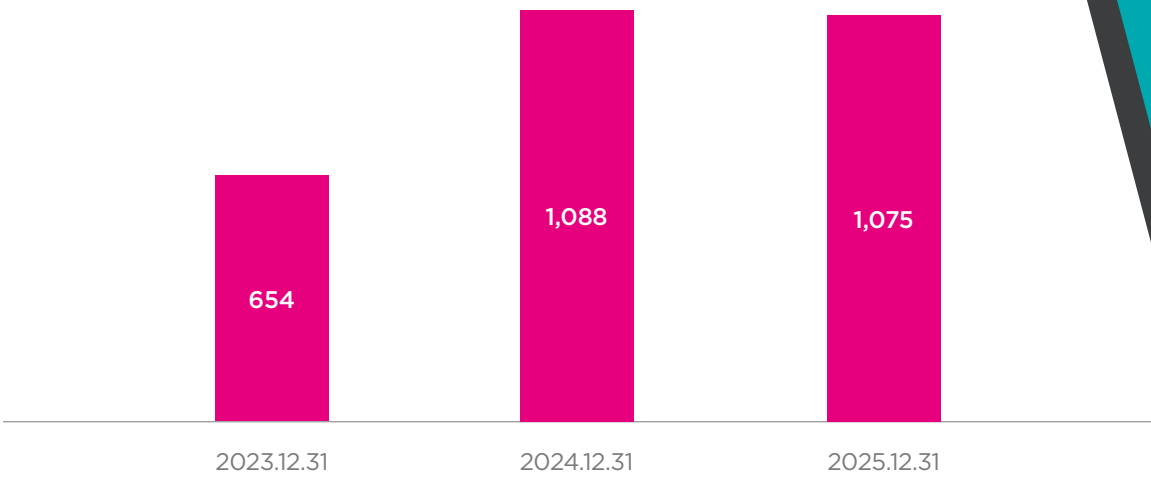
Drivalia (Rental/Mobility) - New Long-term Rental Contracts (000's)



Drivalia (Rental/Mobility) - New Production for Long and New Vehicle Purchases for Short-Term Rental and Subscriptions (€/mIn)

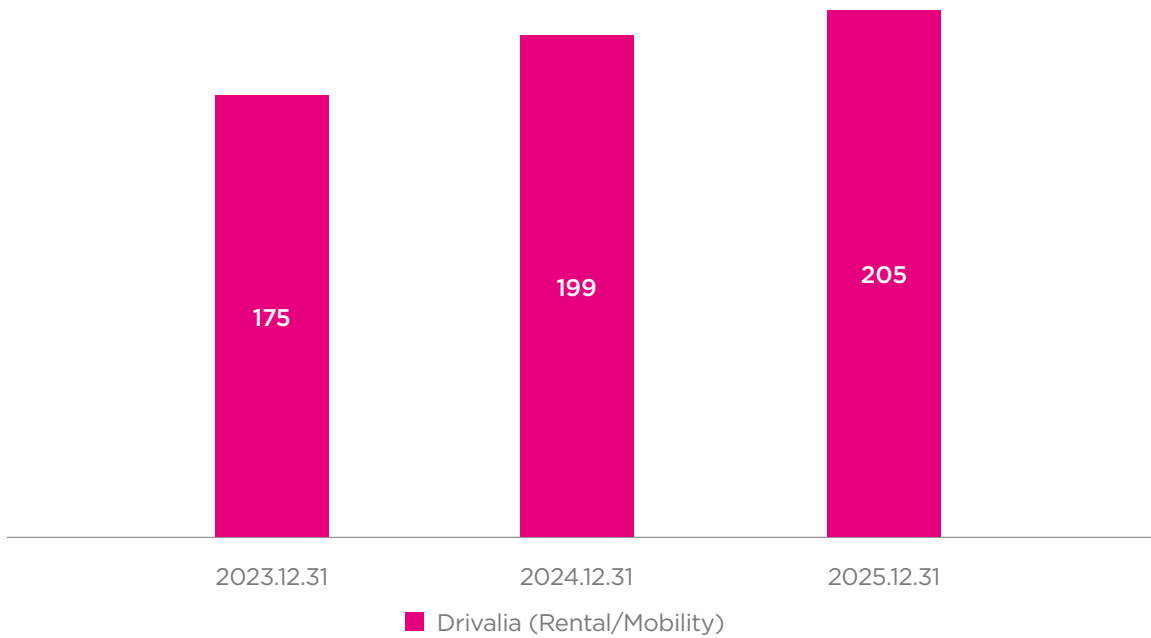


Drivalia (Rental/Mobility) - Revenues (€/mIn)



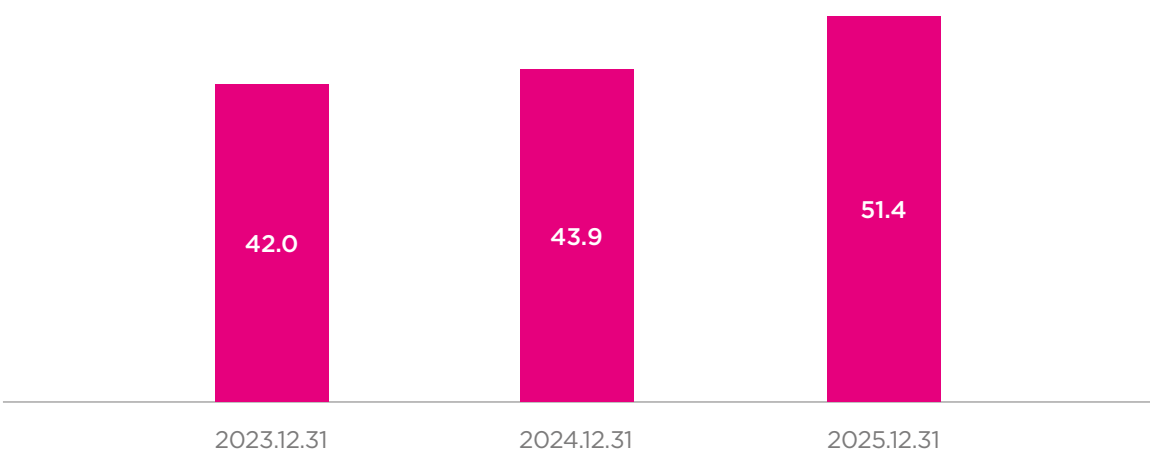
Drivalia’s turnover includes invoices for short-term rental (online and subscriptions), car sharing, invoices for long-term rental and resale of vehicles returned at the end of the rental period.

Drivalia (Rental/Mobility) - Fleet (000's)



Drivalia’s fleet (Rental/Mobility), as of December 31st, 2025, boasts a total of 205 thousand vehicles, while new cars added to the fleet during the period amounted to 51.4 thousand.

Drivalia (Rental/Mobility) - New vehicles for fleet integration (000's)



In the mobility sector, the CA Auto Bank Group operates through Drivalia in sixteen European countries (Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland, Greece, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Czech Republic, Sweden and Germany) and in Morocco. The number of Drivalia Mobility Stores is 668 stores and 1,958 charging stations across Europe as of December 2025.

CA Auto Bank and Drivalia remain at the forefront of the European electric and sustainable mobility revolution, investing significantly in infrastructure, fleet, and services.

Through CarCloud - one of the pioneering subscription car rental services in Europe, where customers can enjoy the flexibility of renewing their subscription every month without time restrictions or penalties - and CarBox - an annual subscription that ensures customers have the right car at the right time, all for a fixed monthly fee - Drivalia offers several subscription formulas available.

In addition, Drivalia offers a range of services, including Camper rentals and the flexibility of BeFree Evo. BeFree Evo provides access to a “no down payment” subscription program with a fixed fee for 24 months and the option of early exit without penalty.

Drivalia features e+ share DRIVALIA, a fully-electric car sharing service already operational in Turin, Rome, and Milan with a fleet of electric Fiat 500 cars in

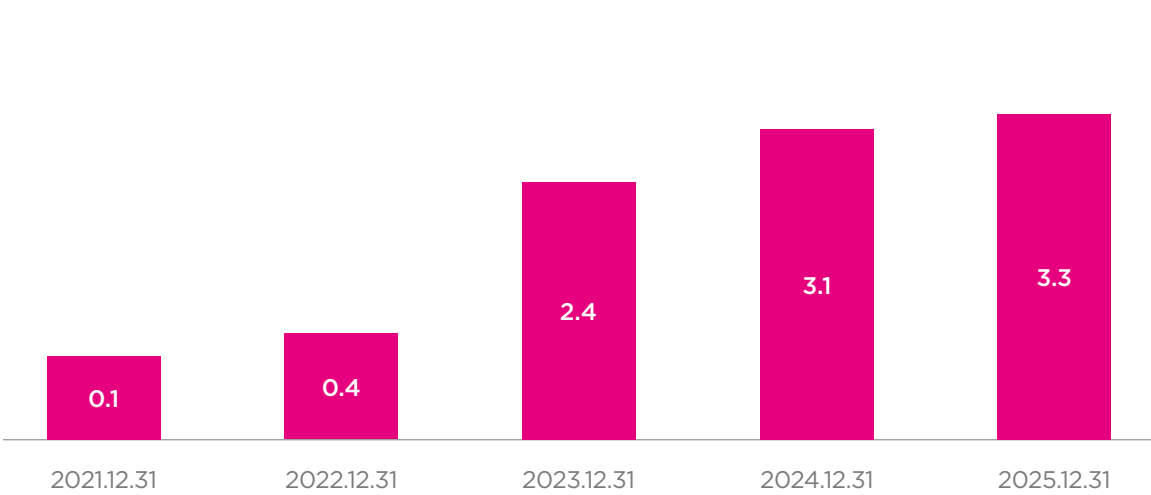
free-floating mode (with no parking restrictions). This innovative solution crossed Italy's borders and made its debut in Lyon, France.

Also featured is the Drive To Buy program the first monthly subscription service.

Drive To Buy is a product designed for individuals and professionals that allows them to choose, within the first two months, to continue driving their subscription car or to purchase the car either in a lump sum or through convenient monthly installments at the manufacturer's suggested price minus the monthly fees already paid - through 100% digital financing by CA Auto Bank.

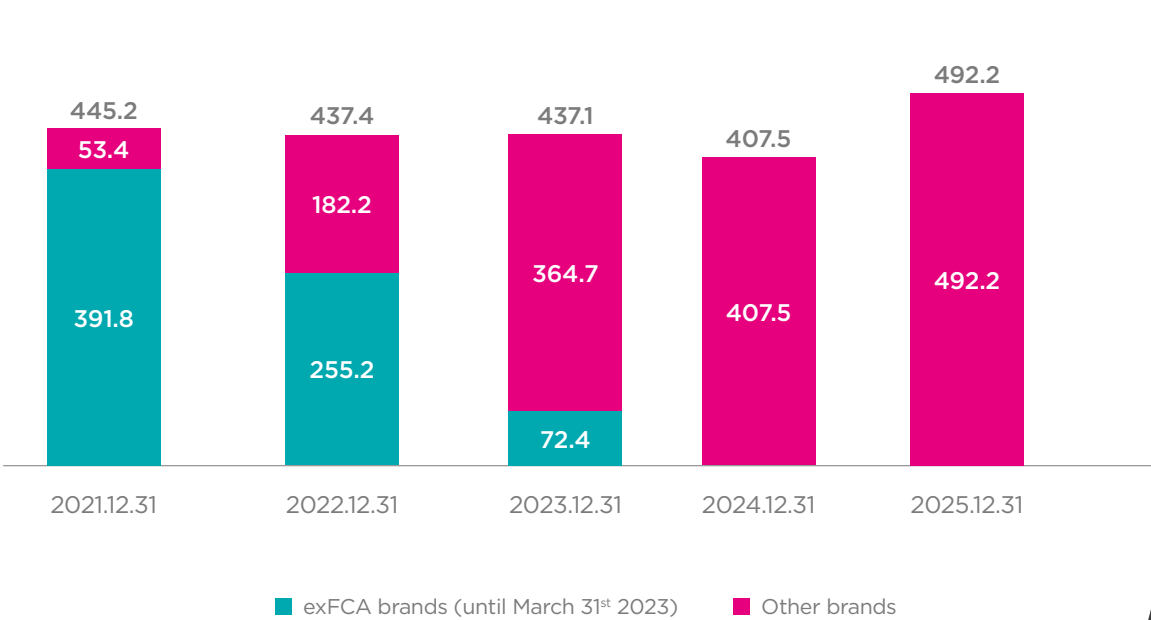
As a result, the CA Auto Bank Group proves itself increasingly capable of meeting the diverse mobility needs of all types of customers, starting with large companies and SMEs and ending with professionals and individuals.

Drivalia (Rental/Mobility) - Fleet (Net book values at the end of the period) (€/bln)

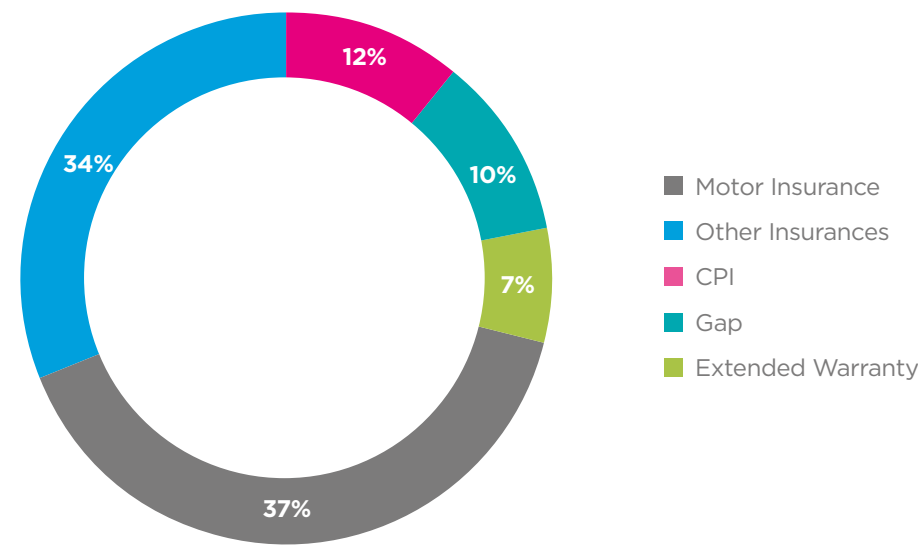


Insurance and Services

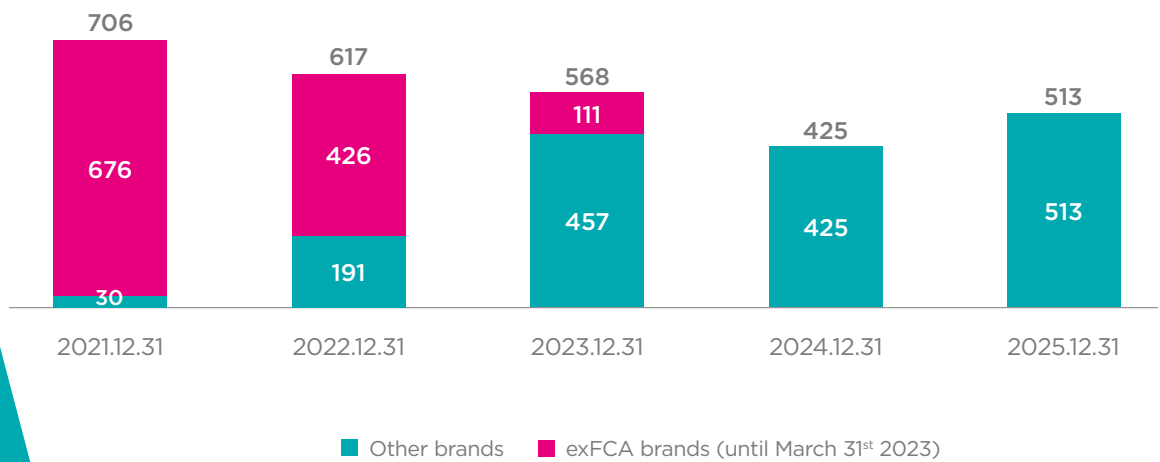
Insurance Premiums and Gross Brokered Services (€/mln)



Gross Written Premiums by Insurance Product 2025



Insurance Contracts and Intermediated Services (000's)



The CA Auto Bank Group offers a wide range of insurance products and services bundled with financing contracts, covering both credit protection and vehicle protection. In 2025, these offerings enabled the promotion of more than one policy per Financing and Rental/Mobility contract, to the benefit of the Bank's Customers.

The following are the main insurance services offered across various European markets, with a specific focus on innovative solutions:

- Credit Protection Insurance (CPI): This protects the customer by covering the outstanding debt, in whole or in part, in the event of specific sudden and/or unexpected events. Notably, during 2025, the Group's partner insurance companies enhanced these products to increase safeguards for customers (Customer Centricity);
- Guaranteed Asset Protection (GAP) Insurance: This protects the purchase value by guaranteeing the customer, in the event of theft or total loss, reimbursement of the vehicle's replacement value for a set number of years from purchase, or an advantageous indemnity based on local national legislation;
- Window/Vehicle Etching: An important deterrent against theft;
- Motor Third-Party Liability (MTPL): Integrated or otherwise with the financing installment;
- Fire and Theft Policy: Bundled with the financing installment for the entire duration of the contract, this insures the vehicle against theft, fire, robbery, natural events, socio-political events, vandalism, and glass breakage;
- Kasko & Collision: Kasko insurance provides reimbursement for damages in the event of a collision with another vehicle, impact with fixed or mobile obstacles, overturning, or running off the road. Collision insurance applies only in the event of a collision with another identified vehicle;
- Extended Warranty: Extends the manufacturer's standard warranty period with a range of solutions covering po-

tential costs in the event of a vehicle breakdown;

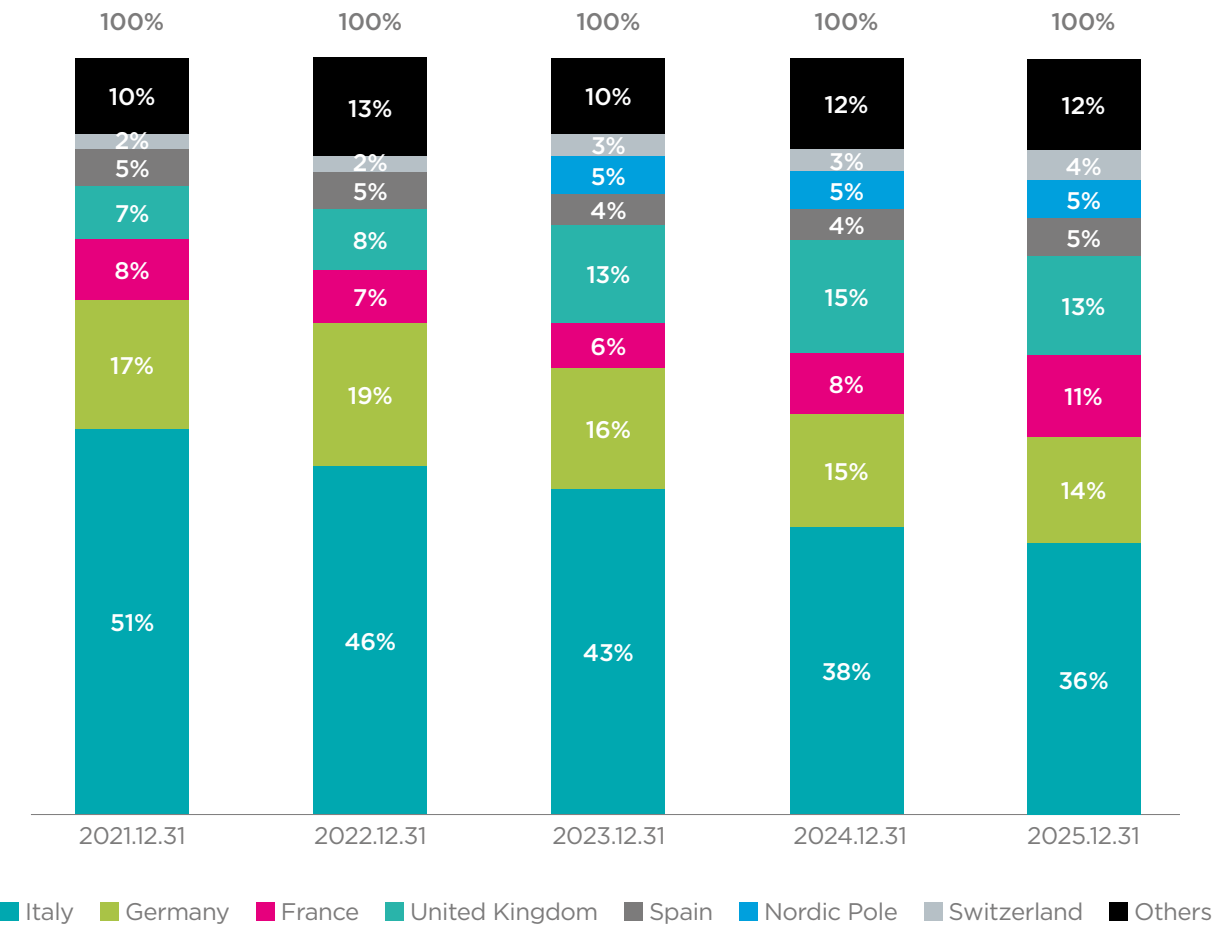
- Mobility AID and Mobility Plus: An innovative solution which, while falling under the "Income Protection" category, combines traditional CPI guarantees with vehicle assistance services in case of breakdown or accident;
- EV Products: Representing a significant step forward for the transition to Electric Vehicles (EV) in markets such as the UK, CA Auto Bank has partnered with innovative smart-charging providers to launch a fully integrated, ready-to-use home charging solution designed specifically for the rapidly expanding used EV market;
- Hi Flow: Leveraging Group partnerships in France, Hi Flow services were implemented to ensure customer autonomy by offering pick-up and delivery services for the Drivalia fleet and for its logistical movement.

The year 2025 was characterized by the launch of online insurance product sales, completing the customer journey with products previously available only through traditional distribution channels. E-commerce has enriched the sales channels, adding to the showroom dealer networks and telemarketing used until now as the sole distribution channels. All the financial and insurance solutions described are locally tailored to the needs of different customer segments across the various European markets in which the CA Auto Bank Group operates and remain flexible in adapting to specific local legislative changes.

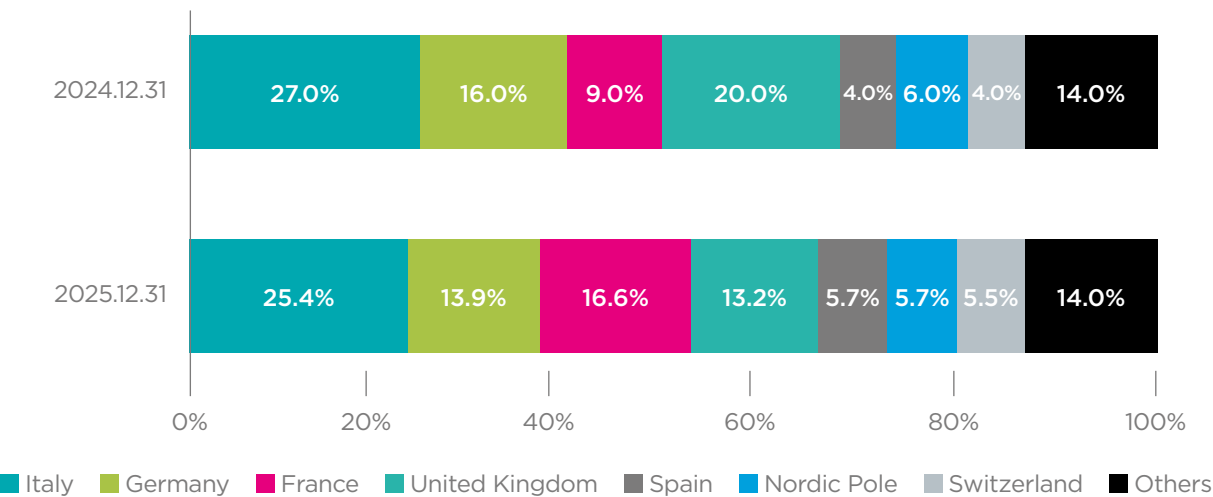
In 2025, CA Auto Bank has further strengthened the implementation of its insurance and services product portfolio for Drivalia as well.

Summary of Outstanding by geographical area

Geographical Distribution: End of year Outstanding for all Business lines (%)



New Production by Country for all Business lines (%)



Market and automotive brand development

The European automotive market (European Union + UK + EFTA) recorded approximately 13.3 million new car registrations in 2025, representing an increase of 2.4% compared to 2024 (source: Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles, hereinafter referred to as ACEA).

CA Auto Bank's Partners

Leveraging its extensive expertise in the financing, leasing, and mobility sectors, CA Auto Bank has become the partner of choice for numerous prestigious automotive brands. Furthermore, the Bank has enriched its offering with a wide range of vehicles, specifically electric and hybrid models, effectively supporting both manufacturers and large distribution groups.

In 2025, CA Auto Bank recorded €8,831 million in total financing volumes. Of this total, €6,494 million related to retail financing and finance leases; €991 million to commercial lending and floor plan (demo) financing; and the remaining €1,346 million to rental and mobility services.

2025 stands as a year of strategic growth for CA Auto Bank, characterized by a dual approach: the consolidation of existing partnerships and the signing of key new agreements. Regarding consolidation, the expansion of the collaboration with BYD, successfully extended to strategic markets such as France, Germany, and Switzerland, and the renewal of the agreement with the Erwin Hymer Group, a leader in the recreational vehicle sector, are particularly noteworthy. Concurrently, the Bank pursued new opportunities to expand and diversify its portfolio. Significant partnerships were signed with prominent automotive brands such as Chery (through Chery Finance Service) and the iconic sports brand Caterham, as well as with major sales networks like CAR Avenue. In line with its diversification strategy, CA Auto Bank strengthened its presence in the marine sector through a new agreement with Suzuki Marine for the French market.

To date, CA Auto Bank has signed agreements with more than 70 brands operating across the automotive, two-wheeler, leisure, light and heavy commercial vehicle, and marine sectors. To support its partner brands and enhance the accessibility of their products, CA Auto Bank offers a comprehensive range of innovative and flexible financial and mobility solutions. This commitment is reflected in a strong drive toward the energy transition: in 2025, 50% of new vehicles financed were electric or hybrid. Innovation also extends to sales channels, with 12% of financing and rental volumes generated via e-commerce platforms, positioning the Bank at the forefront of service digitalization.

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Our shared commitment to integrated sustainability and responsible growth

In 2025, CA Auto Bank and Drivalia once again joined forces on a sustainability journey that, year after year, is redefining our future and our way of doing business.

The CA Auto Bank Group's Consolidated Sustainability Report, in compliance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, represents much more than a simple regulatory obligation: it is the result of a significant collective effort to gather increasingly accurate data from our subsidiaries, analyze and improve business processes, and define a strategic vision for a more sustainable future. Our report reflects our commitment to integrating sustainability into every aspect of our business, from strategic governance to daily operations. Every department worked to provide a comprehensive picture of our impact and our social, governance, and environmental (ESG) ambitions, ensuring maximum transparency for our stakeholders regarding the results achieved.

In the financial sphere, our focus on decarbonizing the automotive sector was confirmed by the issuance of a €500 million Green Bond. This transaction, which was positively received by the market, generated proceeds that CA Auto Bank will use to finance or refinance electric vehicles, directly supporting its electrification strategy.

2025 also marked the finalization of our new ESG Questionnaire, developed internally to assess the sustainability of our corporate clients starting in 2026. This tool will allow us to analyze our clients' risk and opportunity profiles by integrating non-financial criteria into our business decisions, further cementing our leadership in sustainable finance.

In parallel, throughout 2025, Drivalia's European companies earned an impressive 12 EcoVadis medals: a significant achievement that serves as tangible proof of our international commitment to sustainability.

EcoVadis, one of the world's leading ESG rating platforms, positively evaluated our environmental, social, and ethical performance, recognizing its effectiveness. This success is a tribute to the work of all Drivalia teams who, day after day, put our values and vision into practice to build responsible and lasting growth.

ANDREA MASTROENI
CSR & ESG Manager of
CA Auto Bank

Drivalia: driving growth and innovation beyond borders

Drivalia continues its international expansion across Europe, pursuing sustainable growth and further strengthening the foundations of service quality and operational scalability. This strategy reflects a balanced approach, combining geographic expansion with investments in technology, processes, and customer service.

Within the Short-Term Rental (STR) segment, Drivalia successfully entered the Czech Republic market. Concurrently, the Group pushed forward the integration of its proprietary management system, Planet, with external intermediaries.

As digitalization and platform interoperability become fundamental standards in the travel industry, Drivalia is evolving to meet growing customer expectations for seamless and integrated end-to-end solutions. In this context, the recent integration with Travelport represents a significant milestone, providing access to the global corporate travel market and further diversifying sales channels.

Leveraging this momentum, during the second half of 2025, Drivalia finalized the core infrastructure required for the launch of Planet in Spain and defined a comprehensive roadmap for its implementation in Portugal. These initiatives lay the groundwork for further international development and ensure a scalable, consistent operating model across all markets.

On the Long-Term Rental (LTR) front, Drivalia continues to leverage shared best practices across countries, fostering the transfer of strategic knowledge and operational efficiencies. This approach supports the development of a unified yet flexible business model, capable

of adapting to local market specificities while maintaining consistent service standards. The goal remains to drive international growth with a strong local focus, aligned with the dynamics of individual markets.

In parallel, Drivalia is strengthening its International Key Account channel by enhancing the tools supporting its international framework. These include Fleet View, designed to improve fleet reporting and transparency, and Salesforce, utilized to manage customer relationships at both local and international levels.

Drivalia also participated in several tenders aimed at customer loyalty, fleet expansion, and increasing brand visibility.

Looking ahead to 2026, Drivalia's strategic priorities are to further strengthen and expand the Long-Term Rental business while consolidating Short-Term Rental operations, enhancing the customer experience, and bolstering overall market competitiveness.

CYRIL CHATELET

Head of Sales of Drivalia Group



Strategic evolution and human capital empowerment

Throughout 2025, the CA Auto Bank Group completed its structural transformation aimed at consolidating its European leadership in the mobility sector. The strategy integrated digital innovation as a lever for operational efficiency and competitiveness, bridging business development with the empowerment of human capital.

To manage organizational complexity, the HR department revamped internal processes by adopting next-generation platforms. The implementation of Oracle HCM enabled the global centralization of data and the introduction of a new Performance Management module based on a set of individual and corporate targets, while incorporating a leadership behavior dimension. In parallel, the adoption of ADP systems for payroll and SAP Concur for travel management standardized administrative workflows, optimizing costs and the user experience for the first wave of European markets.

With a focus on simplification and regulatory compliance, responsibility for Outsourcing processes was transitioned into the Procurement department. Both functions have been centralized under the HR Directorate to ensure unified governance through the adoption of specific processes and an integrated Purchasing and Outsourcing management system.

The Group confirmed its commitment to Learning & Development by enriching its digital offering through the integration of the Oracle platform with LinkedIn Learning. This enabled e-learning pathways focused on strategic pillars such as Cybersecurity and Diversity & Inclusion, facilitating professional growth and ensuring full alignment with the company's ESG mission.

The drive for innovation was further demonstrated through continuous engagement with the startup ecosystem and the appointment of Artificial Intelligence Ambassadors. Regarding professional development, the Group bolstered internal mobility policies through cross-market Job Posting and succession planning programs, prioritizing investment in the internal talent pipeline.

Finally, active listening remained central to our employee relations: during the first half of 2025, action plans were launched based on feedback from the annual IMR survey. Initiatives focused on communication, knowledge sharing, and team building demonstrate our ongoing commitment to strengthening the corporate climate, a key element in supporting our journey of innovation and sustainable development.

ANDREA BARCIO
Head of Human Resources
& Process Governance &
Procurement of CA Auto Bank



CA Auto Bank's digital evolution: innovation and resilience in 2025

The second half of 2025 marked a fundamental milestone in CA Auto Bank's digital transformation journey, consolidating a strategy focused on product diversification and the standardization of processes on a European scale.

The Information and Communication Technology department's ongoing commitment focused on integrating cutting-edge technologies to enhance operational efficiency and the customer experience, ensuring a smooth transition toward agile business models.

The year was characterized by the cloud porting of the Financial Calculator 4.0 and the consolidation of our e-commerce platform. By integrating Remote Recognition (via video-selfie) and Remote Signature solutions, this platform enables a fully digital onboarding process. The success of this ecosystem is evidenced by its extension to prestigious partners such as BYD in Italy and Spain, joining brands like Tesla, Vinfast, Lucid, and Mazda.

An exceptional achievement was the completion of the infrastructure demerger from Stellantis, providing the Group with an entirely dedicated Datacenter and infrastructure.

Furthermore, the attainment of the ISO/IEC 27001:2022 certification in December 2025 confirms the solidity of the Bank's management system and its compliance with international data protection standards.

In parallel, the rollout of the Salesforce CRM continued with its release in Germany and Austria, alongside the conversion of our Austrian and Greek companies into Branches.

Drivalia also accelerated its metamorphosis through the pan-European Planet platform, now operational in France for car sharing and rental, and the integration of SAP S/4HANA for Operational Leasing in Italy.

The expansion of the Future remarketing platform into markets such as Denmark and Finland underscores our drive to create a borderless mobility ecosystem capable of maximizing vehicle life-cycle value.

Finally, pilot projects based on Google Gemini demonstrate our vision: leveraging Artificial Intelligence to automate low-value-added processes, such as underwriting and customer care, allowing our professionals to focus on high-impact strategic activities. These results form the foundation of a digital and sustainable bank, oriented toward the future.

FRANCESCA GENOVESE
ICT E-Commerce Manager of
CA Auto Bank



The interest-bearing current account and the evolution of the banking offer

The banking sector is undergoing a radical and irreversible transformation: the rules of the game are being rewritten by new digital players who have turned execution speed and transparency into their primary competitive advantages. To succeed in this challenging landscape, CA Auto Bank has chosen to accelerate its evolution: moving beyond its leadership in automotive financing to become a provider of a comprehensive, innovative, and 100% digital range of banking products.

The turning point of this strategy is the launch of the Interest-Bearing Current Account. This tool represents a crucial strategic asset designed to maximize resilience and strengthen our competitive positioning in the digital banking landscape.

Operationally, the new account marks the evolution of the Savings Account, introducing a key innovation: applying the logic of remuneration to daily liquidity. From a commercial perspective, the account meets precise objectives vital to CA Auto Bank's sustainability: diversifying and optimizing the funding mix, reducing dependence on external sources, fostering existing customer loyalty, and engaging a new, "tech-savvy" audience that demands modern banking solutions. Through this channel, the Bank ensures stable and efficient funding, an indispensable element for fueling the expansion of credit volumes and supporting the execution of the business plan.

The distinctive value of this launch lies in its ability to activate the Bank's entire ecosystem. The account acts as a true Commercial Hub that connects and enhances other products.

The Interest-Bearing Current Account embodies the vision of a Bank that grows, innovates, and shares the value it generates. With this tool, CA Auto Bank demonstrates the agility required to sustain the expansion of its activities, offering a superior customer experience and laying the foundations for a relationship of mutual and sustainable value over time.

FABRIZIO JAMES
New Banking Product & Services
Manager of CA Auto Bank

The voice of the customer as a driver for sustainable growth

For CA Auto Bank, putting the customer at the center means remaining close to their real expectations by offering personalization, simple access to banking services, and easy, intuitive digital journeys. In a rapidly evolving market context, customer engagement and satisfaction represent the lifeblood of our success.

A satisfied customer is one who stays with us, recommends our services, and actively supports our growth. For this reason, the Net Promoter Score (NPS) has been elevated to a strategic KPI within our Group vision, closely linked to corporate performance and carefully monitored.

Over the past year, we implemented a new automated survey system across all countries where CA Auto Bank operates. Integrated into our pan-European Salesforce CRM, these automated processes allow us to measure NPS and other key indicators in a timely and consistent manner, reaching the customer at crucial moments of the contract lifecycle, from activation to aftersales.

The results from this first year confirm the solidity of our strategy. At the end of December, our Global NPS stood at 46, proving the reliability of our processes. Concurrently, the Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) reached a score of 4.2 out of 5, demonstrating that customers perceive our processes as effective and seamless. A further tangible indicator of this trust is the high propensity for renewal: 8 out of 10 customers declare they are willing to purchase from CA Auto Bank again.

However, measurement is not enough. To enrich our analysis, we utilize Sentiment Analysis of customer comments, supported by GenAI, to detect behavioral patterns and emotional drivers. This allows us to trigger proactive actions based on real needs.

Our roadmap toward Customer Centricity embraces the entire ecosystem: we have launched dedicated surveys for our captive dealer network in key markets to evaluate and strengthen cooperation with our partners, thereby completing an end-to-end view of the entire lifecycle.

Strengthening customer engagement is essential to building trust and supporting business growth: we will continue to work to ensure consistency across markets and experiences that are universally recognized as simple and valuable.

LAURA GASTALDO

Customer Experience Manager of CA Auto Bank

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Macroeconomic scenario, the auto market financial markets

The agreements signed by the United States with the European Union, within the framework of the application of new trade tariffs, have initiated the definition of a new structure for trade relations. However, this landscape remains in flux, and uncertainty regarding trade policies continues to weigh on global economic prospects in the medium term. In the second quarter, higher tariffs contributed to a reduction in international trade, as anticipated by leading observers. The impact on the U.S. economy has been limited thus far: GDP has returned to growth, albeit against a backdrop of a softening labor market. Meanwhile, the Chinese economy continues to be hampered by weak domestic demand. According to IMF forecasts, global growth for the 2025-26 period is expected to be slightly lower than 2024.

In the spring months, Eurozone GDP decelerated sharply as the extraordinary boost from U.S. demand—which sustained it in Q1 due to front-loading of purchases ahead of new tariffs—faded. Estimates suggest product growth remained modest through the summer. According to the latest ECB projections, Eurozone GDP is expected to increase by just over 1% annually on average for the 2025-27 period. Consumer inflation has hovered around 2% since last May and is projected to decline slightly in 2026 before returning to levels close to the target in 2027.

At its July and September meetings, the ECB Governing Council left key interest rates unchanged. Between May and August, the cost of credit for businesses further decreased as previous monetary policy easing was transmitted through the system. Despite this decline, loan dynamics remained moderate, affected by

weak demand and trade tensions; the latter, in particular, led to a shift in financing from long-term to short-term maturities.

Italy's GDP fell slightly in the second quarter, reflecting a sharp drop in exports similar to other Eurozone countries. Evaluations indicate that the Italian economy returned to modest growth in the third quarter. A renewed rise in investments—driven by more favorable financing conditions, tax incentives, and NRRP-related measures—was accompanied by a slight increase in consumption, bolstered by improved household confidence and steady labor income. Activity grew in the services and construction sectors but remained weak in manufacturing. In Q2, the number of employed persons remained virtually unchanged, while hours worked per capita saw a slight increase. Growth in contractual wages slowed but remains above the inflation rate.

The transmission of policy rate cuts to bank funding costs and business lending continued. Credit to non-financial corporations returned to growth: loan trends turned positive in services, while the decline in the industrial sector softened.

The outlook remains subject to high uncertainty, particularly concerning the evolution of trade policies and ongoing conflicts. Growth could be impacted by concerns over public finances in the Eurozone and other advanced economies. Conversely, a more expansionary fiscal stance at the European level, specifically regarding increased defense spending, could support economic activity.

The automotive market showed a slow recovery in 2025, with a significant shift

toward electrification despite contrasting dynamics across sales channels and fuel types.

In Greater Europe (European Union + United Kingdom + EFTA), a slight increase of 2.4% was observed compared to 2024. This was driven by electric vehicles (BEV and PHEV), which exceeded a 60% market share.

2025 continued to highlight a strong shift toward electrified powertrains at the expense of internal combustion engines.

Hybrid electric vehicles (HEV) remain the most widespread and growing fuel type in Europe, reaching a 34% market share. Meanwhile, plug-in hybrids (PHEV) and pure electric vehicles (BEV) accounted for 29% of the total market.

Petrol and diesel vehicles continue to record significant declines, with registrations dropping by over 20% across Europe.

In summary, 2025 saw a European automotive market in slight overall recovery, characterized by a clear transition toward electrified powertrains (specifically BEVs and hybrids) at the expense of petrol and diesel. The landscape remains dynamic, influenced by economic and political factors, as well as the evolving product offerings from manufacturers.

The European motor caravans market, in 2025, has entered a phase of maturation and technological evolution following the explosive growth of the post-pandemic years. Although total registration volumes show signs of stabilization, economic value and technological innovation continue to drive the sector.

2025 confirms the resilience of the industry, albeit with marked differences between national markets. The motorhome market is expected to achieve steady growth through 2030 with a CAGR of 8.5%.

Following a very positive 2024 (+9.5% in Europe), 2025 data shows a physiological slowdown in new registrations, partly due to a drop in rental fleet purchases and rising prices for new vehicles.

Italy remains an extremely dynamic market, with registration growth approaching 20% between 2024 and early 2025, consolidating its position as the third-largest European producer behind Germany and France.

2025 was a year of quality over quantity, as consumers seek more technological vehicles suitable for year-round lifestyle use. Despite economic challenges (high prices and interest rates), the desire for freedom and outdoor tourism remains a pillar of European consumption.

The European motorcycle market in 2025 experienced a year of transition and adjustment, marked by an initial contraction due to regulatory factors followed by signs of recovery led by the scooter segment.

Key trends included a technical decline and the “Euro 5+ effect,” as the first months of 2025 recorded negative data across most of the continent (with decreases exceeding 10% in the first half of the year). This is considered a technical drop due to the mass auto-registration of Euro 5 models by dealers at the end of 2024 to anticipate the new Euro 5+ standards mandatory from January 1st, 2025. This “inflated” the figures for 2024 and depleted new vehicle inventories in the first quarter of 2025, making the year-over-year comparison ostensibly alarming yet expected.

Despite a difficult start, Italy remains the market leader with superior resilience and shows resilience above the European average. The accumulated downturn was progressively mitigated thanks to an excellent summer performance. Spain is the only major nation showing a positive counter-trend, with steady growth (approximately +5-8%) making it the driving engine of the European market. Germany and France experienced the most significant contractions, recording double-digit decreases driven not only by regulatory



frameworks but also by a general economic slowdown and weakened consumer confidence.

The market is currently showing signs of gradual stabilization; industry experts forecast that 2026 may see a return to a natural equilibrium between supply and demand.

The European marine market in 2025 went through a phase of normalization and transition, marked by a sharp contrast between the solidity of large yachts and the difficulties of smaller segments. After the exceptional post-pandemic boom, the sector is facing a physiological readjustment.

The market is traveling at two different speeds:

- Superyachts (>24 meters): This remains the primary driver, with robust order books extending several years. Italy continues to maintain its global leadership in this segment.
- Small and Medium Craft (up to 12-15 meters): This segment is suffering the most. Rising interest rates and inflation have eroded the purchasing power of entry-level customers, leaving many dealers with excess unsold inventory accumulated between late 2024 and early 2025.

While sales of new vessels may experience a slowdown, there is significant growth in related services such as chartering, berth management, and refitting for maintenance and modernization.

2025 also marks the year in which “green yachting” moves beyond its niche, with electric and hybrid propulsion seeing a strong increase in coastal navigation and hybrid systems becoming more prevalent for large yachts.

Furthermore, the scarcity of berths in premium areas like the Mediterranean continues to drive prices upward, increasingly influencing final purchasing decisions.

In summary, 2025 has not been a year of deep crisis but rather a “return to reality.” Demand has become more selective, with a heightened focus on real value and the technological sustainability of the vessel.

Significant events and strategic transactions

CA AUTO BANK GMBH (AUSTRIA) & HELLENIC BRANCH

Effective June 26th, 2025, CA Auto Bank S.p.A., which previously held a 50% stake in the Austrian company CA Auto Bank GmbH (headquartered in Austria and also operating in Greece through its branch), acquired the remaining shares from CA Personal Finance & Mobility S.A. (CA PFM).

Consequently, as of that date, CA Auto Bank S.p.A. holds 100% of the share capital of CA Auto Bank GmbH, becoming its sole shareholder.

The strategic evolution of CA Auto Bank continues across Europe. Following the completion of the registration process and the signing of the merger deed in Turin on December 15th, 2025, the Group announced the transformation of its Austrian subsidiary into a direct foreign branch. Following this merger, the Greek branch of the Austrian bank has also evolved into a direct branch of CA Auto Bank S.p.A., operating under the name CA Auto Bank S.p.A. Hellenic Branch, while maintaining its headquarters in Athens. This corporate transformation represents a significant step in the Bank's efforts to harmonize its European presence. By converting the Austrian and Greek entities into branches of CA Auto Bank S.p.A.—a process already successfully implemented in markets such as Ireland, Belgium, Poland, France, Portugal, Spain, and Germany—the Bank aims to create a leaner and more integrated organizational structure. Furthermore, this transition facilitates direct synergy with the Parent Company, enhancing the efficiency of organizational processes and customer management.

Having long served as benchmarks in vehicle financing, the Austrian and Greek units have built a solid reputation over the years. Today, as CA Auto Bank S.p.A.

Zweigniederlassung Österreich and CA Auto Bank S.p.A. Hellenic Branch, the new branches continue to be leading players in financial services for the mobility sector.

They will manage credit activities in accordance with the principles of sound and prudent management, actively supporting the commercial and marketing operations of the Group and its automotive partners.

LAUNCH OF THE INTEREST-BEARING CURRENT ACCOUNT

In 2025, CA Auto Bank introduced the Interest-Bearing Current Account, an entirely digital tool that expands the bank's liquidity management solutions.

This new account represents the operational evolution of the Savings Account (Conto Deposito), applying the logic of remuneration to funds available for daily use.

Operational features include free ordinary and instant transfers and the option for direct debit utility payments. The account is paired with a virtual International Nexi Debit Card, which features no annual fee, supports digital payments, and includes insurance coverage.

The introduction of this account broadens the bank's financial services ecosystem, activating technical synergies with existing portfolio products.

STRATEGIC EVOLUTION AND NEW PARTNERSHIPS 2025

Throughout 2025, Crédit Agricole Auto Bank accelerated its transformation process, consolidating its position as a leading player in the sustainable mobility landscape. The Bank, a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility, currently operates as a mobility bank leader in the financing and leasing sector, characterized by an independent and multi-brand business model.

Through a targeted geographic expansion strategy and continuous product portfolio diversification, the Bank has extended its operations to 19 European countries and Morocco. This international footprint has enabled effective support for both global automotive manufacturers and specialized niche producers.

In this context, 2025 was marked by the strengthening of strategic alliances with key international partners, aimed at supporting the market entry of new players in Europe and consolidating the presence of iconic brands.

GEELY AUTO: ENTRY INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

A key milestone of the year was the appointment of CA Auto Finance (the Group's UK subsidiary) as the exclusive financial partner for Geely Auto's debut in the United Kingdom. This collaboration is designed to support the launch of the Geely EX5 electric SUV, providing customers and the dealer network with comprehensive retail and wholesale financing solutions.

BYD: STRENGTHENING THE EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP

The collaboration with BYD (Build Your Dreams), a global leader in New Energy Vehicles (NEVs), has undergone significant evolution, specifically:

- Switzerland: CA Auto Bank was selected as the new financial partner for the Swiss market, providing tailored solutions for the entire commercial range, including the BYD SEALION 07, BYD SEAL, and BYD SEAL U DM-i models. The agreement includes support for both end-customers and the dealer network, utilizing a digital and omnichannel approach to optimize the customer journey.
- Germany: In the German market, the partnership was enhanced with the introduction of wholesale financing services for the sales network. This initiative is crucial for fostering the expansion of electric mobility in one of Europe's most relevant markets, adding to the retail, leasing, and insurance products already in operation. The alliance with BYD is now firmly established in major key markets, including Italy, France, Spain, Switzerland, and Germany.

CORVETTE AND HEDIN SPORT CAR AB

The Bank consolidated its role in the premium automotive segment through a strategic agreement with Hedin Sport Car AB (part of the Hedin Mobility Group), the official distributor of Corvette in Continental Europe. The partnership aims to provide dedicated financial solutions to enthusiasts of the iconic American brand and to support a network of approximately 50 dealers across 8 countries: Belgium, France, Germany, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, and Switzerland.

CATERHAM CARS: EXPANDING THE "SEVEN" LEGEND

The link with the British brand Caterham has been expanded. Originally active in the UK, the partnership has been extended to Italy and major European markets, including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland. The objective is to support sales of the Caterham Seven through bespoke financial products such as standard installment loans (Hire Purchase), Leasing, and PCP (Personal Contract Purchase).

ITALIAN MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND NEW BRANDS

In the domestic market, CA Auto Bank continued to invest in strengthening its partnership ecosystem, intercepting new trends in the Italian automotive market. The strategic collaboration with the DR Automobiles group, initiated in 2022, has undergone a further stage of development. The agreement, which already included the DR, ICH-X, Sportequipe, and EVO brands, was extended to the new Tiger and Birba brands, specifically:

- For the Tiger brand, the initial focus is on the Tiger Six SUV, with plans for future extension to the Tiger Eight model.
- The Bank supports the growth of these brands by offering flexible solutions ranging from installment loans to leasing, targeting private individuals, professionals, and the dealer network.

In April 2025, the strategic agreement with Chery Finance Service (Chery Holding Group) became effective. The agreement, launched in Italy with the Omoda and Jaecoo brands, represen-

ts the first step toward the creation of an equal-share joint venture (50/50 JV) aimed at promoting sustainable mobility across Europe. The offering includes traditional and innovative financial and insurance products for both new and used vehicles.

The Bank also signed an exclusive partnership with EMC Auto, a long-standing Italian importer of the EMC and Foton brands. The agreement is focused on supporting dealer networks through advantageous financing and leasing solutions, specifically:

- For Foton, the collaboration focuses on light commercial vehicles (LCVs), specifically the Tunland G7 and Tunland V9 (mild-hybrid) pick-up models.
- For EMC Auto, the support covers the brand's SUV range.

CA Auto Bank has also been appointed as the exclusive financial partner in Italy for Microlino (Micro Mobility Systems), mirroring the success of a similar partnership already established in the United Kingdom. The agreement covers the two primary models in the range, the Microlino Standard and Microlino Light: these two pioneering electric quadricycles, measuring just 2.5 meters in length, represent an ideal solution for sustainable urban mobility.

Furthermore, the agreement with Olmedo Special Vehicles, a leading company in the special-purpose vehicle outfitting sector, has been renewed. This decade-long partnership focuses on the financing of am-

The Drivalia Group

Drivalia, the rental, leasing, and mobility company of the CA Auto Bank Group operating in sixteen countries, aims to become one of the main operators in the new mobility sector in Europe.

Drivalia offers a complete range of mobility solutions: from electric car sharing to car subscriptions and rentals of all durations, targeting both private individuals and companies of all sizes.

The mobility services of Crédit Agricole Auto Bank are arriving in Germany: the banking group celebrates its 100th anniversary on April 25th with the official launch of Drivalia. The new commercial

balances and vehicles equipped for the transportation of people with disabilities, reaffirming the Bank's commitment to the healthcare mobility and medical vehicle sectors.

The leisure segment and vehicle protection services represent fundamental pillars for ensuring comprehensive mobility for European customers.

The collaboration launched in 2015 with Erwin Hymer Group (EHG), one of Europe's leading manufacturers of caravans and motorhomes, successfully continues. Under the renewed agreement, CA Auto Bank will continue to offer financial solutions to approximately 400 dealers in the EHG network and to end-customers in all major European markets. The recreational vehicle market showed extraordinary vitality: in 2024, European registrations grew by 5.2%, exceeding 221,000 units, with Germany confirmed as the most dynamic market.

In conclusion, 2025 testifies to Crédit Agricole Auto Bank's ability to adapt to a rapidly evolving mobility market. Through the expansion of partnerships with innovative brands and consolidation in traditional segments, the Bank reaffirms its role as a driver of the energy transition and a trusted partner for manufacturers, dealers, and end-customers across Europe.

brand has been introduced by CA Auto Bank S.p.A. Niederlassung Deutschland, the German branch of CA Auto Bank and part of the Crédit Agricole Group.

Drivalia is the bank's brand specialized in full-service leasing and rent-to-rent, consolidating its position as a key player in the European mobility sector.

Drivalia offers a range of mobility solutions designed to meet the needs of the German market. Initially, the company will focus on business-oriented services, providing car rental and subscription companies with access to a modern and diversi-

fied fleet. Among the proposed solutions, a B2B rent-to-rent service will be introduced, designed to support industry operators with flexible and efficient access to vehicles.

The company's offering will continue to expand with mileage-based leasing solutions and a comprehensive package of automotive services, including maintenance, tire management, and repairs. Furthermore, to further broaden its presence, Drivalia will introduce fleet management solutions, confirming its commitment to creating a complete mobility ecosystem.

DRIVALIA FUTURE: THE NEW E-COMMERCE PLATFORM IS BORN

Drivalia is transforming the used car market with a new platform designed to offer a completely digital, simple, and secure purchasing experience. This marks the launch of the e-commerce site for Drivalia Future, the brand dedicated to giving a new lease of life to vehicles reaching the end of their rental or subscription contracts.

Inspired by the principles of the circular economy, Drivalia Future introduces a more innovative and accessible model, meeting the demands of a constantly growing used car market. In 2024, the sector recorded an 8.3% increase, with over 3.15 million transfers of ownership in Italy.

Drivalia is addressing this evolution with an e-commerce platform that simplifies the purchase of used cars, offering a wide selection of late-model vehicles at competitive prices. Every vehicle undergoes rigorous inspections and is accompanied by detailed digital files, including photos and all necessary information to ensure a transparent and secure buying experience.

A further key strength is the integration of CA Auto Pay, the innovative new payment system developed by CA Auto Bank. Through CA Auto Pay, customers can reserve their chosen vehicle with a simple click and access immediate financing via the instant credit function, ensuring a fast and seamless transaction.

The purchasing process is simple and intuitive: once a vehicle is selected, it can be reserved immediately via CA Auto Pay

or bank transfer. Following the reservation, the customer has five days to complete the purchase, during which they can upload the required documents and choose their delivery method, including the option for home delivery. Once the order is finalized, the vehicle will be ready for pickup at a Drivalia Future Store or delivered to the customer's home.

Through Future, the CA Auto Bank Group's rental and mobility company promotes the responsible reuse of its fleet, contributing to a more sustainable economy.

Following the launch in Italy, the e-commerce platform will be rolled out in the coming months across the other European markets where Drivalia Future operates.

OUTLOOK FOR 2026

Commercial activity showed a decrease during the current year compared to the previous year. Despite this, financial results remain outstanding, with a net profit of €174 million.

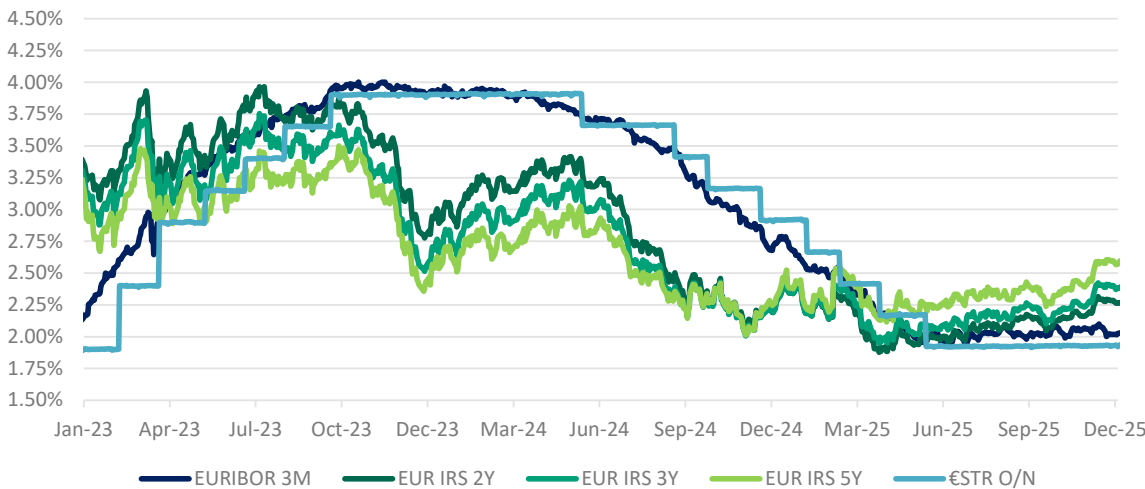
With the finalized definition of the new corporate structures, the CA Auto Bank Group will continue to develop financing offers within both existing and future White Label Agreements. This transition from a "captive bank" to a "white label bank" has been completed, as end-of-period loans consist almost entirely of "white-label" business.

In the current economic climate, the return to a pre-crisis environment remains a determining yet uncertain factor, particularly regarding the full-scale recovery of industrial production in the automotive sector. Within this economic framework, the Board of Directors believes that CA Auto Bank's solid financial and organizational structure makes the Group ready to react to any potential deterioration in operating conditions while remaining prepared to seize emerging opportunities.

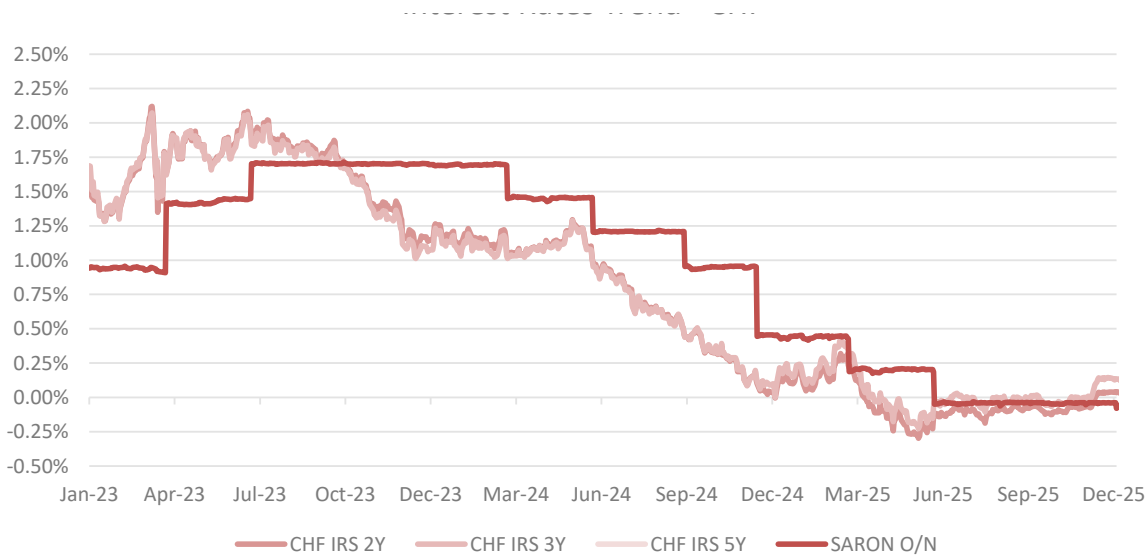
Financial policy

Below are the interest rate trends for the major European currencies:

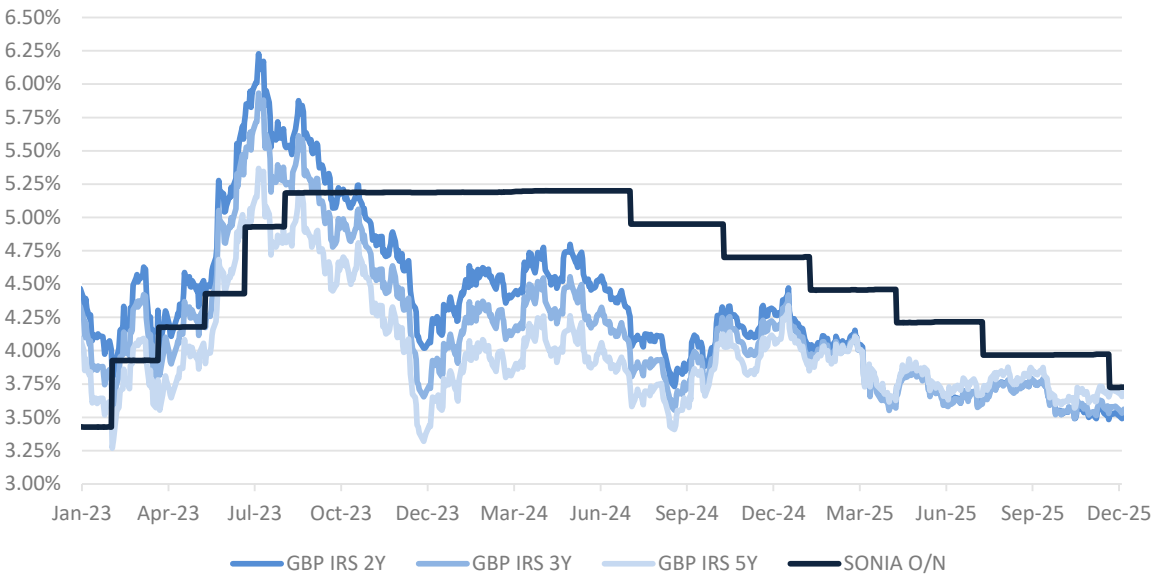
Interest Rates Trend - EUR



Interest Rates Trend - CHF



Interest Rates Trend - GBP



The Treasury function ensures the management of liquidity and financial risks at Group level, in accordance with the risk management policies set by the Board of Directors.

The Group's financial strategy aims to:

- maintain a stable and diversified funding structure;

- manage liquidity risk;
- minimize exposure to interest rate, foreign exchange, and counterparty risks, within the defined and pre-established limits, and in compliance with regulatory requirements, where applicable.

During 2025, Treasury activities ensured the necessary resources to fund the Group's operations.

The most significant activities completed during 2025 were:

- a public and a private bond issuance under the Euro EMTN programme, priced by CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (through its Irish branch) in January and February 2025 re-

spectively, for a total amount of EUR 650 million, maturing in January 2028 and November 2027;

- the first green bond issuance by CA Auto Bank (through its Irish branch) for an amount of EUR 500 million, under the Euro EMTN programme, priced on June 27th, 2025, with settlement in July. The proceeds of this transaction—which met with significant market success—will be allocated to the financing and refinancing of electric vehicles, as defined in the Crédit Agricole Group's "Green Bond Framework";
- the placement of Euro Commercial Papers for a total amount of EUR 66 million;
- the finalization of an AT1 transaction, in the form of a loan, fully subscribed by Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility in March 2025 for a total amount of EUR 300 million, bringing the total AT1 capital instruments to EUR 900 million. These instruments have enabled CA Auto Bank to further strengthen its Tier 1 ratio;

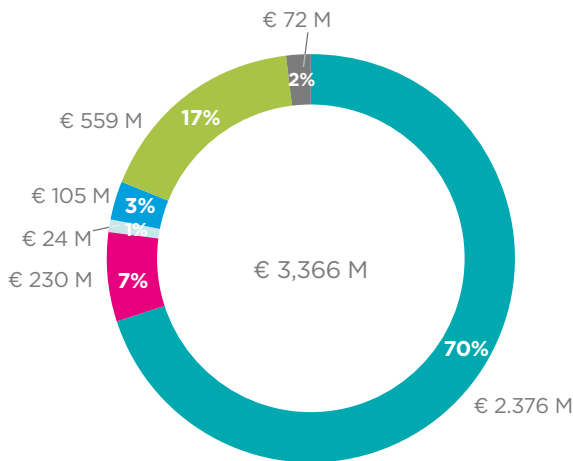
- the conclusion of a Tier 2 transaction, also in the form of a loan, fully subscribed by the direct shareholder in February 2025 for an amount of EUR 250 million with a 10-year maturity and a call option after 5 years. Concurrently, CA Auto Bank pre-paid an existing Tier 2 loan to Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility, which had been subscribed in November 2017 for an amount of EUR 204 million. This transaction, which brought the total Tier 2 capital instruments has issued by CA Auto Bank to EUR 500 million, further strengthens the Total Capital ratio;
- the private placement of a Senior Non-Preferred bond issuance in June 2025, for a total amount of EUR 150 million, fully subscribed by Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility and maturing in 2028. This transaction, in addition to the EUR 1,150 million of Senior Non-Preferred notes issued between 2023 and 2024, has enabled CA Auto Bank to increase the amount of bail-inable eligible liabilities to protect its senior creditors;
- the restructuring and market placement by CA Auto Bank S.p.A. in November 2025 of the A-Best Twenty-Four transaction (backed by Italian credit portfolios), for a total of EUR 882 million in placed securities;
- the clean-up call, in March 2025, of the A-Best Twenty transaction, a securitization originated in 2021 backed by instalment loans originated in Spain by CA Auto Bank S.p.A.;
- the renewal of the commitment under the RAST private securitization, originated by Ferrari Financial Services GmbH and backed by auto loans originated in the United Kingdom, up to a maximum amount of GBP 525 million;
- the renewal of the commitment under the Nixes 6 private securitization, backed by auto loans originated in the United Kingdom, up to an amount of GBP 900 million;
- the renewal or execution of new facilities with third-party banks (excluding the Crédit Agricole Group) for a total amount of approximately EUR 1.5 billion;
- the launch of “Conto Remunerato”, CA Auto Bank’s new current account offering customers a wide range of banking ser-

vices while ensuring competitive interest rates on balances;

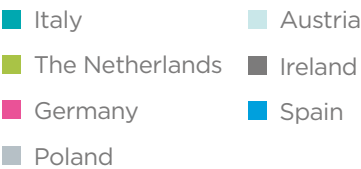
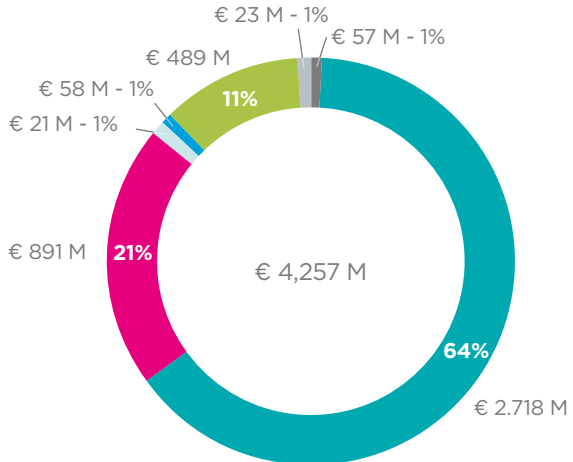
- the increase in retail funding for CA Auto Bank S.p.A., with total deposits as of December 31st, 2025, amounting to approximately EUR 4.3 billion.

During the year, deposit-taking was extended, through the Raisin partner platform, to Poland and Germany, a country where the Group was already active through its direct channel.

2024.12.31



2025.12.31

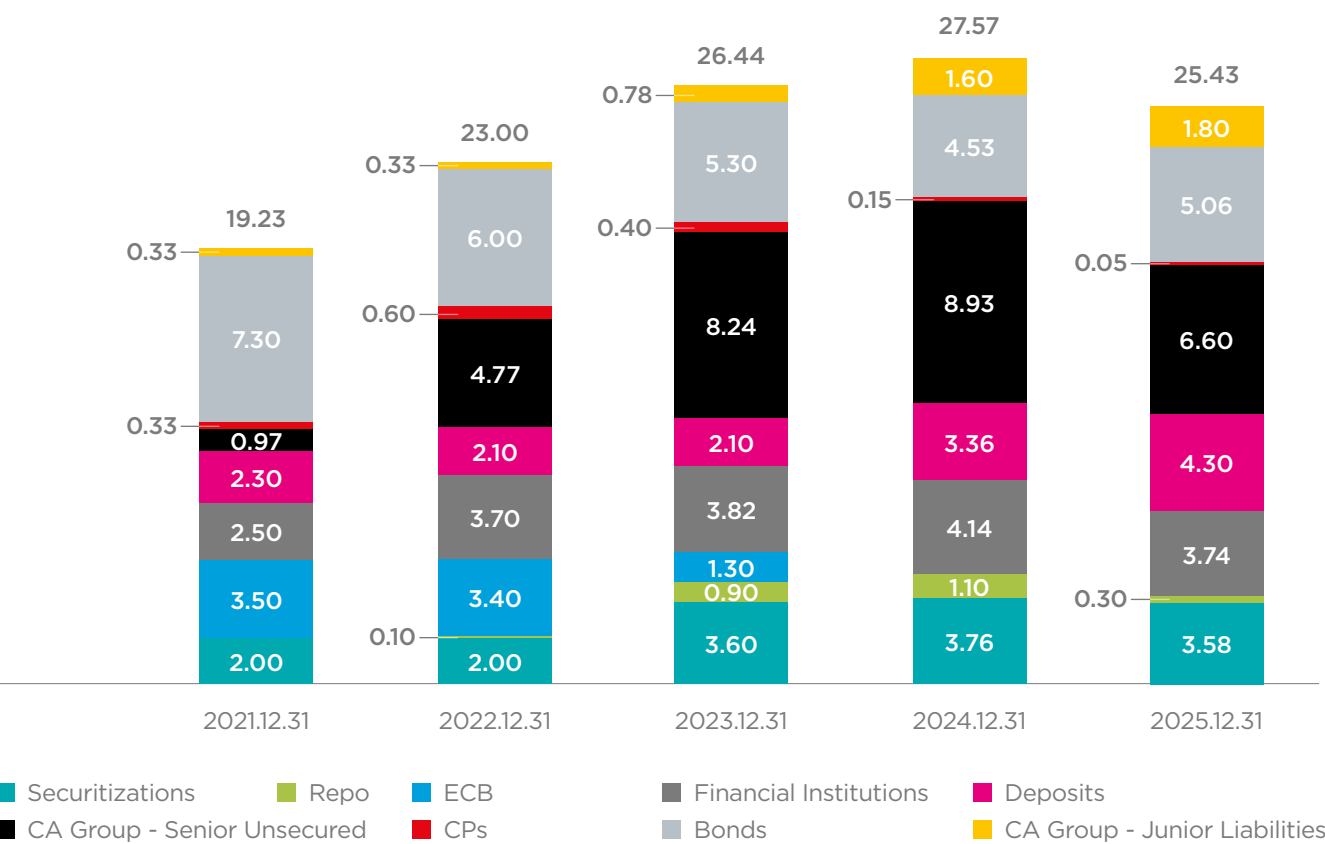


Financial structure and funding sources

The table below shows the financial structure and funding sources as of December 31st, 2025:

Description	as a % of total funding sources	as a % of total liabilities and equity
Crédit Agricole Group - Senior Unsecured	26%	21%
Crédit Agricole Group - Junior Liabilities	7%	6%
Third-party Financial Institutions	15%	12%
Deposit Account	17%	14%
Securitisations	14%	11%
MTN	20%	16%
Commercial Papers	0%	0%
Repo	1%	1%
Net Equity		14%
of which AT1		3%
Non - financial liabilities		5%
Total	100%	100%

External funding sources (€/bln)*



* From the end of the year 2020, the funding at the end of the year no longer includes Leasys Group debt, which was sold on December 21st, 2022.

The chart demonstrates how the strategy of diversifying funding sources has consolidated following the acquisition by the Crédit Agricole Group. Since the acquisition, financial support from the shareholder has significantly increased; as a testament to the strategic nature of the investment, the shareholder has further strengthened the capital structure through the subscription (by Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility) of three AT1 (Additional Tier 1 capital instrument) loans for a total amount of EUR 900 million and two Tier 2 loans for a total amount of EUR 500 million.

Furthermore, during 2025, an intragroup Senior Non-Preferred bond issuance was executed for a total of EUR 150 million, bringing the total outstanding amount of these securities to EUR 1.3 billion as of December 31st, 2025. Taken together, these transactions have allowed the CA Auto Bank Group to continue ensuring the liquidity required to support the business while simultaneously strengthening its liability profile.

Financial risk management

Interest-rate risk management policies, which are intended to protect net interest margin from the impact of changes in interest rates, provide for the maturities of liabilities to match the maturities of the asset portfolio (determined on the basis of the interest rate repricing date). It is worthy of note that the Group's risk management policies allow the use of interest rate derivatives only for hedging purposes.

Maturity matching is achieved also through more liquid derivative instruments, such as Interest Rate Swaps; occasionally, use is made also for Forward Rate Agreements. The Group's risk management policies do not allow the use of instruments other than "plain vanilla", such as exotic instruments.

The strategy pursued during the year involved constant hedging, within the limits set by the hedging policies applicable to the risk in question, thereby offsetting the effect of interest rate and market volatility.

In terms of currency risk, the Group's policy does not contemplate the creation of foreign currency positions. As such, non-euro portfolios are usually funded in the matching currencies; where this is not possible, risk is hedged through Foreign Exchange Swaps. It is worthy of note that Group risk management policies allow the use of foreign exchange transactions solely for hedging purposes.

Counterparty risk exposure is minimized, in accordance with the criteria defined by the Group's risk management policies, by managing liquidity excesses through holdings in the current account held with the central bank, and through current account operations diversified across several high-standing banking counterparties; the limited use of very short-term investment instruments is primarily attributable to any short-term deposits and "repurchase agreements" (repos) involving exclusively government securities as underlying assets; regarding interest rate derivative transactions (executed solely under standard ISDA contracts), counterparty risk is managed through

clearing mechanisms in compliance with EMIR regulations.

The strategy pursued during the year resulted in constant hedging and always within the limits imposed by the risk hedging policies in question, virtually neutralizing the effects of market interest rate volatility.

CA Auto Bank’s programs and issues

As detailed in the table below, CA Auto Bank Group’s issuances are managed through:

- the Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) programme, with CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (acting through its Irish branch) as the issuer. As of December 31st, 2025, the maximum aggregate nominal value of the programme is EUR 12 billion, while the value of outstanding bond issuances amounts to approximately EUR 4.3 billion for Euro-denominated notes, in addition to the GBP 400 million issued in December 2023. The securities and the programme have been assigned CA Auto Bank S.p.A.’s long-term rating by Moody’s and Fitch;
- stand-alone bonds denominated in Swiss Francs, with CA Auto Finance Suisse S.A. as issuer and CA Auto Bank S.p.A. as guarantor. As of December 31st, 2025, two bond issuances are outstanding for a total of CHF 285 million. The securities have been assigned CA Auto Bank S.p.A.’s long-term rating by Moody’s and Fitch;
- the short-term Euro Commercial Paper (ECP) programme, with CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (acting through its Irish branch) as issuer. As of December 31st, 2025, the programme had a maximum aggregate nominal value of EUR 1,250 million, with EUR 50 million utilized. The programme is assigned CA Auto Bank S.p.A.’s short-term rating by Moody’s;
- five Senior Non-Preferred bond issuances for a total amount of EUR 1,300 million, fully subscribed by Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility and maturing in 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029. These allow CA Auto Bank to benefit from an additional cushion of bail-in eligible liabilities to protect its senior creditors;

- two credit-linked note issuances, as part of two synthetic securitization transactions executed in April 2023, relating respectively to installment and leasing receivables from private individuals, and installment and leasing receivables from SMEs, originated across various European jurisdictions, for a total amount of EUR 174.6 million as of December 31st, 2025, representing a reduction of EUR 160.5 million, compared to December 31st, 2024.

CA Auto Bank’s programs and issues

Issuer	Instrument	ISIN	Market	Settlement date	Maturity date	Amount (mln)
CA Auto Bank S.p.A. - Irish Branch	Public	XS2633552026	EUR	23-Jun-08	26-Jun-08	600
CA Auto Bank S.p.A. - Irish Branch	Private	XS2708354811	EUR	23-Oct-25	27-Jan-25	650
CA Auto Bank S.p.A. - Irish Branch	Public	XS2729355649	GBP	23-Dec-06	26-Dec-06	400
CA Auto Bank S.p.A. - Irish Branch	Public	XS2752874821	EUR	24-Jan-26	26-Jan-26	900
CA Auto Bank S.p.A. - Irish Branch	Public	XS2800653581	EUR	24-Apr-12	27-Apr-12	500
CA Auto Bank S.p.A. - Irish Branch	Public	XS2843011615	EUR	24-Jul-18	27-Jul-18	500
CA Auto Bank S.p.A. - Irish Branch	Public	XS2901447016	EUR	25-Jan-27	28-Jan-27	500
CA Auto Bank S.p.A. - Irish Branch	Public	XS3003221077	EUR	25-Feb-13	27-Nov-13	150
CA Auto Bank S.p.A. - Irish Branch	Private	XS3108521124	EUR	25-Jul-07	28-Jul-07	500
CA Auto Bank S.p.A. - Irish Branch	Private	XS3197739322	EUR	25-Sep-30	25-Sep-29	50
CA Auto Finance Suisse SA	Public	CH1264887444	CHF	23-Jul-20	26-Jul-20	160
CA Auto Finance Suisse SA	Public	CH1325037047	CHF	24-May-14	27-May-14	125
CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	Private	IT0005566473	EUR	23-Sep-29	29-Sep-29	450
CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	Private	IT0005602286	EUR	24-Jun-28	26-Sep-28	250
CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	Private	IT0005602633	EUR	24-Jul-05	27-Oct-05	250
CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	Private	IT0005627978	EUR	24-Dec-17	28-Mar-17	200
CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	Private	IT0005657215	EUR	25-Jun-26	28-Jun-26	150
CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	Private	XS2608628124	EUR	23-Apr-06	31-Oct-27	129
CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	Private	XS2608629445	EUR	23-Apr-06	31-Oct-27	45

Rating

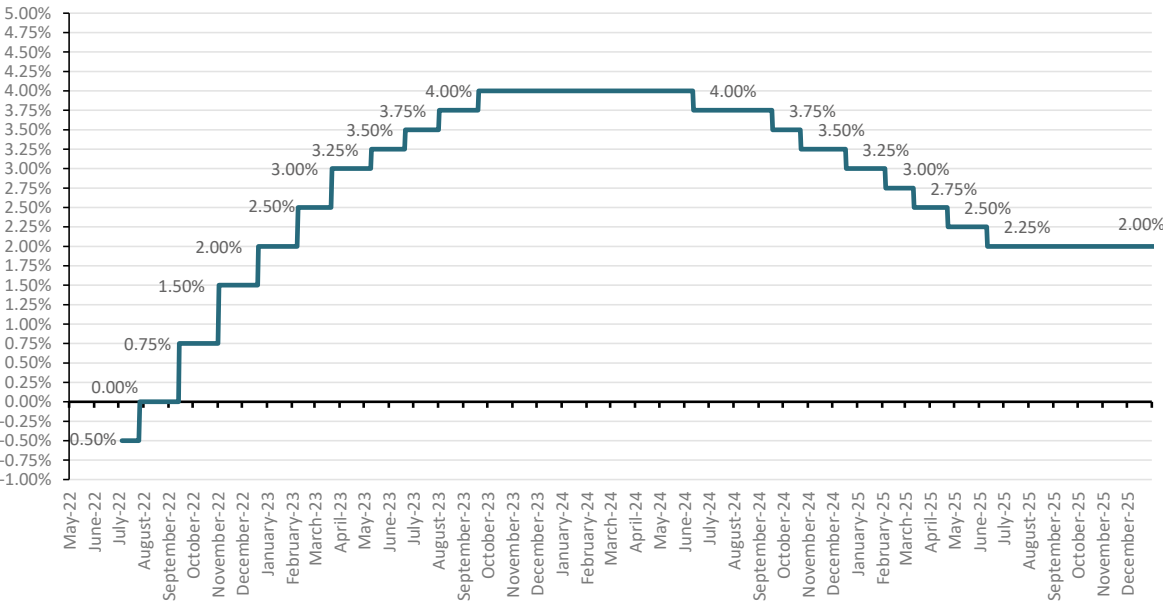
In September 2025, following a similar action on Italy’s sovereign rating, Fitch upgraded CA Auto Bank’s rating to “A” with a stable outlook, from “A-” with a positive outlook.

In November 2025, following a similar action on Italy’s sovereign rating, Moody’s also upgraded CA Auto Bank’s rating to “A3” with a stable outlook, from “Baa1” with a positive outlook.

The ratings assigned to CA Auto Bank as of the publication date of the results at December 31st, 2025, are therefore as follows:

Entity	Long-term rating	Outlook	Short-term rating	Long-term deposit rating	Outlook
Moody’s Investors Service	A3	Stable	P-2	A3	Stable
Fitch Ratings	A	Stable	F1	A	-

ECB Deposit RATE



Cost of risk and credit quality

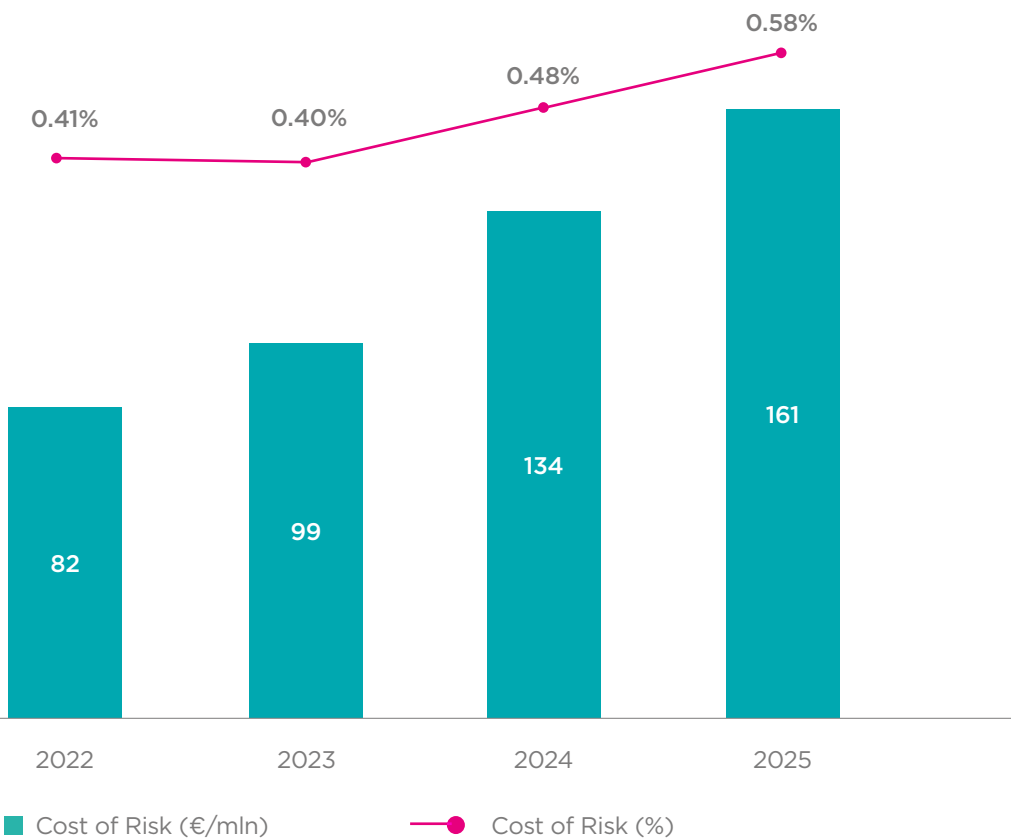
Cost of risk

CA Auto Bank's cost of risk is a function of such factors as:

- core activities involving the provision of credit to dealers, brokers, and importers, and mobility services to end customers;
- conservative credit underwriting policies, supported by ratings, scoring, and decision engines;
- monitoring of credit performance, with prompt detection of deterioration situations through early warning indicators;
- effective credit collection actions.

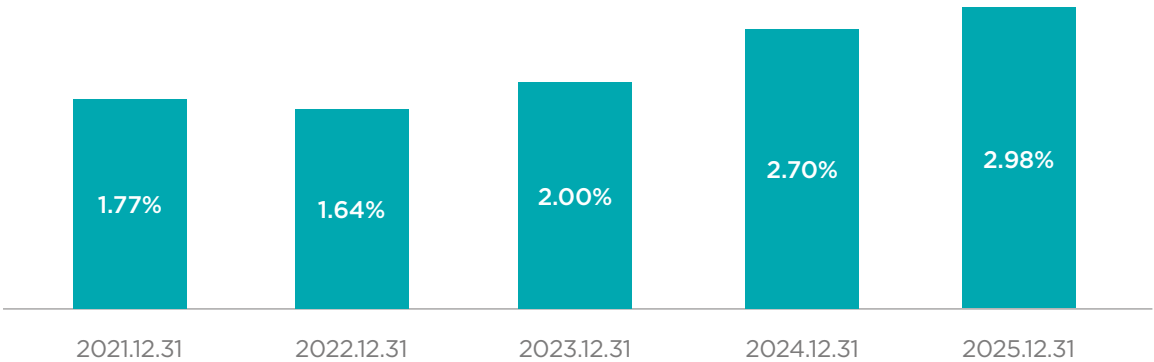
For 2025, the cost of risk stood at 0.58% of average outstandings, showing an increase compared to the previous year. This trend affected both the Wholesale Financing line—primarily due to challenges in speci-

fic sectors (e.g., Leisure and Rent-a-Car in Germany)—and the Retail business, driven largely by specific segments such as Trucks or the Corporate sector in general.



The data for 2022 were restated by excluding Leasys figures for comparative.

Gross non-Performing Loans



The NPL (Non-Performing Loans) ratio stands at 2.98%, an increase compared to the year-end 2024 results (2.70%). However, this growth is slower than the trend observed towards 2023, confirming that the strategic actions implemented across CAAB markets (overhaul of collection and repossession processes, write-offs, etc.) are helping to prevent the NPL stock from increasing as rapidly as it did in the 2023-2024 period. Furthermore, the 2025 NPL percentage is also influenced by the decrease in outstandings compared to 2024, resulting from the tightening of underwriting rules aimed at improving the quality of new production.

The increase recorded in previous years was primarily linked to the evolving macroeconomic environment, characterized by widespread inflation, as well as the transition in the business model (namely, the transformation of CA Auto Bank from a Stellantis captive bank to an independent, multi-brand bank). This shift led CA Auto Bank to operate in new sectors compared to the past, characterized by a higher risk component and a different customer risk profile.

Retail Financing

In 2025, the cost of risk for the Retail Financing business line stood at 0.63% of average outstandings, resulting in one basis point higher than the planned budget.

These results are primarily driven by the Italian market, where the cost of risk consistently remained below budget throughout 2025. This performance was achieved through both the measures implemented to ensure higher quality in new

production (tightening of underwriting standards) and the loan recovery actions deployed to curb the deterioration of ageing. Specifically, following the change in the production mix after the separation from Stellantis—which saw an increase in used vehicle financing, typically carrying higher risk than new vehicles—and within a context of widespread inflation, several cross-market action plans were activated.

Wholesale Financing

The cost of risk for the Wholesale Financing business line stood at 0.47%, recording an increase compared to 2024, when it was 0.10% of average outstandings at year-end.

The increase compared to the previous financial year-end is primarily attributable to the challenges encountered in certain business segments—specifically within the Leisure and Rent-a-Car sectors in Germany—in addition to the current macroeconomic environment.

The Wholesale fund continues to include an amount of €6.2 million related to expected negative effects stemming from the current economic and political landscape. This situation impacts the European economy, specifically regarding raw material supply chain disruptions, which directly affect the automotive market and, consequently, the 'dealer network.'

In preparing the 2025 consolidated financial statements, it was also deemed

appropriate to confirm the application of overlays on the wholesale portfolio. This resulted in the recognition of additional value adjustments totaling €2.7 million, over and above the expected losses quantified by the current model.

With respect to the IFRS 9 Wholesale impairment model, please refer to Part E, Section 2.3, paragraph "Application of post-model adjustments and management overlays".

Scoring models to evaluate "Retail" credit risk

The process of assessing the creditworthiness of "retail" counterparties, defined in the CA Auto Bank Group Credit Guidelines, includes among its main decision drivers the outcome of scorecards.

Scorecards are statistical models aimed at estimating the probability of risk associated with the loan application: through the application of the approved threshold value, the application will be classified in the area of rejection or acceptance.

The use of statistical models ensures an objective, transparent, structured and homogeneous assessment of all information related to the customer and the application received.

The assessment of creditworthiness is based on strategies that combine the outcome of scorecards, the outcome of external databases (e.g., credit bureaus, external ratings, etc.), and the application of rules that guard the granting of credit (such as external adverse event control, internal risk status, etc.). In cases where a credit analyst is involved, the outcome of strategies can be confirmed or revised in justified cases.

Currently, 26 acceptance scorecards are used in the CA Auto Bank Group, differentiated by country, customer type and, where possible, asset seniority and product type. Limited to the Italy market, 1 anti-fraud scorecard is also in use.

In the organizational model adopted by CA Auto Bank, aimed at improving the service level of the Parent Company to

the Group Companies, the central credit function is responsible, for all markets:

- to conduct the statistical development of scorecards used in the credit process (acceptance, anti-fraud, recovery) and of defining the threshold value suitable for defining the acceptance/rejection area based on CA Auto Bank's risk appetite as well as managing the related decision-making process;
 - to define the perimeter scope where automated creditworthiness assessment is in force;
 - to monitor the scorecards themselves and propose corrective actions if there is a deterioration in predictive ability;
 - to draft the Group's procedures and operating manuals related to credit scorecards;
- moreover – currently for the Italian, French, Polish, Portuguese, and Spanish markets – the Group is responsible for managing and maintaining the decision engine, with ongoing developments in Germany and Austria for the e-commerce channel.

From a quantitative perspective, during the second half of 2025, the following were implemented for the Financing and Leasing business line: the new scorecard for retail customers in France, the new scorecard for business customers in Portugal, and the fine-tuning of the business customer scorecard in Germany. The fine-tuning of retail customer scorecards in Poland, the United Kingdom, and Belgium was also concluded and approved.

Furthermore, the development of the first scorecard based on machine learning models for business customers in Poland was completed, and the development of a scorecard to predict the probability of recovery during the Litigation process in Italy is currently underway.

In accordance with the new procedure approved by the Board of Directors in December 2025, the results of the scorecard monitoring—managed by the Central Credit Function—are presented quarterly to the Validations & Backtestings Committee and the Headquarter Internal Credit Committee, and semi-an-

nually to the Risk & Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, with the aim of assessing scorecard adequacy and presenting, where necessary, planned corrective actions.

Rating models to evaluate "Corporate" credit risk

The assessment of "corporate" counterparties is based on the combined use of two systems, developed respectively by the technical functions of CA Auto Bank (the SES system) and by the shareholder Crédit Agricole S.A. (the ANADEFI system).

Since April 2025, the Anadefi Rating has been the sole internal rating used for corporate customer assessment across all CA Auto Bank entities; this rating also determines the delegated powers for credit approval purposes.

The SES system is used to process the data required to obtain the Anadefi Rating for individual counterparties and for the subsequent management of credit limits (facilities) approved for each specific credit product.

The ANADEFI system, fed by information from the SES system, aims to define creditworthiness through a statistical model that analyzes the financial, qualitative, and behavioral aspects of the counterparty. This model considers the impact of the probability of default (PD), any actual default events, and the counterparty's membership within an economic group.

The Anadefi Rating assesses the solvency of corporate customers, allowing Crédit Agricole S.A. group companies (including CA Auto Bank) to define credit access conditions for businesses, di-

stinguishing between the most solid customers (Grade A) and those with higher risk profiles (Grade E-).

The credit rules and the delegations of power associated with the ANADEFI rating for the Corporate Business are governed by the CA Auto Bank Group Credit Guidelines, as approved by the Board of Directors.

Credit quality

Outstanding end of year (€/000)

Description	12/31/2025			12/31/2024		
	Gross exposures	Allowance for loan and lease	Net exposure	Gross exposures	Allowance for loan and lease	Net exposure
- Performing past due	752,884	(41,514)	711,370	667,642	(47,759)	619,883
- Performing non past due	26,870,537	(75,777)	26,794,760	28,372,125	(109,659)	28,262,466
Performing Loans	27,623,421	(117,291)	27,506,130	29,039,767	(157,418)	28,882,349
Non Performing Loans	849,171	(330,506)	518,665	806,978	(298,996)	507,982
Total	28,472,592	(447,797)	28,024,795	29,846,745	(456,413)	29,390,331

Description	12/31/2025			12/31/2024		
	Gross exposures weight	Net exposures weight	Coverage ratio	Gross exposures weight	Net exposures weight	Coverage ratio
- Performing past due	2.64%	2.54%	5.51%	2.24%	2.11%	7.15%
- Performing non past due	94.38%	95.60%	0.28%	95.06%	96.16%	0.39%
Performing Loans	97.02%	98.14%	0.42%	97.30%	98.27%	0.54%
Non Performing Loans	2.98%	1.86%	38.92%	2.70%	1.73%	37.05%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	1.57%	100.00%	100.00%	1.53%

In 2025, credit quality continued to be influenced by the transformation of CA Auto Bank from a Stellantis captive bank into an independent multi-brand institution. This transition involved a simultaneous restructuring of the reference dealer network and an increase in the portfolio of used vehicle financing (which entails higher risk compared to new registrations), as well as trucks, motorcycles, and leisure vehicles.

For the aforementioned reasons, the various countries of operation implemented a series of actions and applied more restrictive acceptance rules, new anti-fraud controls, and reinforced collection practi-

ces. These measures allowed the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio to be contained at 2.98% of the total portfolio.

The net exposure of these loans stands at €519 million, against total customer loans exceeding €28 billion.

As of year-end December 2025, total adjustments (impairment losses) amounted to €448 million, compared to €456 million in the previous year. At the end of the period, the gross exposure of non-performing loans totaled €849 million, representing an increase compared to the €807 million reported in the prior year.

Residual values

Residual value means the value of the vehicle when the related financing ends. The risk on residual values managed by the Bank is related to installment financing and leasing contracts, where the customer has the option to return the vehicle at the end of the financing contract.

Developments in the used vehicle market may pose a risk to the residual value holder.

This risk is mainly borne by dealers throughout Europe, but contracts with direct risk (i.e., where the risk is borne by the Bank) are growing strongly in all major European markets (in the UK market, the risk is directly managed by the Bank),

and this risk is monitored regularly, mitigated with appropriate policies and procedures, and covered by provisions to specific funds.

CA Auto Bank has long adopted Group governance and guidelines aimed at defining and monitoring residual values on an ongoing basis.

euro/mln	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2025
Financing and Leasing			
- Residual Risk borne by CA Auto Bank Group	1,894	2,513	2,471
Of which UK market	1,124	1,402	1,157
Provision for residual value	31	35	43,3

With reference to Rental/Mobility, the risk on the residual values of leased vehicles is generally borne by the Leasing Company, unless specific agreements are made with third parties, and arises from the difference between the market value of the vehicle at the end of the Rental/Mobility and the book value of the asset itself.

The Group Companies operating in the Rental/Mobility business are Drivalia S.p.A. and its subsidiaries.

The Company, which debuted at the end of 2022, is continuing to strengthen risk control over residual values by carefully

monitoring the evolution of used car market quotations and the seniority of the stock of cars awaiting sale.

The calculation model for Residual Value Provisions is updated on a quarterly basis by comparing the contractual residual value with the estimated realizable value at the end of the contract. The latter is estimated and calculated using studies and publications from specialized industry firms and, where these are unavailable, supplemented by internally developed models to ensure the most appropriate evaluation of provisions. To date, no significant issues have been identified regarding residual values.

euro/mln	12/31/2024	12/31/2025
Drivalia (Rental/Mobility)		
- Residual Value CA Auto Bank Group	1,824	2,061
Provision for Residual Values	3	13,1

Results of operations

Economic data (€/mln)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Net banking income and rental margin	811	833
Net operating expenses	(324)	(308)
Cost of risk	(161)	(134)
Operating Income	326	390
Other income / (Expenses)	(111)	(44)
Profit before tax	215	346
Net income	174	260
Outstandings		
Average	27,902	28,043
End of period	28,392	29,782
Ratios		
Net banking income and rental margin /Average out-standings	2.91%	2.97%
Cost/Income ratio	39.94%	37.01%
Cost of risk /Average outstandings	0.58%	0.48%
CET1	12.04%	12.46%
Total Capital Ratio (TCR)	17.95%	16.58%
Leverage Ratio	12.52%	11.40%

Balance sheet data (€/000)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Cash and cash equivalents	1,448	1,506
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2	1
Financial assets at amortized cost	24,600	26,384
a) Loans and deposits with Banks	152	145
b) Leases and loans with customers	24,448	26,239
Hedging derivatives	44	94
Changes in fair value of portfolio hedge items	39	36
Insurance assets	8	8
Property, plant and equipment	3,704	3,405
Intangible assets	262	246
Tax assets	276	245
Other Assets	1,189	1,232
Total assets	31,573	33,158
Total liabilities	27,328	29,289
Net Equity	4,245	3,869

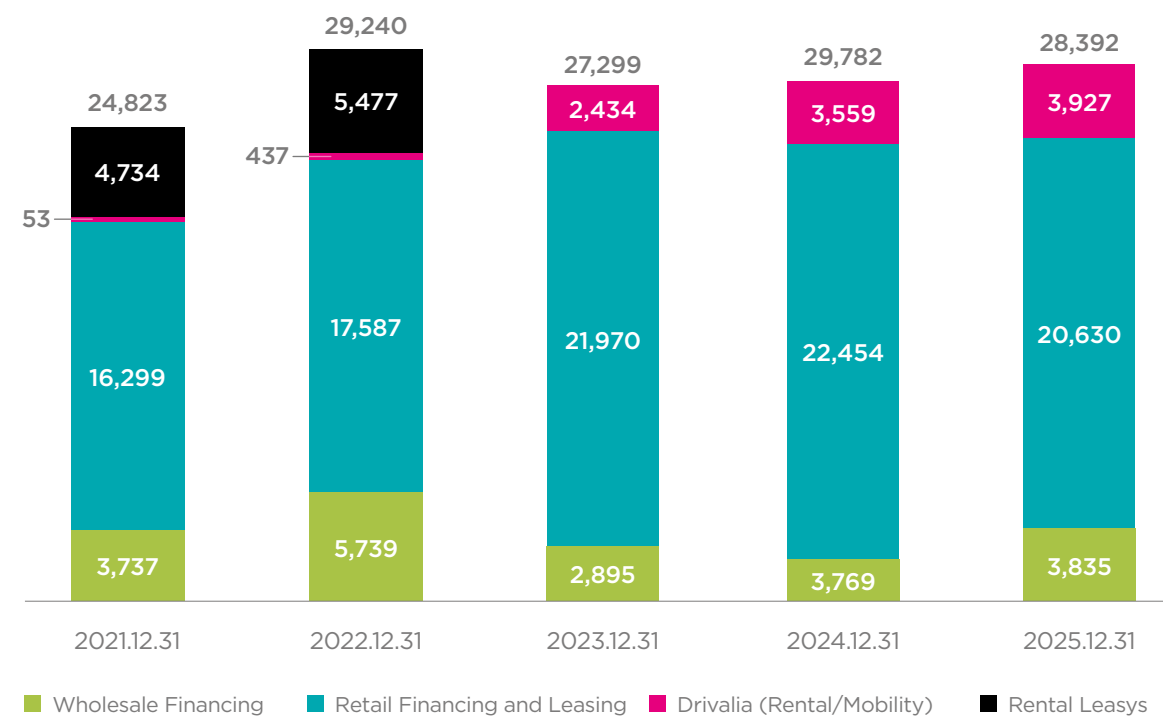
End-of-period and average loans compared to the previous year decreased by 1% and 5% respectively compared to the previous year. This decline reflects the unfavorable macroeconomic environment during the transition from a captive bank to a multi-brand institution, a phase in which the company focused on addressing a broader customer base and tailoring products to specific client needs.

An increase was observed in the Drivalia Rental/Mobility line (+€368 million), driven by the development of a business segment that is currently consolidating its market position.

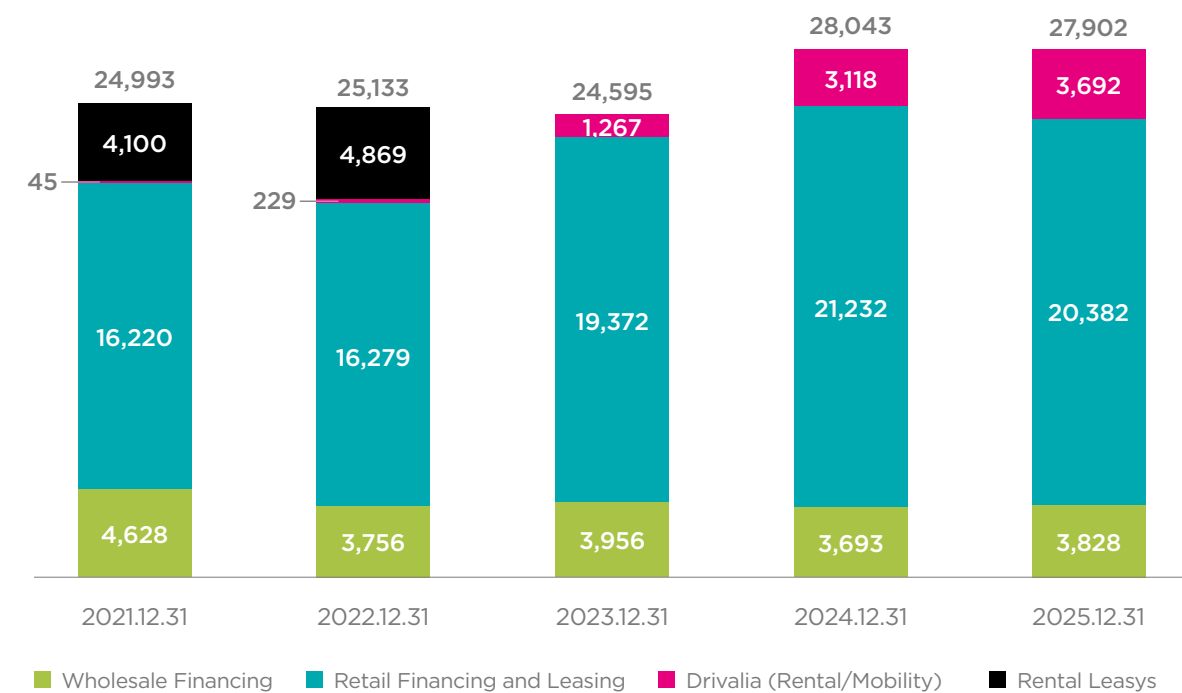
Regarding the Retail line, it recorded a significant decrease, moving against the

general trend. Nevertheless, the partnership strategy is expanding with the addition of new commercial partners. Similarly, Wholesale financing remained stable in the year just ended compared to 2024.

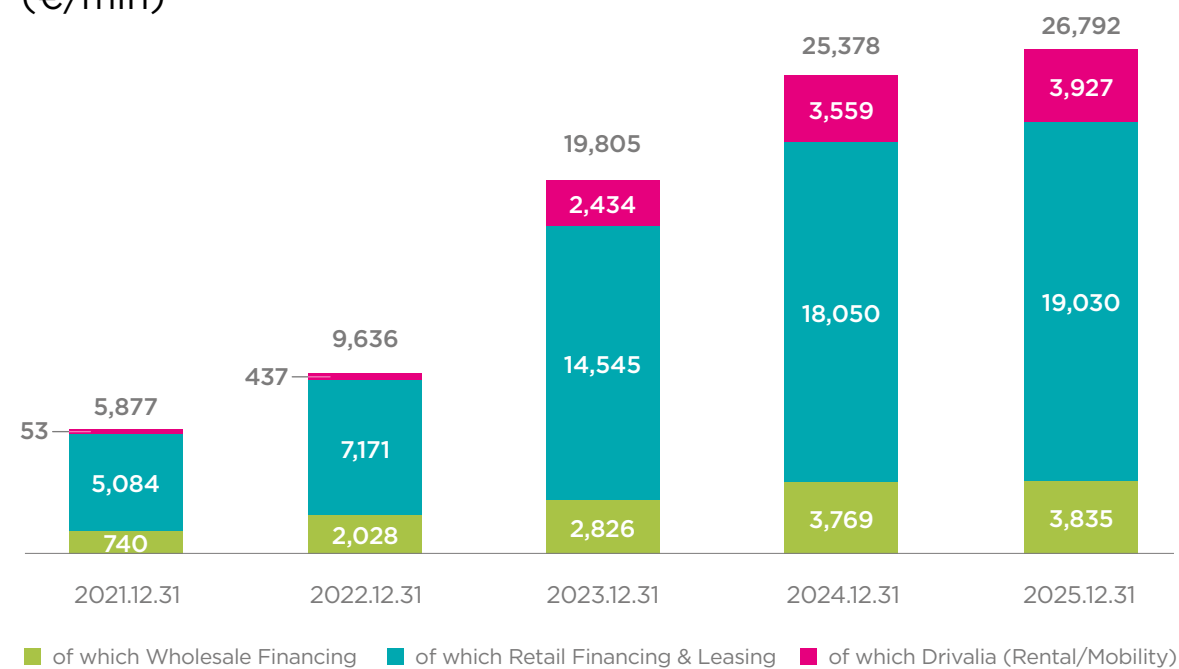
Outstanding end of year (€/mln)



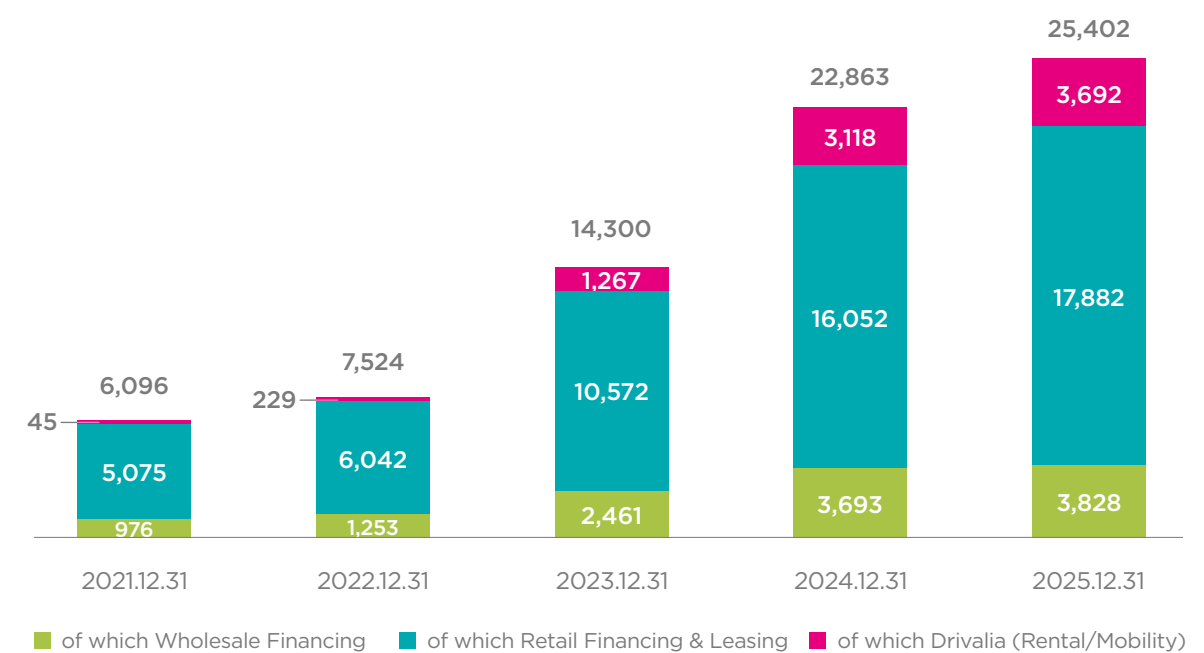
Average Portfolio (€/mln)



End of year Portfolio - White Labels (non-exFCA brands) (€/mln)



Average Portfolio - White Labels (non ex-FCA brands) (€/mln)

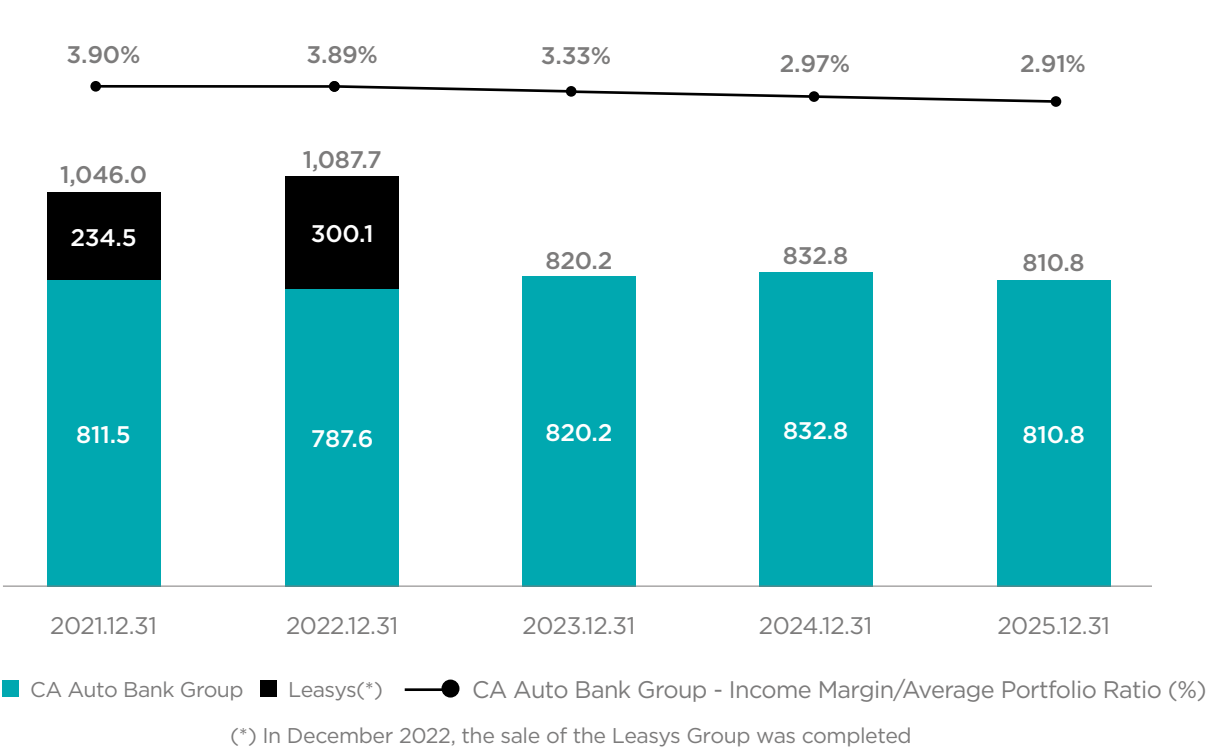


Income and rental margin

Net banking and rental margin income in 2025 amount to €810.8 million, a slight decrease compared to 2024 figures (€832.8 million).

The ratio of net banking and rental margin to average portfolio for 2025 is 2.91%, decreased about 6 basis points compared to 2024 primarily due to a higher incidence of early repayments and a decline in the margin on used vehicles.

Income Rental Margin (€/mln)

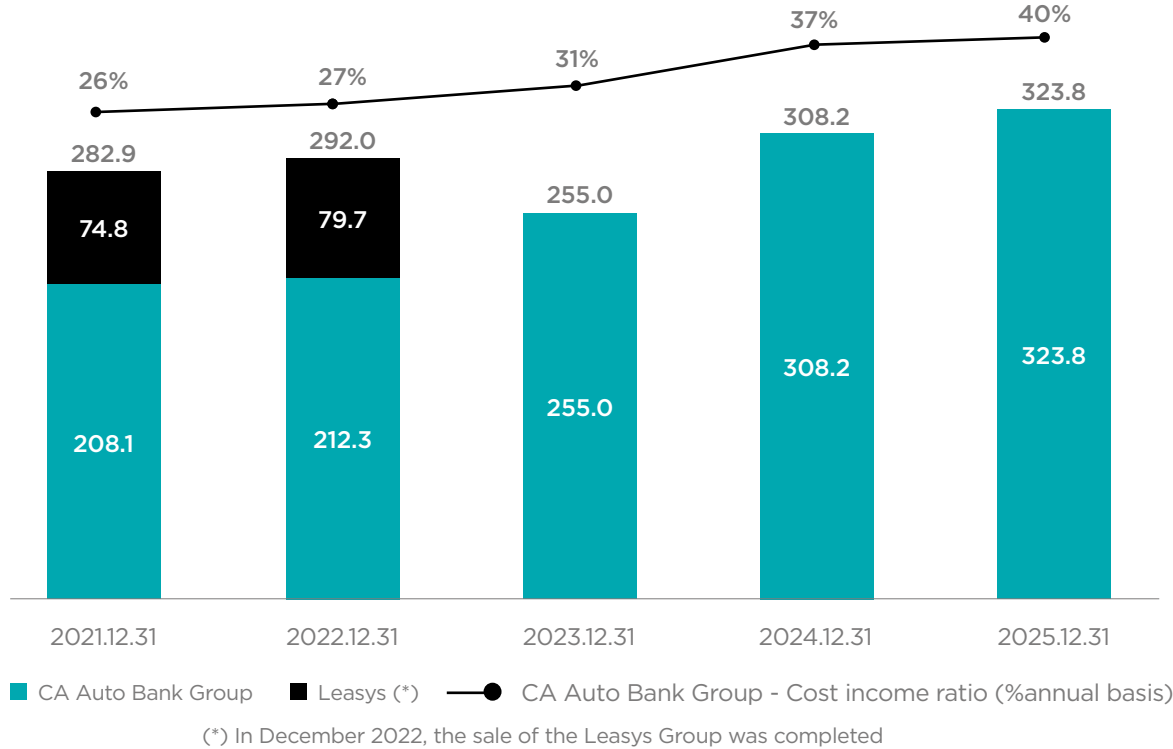


Net operating expenses

Net operating expenses increased by approximately €15.6 million in absolute terms compared to 2024. This increase is mainly attributable to lower recharges for services provided to third parties and an expansion of headcount within the control functions.

The cost income ratio stands at 40%, down by approximately 3 percentage points compared to 2024, mainly due to the increase in net operating costs and to the decrease in net banking income and rental margin.

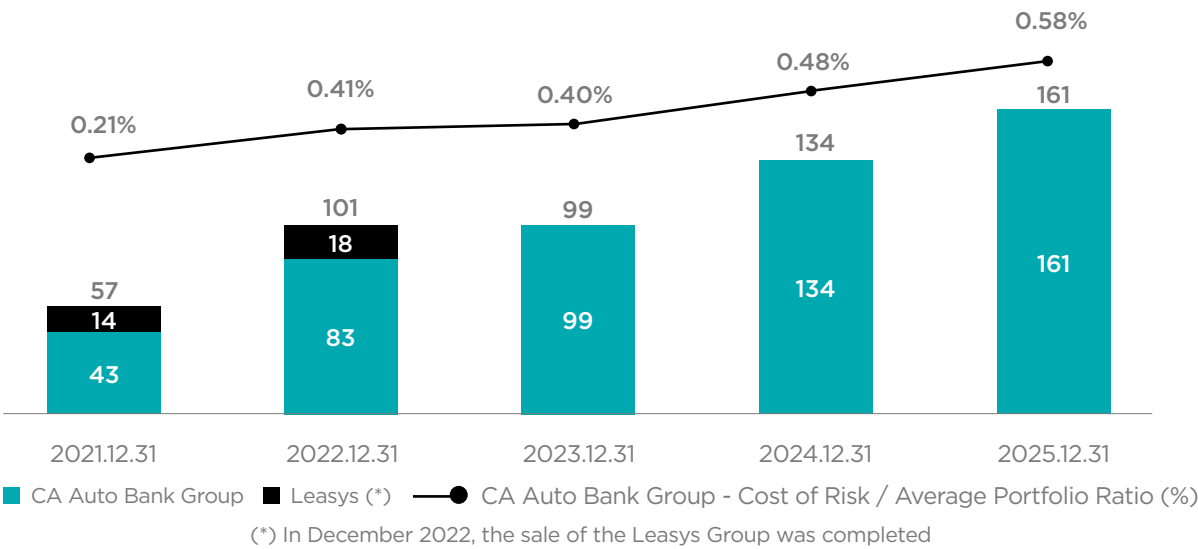
Net Operating Expenses



Cost of risk

The cost of risk for 2025 stands at 0.58%, an increase compared to 2024 (0.48%) driven by both a different product mix, as already highlighted in the credit quality section of this report, and a general dete-

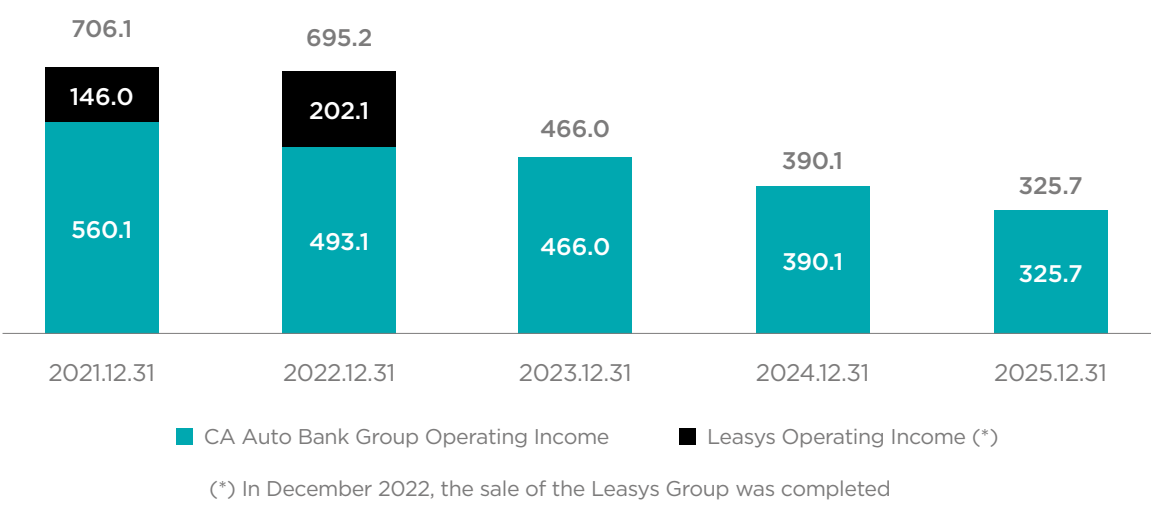
rioration of the macroeconomic environment, which impacted the Wholesale Financing business line in particular.



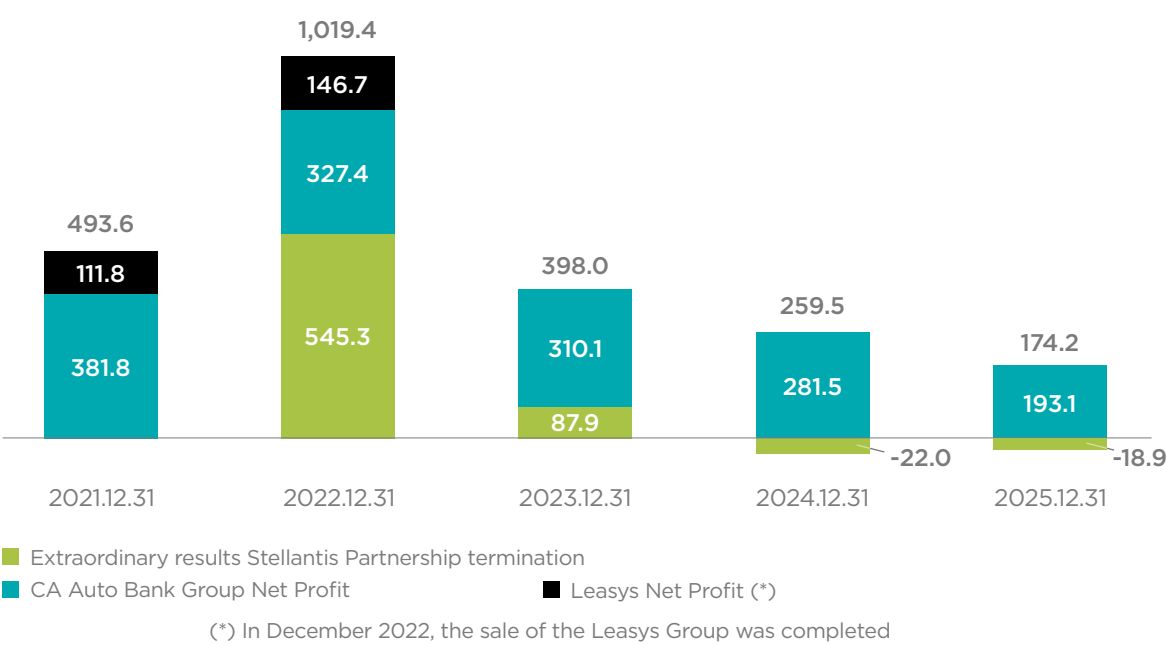
Operating income and net profit

The operating result for 2025, amounting to €325.7 million, decreased by €64.4 million compared to 2024. This was due to the combined impact of higher cost of risk and net operating costs, alongside a reduction in the intermediation and rental margin. Net income for 2025 stood at €174.2 million, down approximately €88 million versus 2024; this figure includes extraordinary charges of €79 million related to provisions for risks and charges in the UK.

Operating Income



Net Profit



Own funds and capital ratios

The regulatory capital requirement to cover the risks of the so-called First Pillar is calculated by the Company applying the standard method for measuring credit risk and the basic method for operational risk.

The Company is also exposed to counterparty risk, associated with derivatives hedging the portfolio of the Company and its subsidiaries, measuring such risk through the method SA-CCR, and uses clearing through eligible CCPs as required by EMIR.

In the area of capital adequacy (so-called Second Pillar), its own self-assessment process (ICAAP, Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) is held annually and an internal self-assessment is carried out every six months at the level of the Banking Group on a consolidated basis, of which the Bank is the parent. The Bank also carries out, on a continuous basis, quarterly checks on compliance with the regulatory limits in the RAF (Risk Appetite Framework).

Own Funds and Capital Ratios (€/000)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Common Equity Tier 1 - CET1	2,886,743	2,992,688
Additional Tier 1 - AT1	907,757	610,388
Tier 1 - T1	3,794,500	3,603,076
Tier 2 - T2	510,363	381,622
Own Funds	4,304,863	3,984,698
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	23,980,553	24,026,357
REGULATORY RATIOS		
CET 1	12.04%	12.46%
Total Capital Ratio (TCR)	17.95%	16.58%
LCR	133%	143%
NSFR	111%	112%
OTHER RATIOS		
Leverage Ratio	12.52%	11.40%
RONE (Net Profit/Average Normative Equity)	6.55%	13.13%
RONE Normalized (Net Profit/Average Normalized Equity) (**)	8.78%	

The Total Capital Ratio as of December 31st, 2025, stands at 17.95%, recording an increase of 137 basis points compared to December 31st, 2024. This positive variance is primarily due to the issuance of new AT1 and Tier 2 instruments, subscribed during 2025.

At year-end 2025, the RONE (Return On Normative Equity) was calculated considering a Normative Equity equal to 11% of RWAs (up from 9.5% in 2024). It shows a significant decrease, mainly due to the

aforementioned factors and the inclusion in the period's results of an extraordinary net-of-tax provision of €59.3 million related to the UK subsidiary.

(**) As shown in the table, by normalizing the impact of the aforementioned extraordinary provision, the RONE would have been 8.78%.

Reconciliation between reclassified and reported income statement figures and outstanding

Statement of reconciliation between reported income statement and reclassified income statement (€/mln)

€/mln	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
10. Interest and similar income	1,614	1,919
20. Interest and similar expenses	(1,086)	(1,509)
40. Fee and commission income	260	203
50. Fee and commission expenses	(180)	(106)
80. Net income financial assets and liabilities held for trading	(2)	-
90. Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting	(9)	(4)
130. Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk relating to: a) financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	(8)
160. Result of insurance services	10	10
170. Net other operating income/ charges from insurance activities	-	(1)
190. Administrative costs	(15)	(52)
200. Net provisions for risks and charges	(12)	(5)
210. Depreciation-Impairment/Recoveries on property, plant and equipment	(349)	(288)
230. Other operating income/expenses	580	674
Bank brokerage margin and rental margin	811	833
40. Fee and commission income	-	-
190. Administrative costs	(300)	(268)
200. Net provisions for risks and charges	-	-
210. Depreciation-Impairment/Recoveries on property, plant and equipment	(130)	(25)
220. Amortization-Impairment/Recoveries on intangible assets	(22)	(19)
230. Other operating income/expenses	128	4
Net operating expenses	(324)	(308)
50. Fee and commission expenses	-	(10)
100. Profit/loss on disposal or repurchase of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-
130. Impairment/Recoveries in relation to credit risk	(141)	(114)
210. Impairment/Recoveries in relation to property, plant and equipment	(1)	-
230. Other operating income/charges	(19)	(10)
Cost of Risk	(161)	(134)
190. Administrative Costs	-	(4)
200. Net provisions for risks and charges	(79)	-
230. Other Operating Income / Charges	(32)	(40)
Other income/expenses	(111)	(44)
300. Tax expense related to profit or loss from continuing operations total	(41)	(87)
profit or loss after tax from continuing operations		
Taxes of the period	(41)	(87)
Net profit	174	260

Statement of reconciliation between outstandings and receivables (€/mln)

	12/31/2025
Outstanding	28,392
90. Property, plant and equipment (*)	(3,474)
130. Other assets	(308)
10.b). Deposits from customers	28
80. Other liabilities	101
40.b) Loans and receivables with customers not included in the outstanding	139
40.b) Loans and advances to customers	24,878
Allowance for loans Management data	(448)
130. Other assets	19
Allowance for loans with customers Item 40.b) Loans and advances to customers	(429)

(*) This item includes assets related to the rental activity.

Reconciliation between parent company and consolidated equity and net profit (€/000)

(€/000)	Equity	of which: Profit for the period
Equity and profit for the year of CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	3,674,784	216,100
Equity and profit of subsidiaries less non-controlling interests	1,608,328	66,918
Consolidation adjustments:	(1,113,619)	(121,460)
Elimination of carrying amount of consolidated companies	(1,198,596)	
InterCompany dividends	-	(123,000)
Other consolidation adjustments	84,977	1,540
Equity and profit attributable to the Shareholders of CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	4,169,493	161,558
Equity and profit attributable to non-controlling interests	75,157	12,668
Consolidated equity and profit	4,244,650	174,226

Information Technology

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) department continued to operate throughout the second half of 2025 to consolidate its strategy in digitalization and product diversification.

During 2025, the ICT area supported the strategic evolution of the business through the launch of the new High-Yield Savings Account, featuring a fully online opening and management process. The project involved the implementation of end-to-end digital processes, ensuring a seamless and secure user experience, supported by a technological architecture based on the outsourcing of information systems and back-office operations to the partner Cedacri. This initiative is part of CA Auto Bank's broader plan to digitalize and enhance its commercial offer, aimed at diversifying funding sources and strengthening its presence in the retail market through agile, cloud-native solutions.

In the area of HR processes, a global operating model was consolidated for the entire Group (CA Auto Bank and Drivalia) to ensure process harmonization and management efficiency on a pan-European scale, while integrating local market requirements. Within this context, the following systems were implemented and integrated Oracle HCM Cloud for Performance Management based on the new Group model; Sales Incentives for the digital management and harmonization of commission models across European markets; Learning Management System (LMS): a centralized training platform integrated with LinkedIn Learning to enhance the global training catalog; SAP Concur implemented for travel and expense management in five markets (Italy, France, Spain, Poland, and Belgium), ensuring uniformity in Group travel policies and the integration of reimbursements with accounting and payroll systems.

2025 was also focused on the cloud por-

ting of Financial Calculator 4.0. This platform is integrated into the eCommerce process (enabling remote customer onboarding via applications managing Remote Document Upload, Remote Customer Recognition via video-selfie, and Remote Signature). CA Auto Bank now provides customers with a solution fully accessible from any device and location, allowing for more effective and immediate calculation and finalization of vehicle financing proposals. During the year, the inclusion of BYD as a new Brand Partner (Italy and Spain) was completed, joining existing partners (Tesla, Lucid, Harley Davidson, General Motors, MG, Astara, Mazda, Lotus). New processes were also activated: TESLA HOSTED for the Italian market, insurance product management for Germany, and used vehicle product management for France. Furthermore, a customer journey tracking process was established via Google Analytics 4, and Contentful was identified as the Group's new Content Management System (CMS) for websites.

Other activities carried out in the second half of the year include:

- Consolidation of the PSD2-based solution for customer credit assessment across various financial products and channels (online and in-store). This solution is already widely used in Italy, Germany, France, Spain, Denmark, and the UK;
- Definition and planning of the digital solution for the entire end-of-contract process for France and Germany, aimed at informing customers about expiring contracts and offering options such as refinancing, settlement via final installment, or financing a third party. This solution is already operational in Italy;
- Continued implementation of the Salesforce CRM platform across remaining European markets. The transition of the Italian Customer Care from Dynamics to Salesforce was completed in April

2025. Germany and Austria went live in October; Austria has already adopted the solution, while Germany will start in January 2026;

- Continued transformation of CA Auto Bank companies in Austria and Greece into Branches, which became operational in mid-December 2025;
- Ongoing improvements in reporting to shareholders for regulatory purposes, performance monitoring, and monthly closing timelines;
- Continued strategy to renew and consolidate management and accounting systems; specifically, the rollout of the "Tritone" system in Sweden was completed;
- Continued automation of repetitive activities within Operations, including via RPA (Robotic Process Automation), confirming the strategic plan to automate repetitive tasks across numerous Operations Areas. This initiative enables process optimization and the reallocation of business resources toward higher value-added activities, with specific implementation in the Italian and French markets.

In line with the maintenance transition of the current CRFS solution, a feasibility study is underway for the migration of the Retail platform to SAP S/4HANA. This move would allow for greater application integration and software standardization, defining the future strategy for CA Auto Bank's Retail platform.

Regarding Infrastructure, the demerger from Stellantis was successfully completed in the first half of 2025, providing CA Auto Bank and Drivalia with a fully dedicated Datacenter and infrastructure, ensuring resilient, flexible, and secure application management. Furthermore, the Cloud Strategy continued with a focus on SELL FI and BBUS Drivalia applications, alongside the migration of the Italian Customer Area, in line with the evolution of the Conto Remunerato (Interest-Bearing Account). Finally, the Cloud migration projects were also launched for the containerized platforms of the Financial Calculator and the European Customer Portal.

During December 2025, CA Auto Bank S.p.A. reached a significant milestone by achieving ISO/IEC 27001:2022 certification, the international benchmark for information security management systems. This certification confirms the robustness and compliance of the Bank's management system with international standards for data protection and cyber resilience. Specifically, the scope of the certification covers the management of information systems for providing digital financing services to Italian retail customers—including digital onboarding and contracting—as well as the lifecycle management of digital contracts, from activation to archiving. This recognition reflects the Bank's ongoing commitment to ensuring maximum reliability and trust for customers and partners, maintaining rigorous risk and process governance within a constantly evolving digital landscape.

Throughout 2025, Drivalia made significant strides in its digital transformation journey, consolidating its position as a leader in sustainable and innovative mobility. The introduction of Planet, the new pan-European management system, represents a major milestone. Launched in Italy alongside the rollout of the redesigned corporate website and the new Drivalia App, Planet has laid the foundation for a unified technological identity across all European markets, providing customers with advanced, borderless digital services. This integrated system will enable process optimization, enhance operational efficiency, and offer a seamless customer experience, such as the ability to rent a vehicle in one country and return it in another.

Following the consolidation of the Italian market, the Planet Pan-European Platform was launched in the French market in early June. This platform manages Car Sharing, Short/Medium-Term Rental, and Subscriptions, encompassing all management components, Web and App interfaces for customer management, as well as a Reporting application. Drivalia is also working on the Spanish and Portuguese markets to make the platform available by the first half of 2026.

In line with this strategy, Drivalia has also adopted a pan-European CRM platform, integrated with the Planet management

system, to manage Customer Care, marketing campaigns, and leads originating from the Customer Portal. The Drivalia CRM was launched in France at the beginning of June and will be followed by Spain and Portugal, where it is scheduled for release in the first half of 2026.

In the context of Drivalia's mobility strategy, the company introduced "Future", an advanced Remarketing platform designed to maximize the value of vehicles' "second life". Already operational in Italy, Ireland, Norway, the UK, and Belgium, Future has redefined Remarketing processes through the use of innovative technologies. In the first half of 2025, dedicated e-commerce solutions for private customers were released for the Italian market, alongside the expansion of the digital auction system into other European markets, starting with Spain and followed by France and Germany. During the second half of 2025, the platform's rollout was extended to Denmark, Portugal, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Finland.

In 2025, the implementation of management platforms for Operating Leasing continued, once again on a European scale. The objective is to deploy a fully integrated management system based on SAP S/4HANA, capable of optimizing operating leasing services and enhancing the customer experience through simple, fast, and customized solutions. The SAP S/4HANA platform is scheduled for release in Italy in January 2026.

The project kicked off in Italy with the implementation of an advanced quoting tool, which in 2025 was extended to France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, and Germany.

Through these initiatives, Drivalia reinforces its commitment to digital, sustainable, and increasingly customer-oriented mobility, consolidating the foundations for solid and lasting growth in European markets.

In line with the digitalization and innovation goals of CA Auto Bank and Drivalia, several pilot projects in the field of AI/Gen AI were launched, focusing on the Underwriting process (utilizing OCR - Optical Character Recognition technology to

convert text images from scanned documents/photos/PDFs into editable text) and on the Customer Care process to support operators and provide guided routing of incoming communications to the correct queues. The goal is clear: to leverage the power of algorithms to augment the capabilities of our professionals, automate low-value-added processes, and free up resources for more strategic activities. Specifically, through Google Gemini, Google's AI/Gen AI platform, selected internal "Ambassadors" (with a focus on innovation) at CA Auto Bank and Drivalia have the opportunity to use their own AI Agent to support routine daily activities, with constant human oversight of the AI output prior to its use for business purposes.



The internal control system

To ensure a sound and prudent management approach, the CA Auto Bank Group seamlessly integrates profitability, informed risk-taking, and ethical business conduct.

To achieve this, the Group has established an effective internal control system, which continuously identifies, assesses, and mitigates risks associated with its operations. This system involves governing bodies, control functions, committees, the Supervisory Board, senior management, and all personnel.

The Group's overall internal control framework is ensured by a three-level structured control system (Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3), with centralized monitoring conducted by the functions overseeing the so-called second and third-level control processes—specifically: Internal Audit, Risk & Permanent Control, Compliance, Supervisory Relations & Data Protection.

These functions—which are organizationally independent from one another—operate at both the Company and Group levels. In order to guarantee the autonomy and independence of the second-level control functions, their respective heads report not only to the CEO and General Manager of the CA Auto Bank Group but also to the corresponding heads of the control functions at the Parent Company, Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility. This is without prejudice to the rele-

vant mandates granted by the Board of Directors and the reference Board Committees.

In compliance with the principle of independence, the Internal Audit function reports directly to the Board of Directors. From an operational standpoint, three types of controls are established:

- First-level controls, which focus on the day-to-day operations and individual transactions, verifying their proper conduct. They are either integrated into IT procedures or conducted by operational structures;
- Second-level controls, which are designed to ensure the proper definition and implementation of the risk management process, the compliance of business operations with current regulation and the effectiveness, safety, and consistency of operational activities, as well as compliance with internal and external rules and regulations. These controls are managed by such dedicated departments as “Risk & Permanent Control” and “Compliance, Supervisory Relations & Data Protection,” which are separate from the operational units;
- Third-level controls, which are conducted by the Internal Audit department to identify abnormal trends, detect breaches of procedures and regulations, and assess the functioning of the overall internal control system.

The financial reporting process

This paragraph describes the “main features of the existing risk management and internal audit systems with regard to the financial reporting process”, pursuant to art. 123-bis, paragraph 2, letter b) of the Consolidated Law on Finance.

The Directors of CA Auto Bank S.p.A. are responsible for maintaining an inter-

nal control system in compliance with the criteria set out in the “Internal Control - Integrated Framework” issued by COSO (“Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission”). The Internal Control System on corporate reporting is a process which, by involving various corporate functions, guarantees the reliability of financial reporting, the

reliability of the financial statements and compliance with rules and regulations.

The oversight of accounting and financial reporting is conducted by the Group Chief Financial Officer and is based on:

- the adequacy of the processes and procedures used for the purpose of preparing the financial reports and any other financial disclosure;
- the monitoring of IT architectures and applications, especially with reference to the management of data processing and the actions taken to develop the summary systems used for financial reporting;
- the completeness and consistency of the disclosures made to the market.

In 2012 the Company had started a complete review of the internal control system connected with the preparation of financial reports (ICFR or “Internal Control over Financial Reporting”), so as to ensure the reliability of financial reports and the preparation of individual and Consolidated Financial Statements.

Over the years, the main processes referring to the individual and Consolidated Financial Statements were included in the ICFR, and the definition and assessment of the controls was carried out so as to ensure adequate coverage of the associa-

ted risks and to mitigate the possibility of significant errors in financial reporting.

Today, the risk control matrix is made up of 6 macro processes, for a total of 138 checks, 24 of which refer specifically to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The CA Auto Bank Group has adopted a comprehensive set of rules and procedures defining the responsibilities of the Corporate Bodies, with the objective of ensuring sound and prudent management by balancing corporate profitability with conscious risk-taking and proper operational conduct and the promotion of sustainable development.

The internal control system is designed to continuously identify, measure, and mitigate risks inherent to the Group's business activities, through the active involvement of the Corporate Bodies, control functions and committees, the Supervisory Body, the independent auditors, Senior Management, and all personnel.

Control functions

INTERNAL AUDIT

The Internal Audit department is responsible for third-level controls. Based on an annual plan submitted to the Board of Directors for approval, it checks the adequacy of the internal control system and provides the Board of Directors and management with a professional and impartial assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls.

The Head of Internal Audit is responsible for:

- Preparing the annual and multi-year audit plans based on a periodic risk assessment, designed to cover the entire audit universe within a five-year cycle;
- Coordinating audit activities;
- Reporting periodically to the Board of Directors, the Risk and Audit Committee, the Internal Control Committee, and the

Board of Statutory Auditors on the results and progress of the audit plan, as well as on the follow-up of recommendations issued by both the CA Auto Bank Internal Audit function and that of the Parent Company;

- Conducting an internal review, at least annually, of the ICAAP process regarding its proper execution and compliance with regulatory requirements, along with the periodic verification of the individual risk assessment process.

The audit process involves annual risk mapping at the level of individual companies, utilizing a standardized methodology issued by the Parent Company.

Monitoring the results of audit activities on individual companies includes quarterly reporting on the:

- Progress of the audit plan and explanations for any deviations;
- Audit reports published in the relevant quarter that showed an overall rating of “weak” or “unsatisfactory” in a summary;
- Status of implementation of issued recommendations and related action plans.

RISK & PERMANENT CONTROL

The mission of the department is to identify, measure and manage risks, as well as supervise the implementation of Group guidelines in terms of risk management, while also directly managing second-level permanent controls.

The activities of Risk & Permanent Control (R&PC) are designed to:

- Develop and establish the Group’s risk management and permanent control guidelines;
- Promote a strong risk culture at all levels of the organization;
- Identify and assess various types of risk, with the exception of Compliance risks, which are handled by a dedicated Control Department;
- Monitor the Group’s exposure to different types of risk (RAF - Risk Appetite Framework);
- Collaborate with other departments involved in the process to manage ICAAP, and Contingency Funding Plan;
- Ensure effective communication of risk-related information to other corporate functions, governing bodies, and senior management;
- Collaborate with the Group’s other Control Departments (Compliance and Internal Audit) to ensure comprehensive monitoring of the entire internal control scope;
- Provide independent opinions on material transactions;
- Coordinate the Group Risk Strategy, issuing its own of opinions and verifying its effective implementation.

The head of R&PC is also responsible for the business continuity plan. The R&PC department is represented in each Group Company by its own local contact person.

Oversight of the Group Companies is performed by:

- Defining Group guidelines regarding risk management and second-level controls;
- Monitoring the effectiveness of control plans and the risk profile (RAF) at a local level;
- Supervising annual budget exercises and verifying their consistency with the Group Risk Appetite.

The results of second-level controls carried out by Risk & Permanent Control are presented quarterly during the Internal Control Committee (ICC) and reported annually in the Internal Control Report (ICR). In contrast, the Bank’s risk profile is presented in the Group Internal Risk Committee (GIRC).

COMPLIANCE, SUPERVISORY RELATIONS & DATA PROTECTION

Compliance, Supervisory Relations & Data Protection (CSR&DP) operates as a second-level control function, guided by principles of independence, authority, autonomy, and the adequacy of its resources. The function encompasses the following key areas of expertise:

- Compliance: tasked with managing non-compliance risk, defined as the risk of incurring judicial or administrative sanctions, financial losses, or reputational damage resulting from violations of mandatory laws or self-regulatory standards. This oversight is not only aimed at mitigating the risk of the Bank being sanctioned for failing to properly comply with applicable regulations, but is also—and above all—directed toward their observance (as well as adherence to the guiding self-regulatory principles outlined in the Code of Conduct) in the best interest of its customers. This serves to safeguard another risk, perhaps the most critical of all: reputational risk, protecting the Bank’s most precious asset—trust;
- Supervisory Relations: tasked with managing relationships with Italian and supranational Supervisory Authorities through periodic meetings and reporting on various Group initiatives and projects. It is also responsible for coordinating relations with local Supervisory Authorities by monitoring and reporting on inspections and any required remediation plans;
- Data Protection, tasked with ensuring adequate protection of the personal data processed for all stakeholders, by defining roles and responsibilities for proper

processing based on specific business needs and organizational requirements.

The head of the department is also the Anti-Money Laundering Officer, Whistleblowing Officer, Antitrust Compliance Manager and was appointed Data Protection Officer (DPO); he is also delegated to the reporting of suspicious transactions and is a member of the Company’s Supervisory Board.

CSR&DP conducts an annual Compliance Risk Mapping to identify potential non-compliance risks, followed by diligent monitoring through a plan of activities and controls. This comprehensive plan includes:

- controls aimed at verifying the effectiveness of existing processes and procedures in compliance with local regulations and Group Policies; in particular, controls are divided into two main types: permanent controls aimed at the generation and ongoing assessment of risk indicators (KRIs) and the production of representative data on potential non-compliant behavior, and controls carried out in relation to the results of the Compliance Perimeter, i.e. the annual risk mapping. These controls are carried out through the ‘audit’ of a Regulatory Area, for which specific control points may be defined and outlined on the basis of analyses and interviews carried out by the Local Compliance Officer, and may include documentary checks on events of an extraordinary nature or analyses of data samples;

Board committees

RISK AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

Risk and Audit Committee (RAC) plays a pivotal role in supporting the Board of Directors with regards to risk management, internal controls, and adherence to accounting standards for both separate and consolidated financial statements, in compliance with supervisory provisions on corporate governance.

Specifically, it is responsible for all activities necessary for the Board of Directors to arrive at a correct and effective determination of the Risk Appetite Framework (‘RAF’) and risk governance policies.

- activities aimed at identifying and scheduling the involvement of the function in each project, activity or initiative, whether new or already under way;
- organizing training courses to instill a cohesive and comprehensive risk culture among all employees and collaborators.

The outcome of the controls is adequately documented and shared with the heads of the areas under analysis with the aim of defining, when necessary, action plans aimed at strengthening the control of non-compliance risks to which the company is exposed.

The results of the controls are also consolidated at the Parent Company level and periodically submitted to the Board of Directors and the relevant Endo-consiliar committees, as well as to the Board of Statutory Auditors for appropriate evaluations and decisions.

CA Auto Bank, as Parent Company, coordinates the alignment to the methodologies for the execution of controls for all Group Entities (Branches and Subsidiaries), approves the relevant activity and control plans and supervises their implementation, in compliance with the Group’s overall guidelines.

The scope of the CSR&DP function’s activities includes the Parent Company and, at the coordination and supervision level, the branches and subsidiaries in foreign markets and the Drivalia group.

This committee was established by the Board of Directors in keeping with banking supervisory regulations on corporate governance (Bank of Italy Circular 285 and further updates under the EBA Guidelines on Internal Governance).

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination Committee performs its functions in accordance with current regulations, supporting the Board of Directors (and, if necessary and when possible, the Shareholders’ Meeting) in the process of appointing Directors and Board Committees, in the allocation of appointments and in the assessment of the suitability of the Board as a whole and

of individual directors to perform the self-assessment and evaluation of the suitability of the heads of the main corporate functions, as required by the regulations.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee advises and makes proposals to the Board of Directors on the remuneration and incenti-

ve practices and policies of the CA Auto Bank Group. It is an advisory committee set up by the Board of Directors in accordance with banking supervisory regulations on the subject (Bank of Italy Circular 285 and further updates according to the EBA Guidelines on Sound Remuneration Policies).

Other committees involved in the internal control system

To supplement and complement the ICS, the Group has, in addition to the Control Functions and Board Committees, the following committees.

INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

The Internal Control Committee (ICC) is a committee without decision-making power, designed to enable the exchange of relevant information on matters pertaining to the internal control system and to the Shareholder, as well as to support (including by monitoring the main results of internal control activities) the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Statutory Auditors, and the Risk and Audit Committee in their respective roles regarding the internal control system.

GROUP INTERNAL RISK COMMITTEE

The Group Internal Risk Committee (GIRC) is a committee without decision-making power, responsible for the effective supervision and control of all risks, verifying their management in accordance with the risk appetite level defined by the CA Auto Bank Board of Directors.

The Committee also meets in the event of a potential liquidity crisis affecting the market or the Company (Contingency Funding Plan) and oversees corrective actions together with the Asset & Liabilities Management (ALM) Committee.

Finally, the Committee meets in the event that business continuity procedures need to be activated.

THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

In line with the aim of preventing administrative liability under Legislative Decree 231/01, a Supervisory Board (SB) has been established for both the Parent Company and its Italian subsidiary, Drivalia S.p.A. The primary responsibility of this board is to ensure the effective implementation of the “Organization, Management, and Control Model” and the Code of Conduct.

The Supervisory Board:

- Convenes at least quarterly and as needed, providing periodic reports to the CEO, General Manager, Board of Directors, and Board of Statutory Auditors;
- Conducts regular assessments of the Model’s effectiveness in preventing predicate offenses. For this purpose, it collaborates with CA Auto Bank’s Compliance Department, Internal Audit Department, and Risk & Permanent Control Department, along with other internal departments that may be relevant from time to time.



CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

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Glossary

Value Chain: All the activities, resources, and relationships connected to the company's business model and the external context in which it operates. The value chain includes the activities, resources, and relationships that the company uses and relies on to create its products or services, from conception to delivery, consumption, and end-of-life.

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

CSRD: Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive - EU Directive 2022/2464 incorporated in Italy with Legislative Decree 125/2024.

Double materiality or relevance: two dimensions of a sustainability topic, i.e., impact relevance and financial relevance; a sustainability topic meets the double relevance criterion if it is relevant from an impact perspective (inside out), from a financial perspective (outside in), or from both perspectives.

DMA: Double Materiality Assessment, analysis of impact relevance and financial relevance.

DNSH: Do Not Significant Harm - Taxonomy screening criterion of "do no significant harm".

DP: Datapoint or specific information element required by the ESRS.

DR: Disclosure Requirement or Disclosure Obligations required by EU Regulation 2023/2772.

EFRAG: European Financial Reporting Advisory Group: European advisory group on financial reporting.

GHG emissions/ Scope 1: Direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company.

GHG emissions/ Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat, or cooling consumed by the company.

GHG emissions/ Scope 3: All indirect greenhouse gas emissions (that are not included in Scope 2 GHG emissions) generated in the company's value chain, including upstream and downstream emissions.

ESRS: European Sustainability Reporting Standards that define the methods, general requirements, and disclosure obligations that companies are required to follow for Sustainability Reporting.

Finrep: Financial Reporting, a reporting scheme containing accounting and statistical data defined by the European Banking Authority, an independent body of the European Union that operates to ensure a level of regulation and uniform prudential supervision in the European banking sector; FINREP's purpose is to collect data used by the Supervisory Authorities and the Central Bank for their supervisory activities.

KPI: Key Performance Indicator.

GAR: Green Asset Ratio - indicates the share of exposures relating to activities aligned with the taxonomy (EU Regulation 2020/852 as integrated by EU Regulation 2021/2178) in relation to total assets.

GHG: Greenhouse gas or Greenhouse Gases.

GHG Protocol: : international standard for measuring, managing, and reporting greenhouse gas emissions.

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative.

ILO: International Labour Organization - United Nations international labour organization.

IRO: Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities relating to environmental, social, and governance issues.

ABI Lab Guidelines: guidelines issued by the Italian Banking Association that provide indications on how to implement and apply the environmental topics of the ESRS, guaranteeing transparency and comparability of the information reported within the financial institutions' reporting.

NZBA: Net Zero Banking Alliance - initiative promoted by the United Nations to accelerate the sustainable transition of the international banking sector. Participating banks commit to align their lending and investment portfolios with the goal of net-zero emissions by 2050, in line with the targets set by the Paris Agreement on climate.

PAI: Principal Adverse Impacts: are significant negative effects, or potentially significant negative effects, on sustainability factors. These effects are caused, exacerbated, or directly linked to investment decisions and investment advice.

PCAF: Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials, a standard protocol for calculating the carbon footprint.

RA: Application Requirements: provide additional information to support the reporting of DP information.

Sustainability Reporting: or Sustainability Declaration or Sustainability Report prepared in accordance with the CSRD for the benefit of stakeholders.

SFDR: Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the "Disclosure Regulation" or "SFDR") which establishes how financial market participants must disclose sustainability information, directing investments in financial products that support social and environmental objectives and integrating ESG risk management into the investment decision-making process.

EU Taxonomy: provisions of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, which introduces a classification system for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the European Union with the aim of overcoming the absence of shared definitions and thus promoting the transparency and comparability, by investors, of information on sustainable investments; an economic activity is considered environmentally sustainable if it meets these criteria: (1) contributes substantially to one of the six environmental objectives, (2) does not cause significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives (principle Do Not Significant Harm - DNSH), (3) respects certain minimum social safeguard requirements.

Transition Plan: Climate transition plan prepared and reported in accordance with ESRS E1.

1. General information

ESRS 2

1.1. Basis of preparation

1.1.1. General criteria for the preparation of the consolidated sustainability reports

ESRS 2 -
BP-1 DP 5

The CA Auto Bank Group (hereinafter also “Group” or “CAAB Group”) is part of the Crédit Agricole S.A., one of the main customer-oriented universal banking groups, which combines a mutualistic and cooperative model with a wide range of banking and financial services at global level, representing an international reference for solidity and sustainability.

Crédit Agricole S.A., is required to draw up its Sustainability Report on a consolidated basis in accordance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (hereinafter referred to as “CSRD”). Following the acquisition by Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility in 2023, CA Auto Bank operates as a specialized mobility financing bank, providing leasing solutions, car loans and financial services to dealers and end customers, with a strong focus on sustainable mobility.

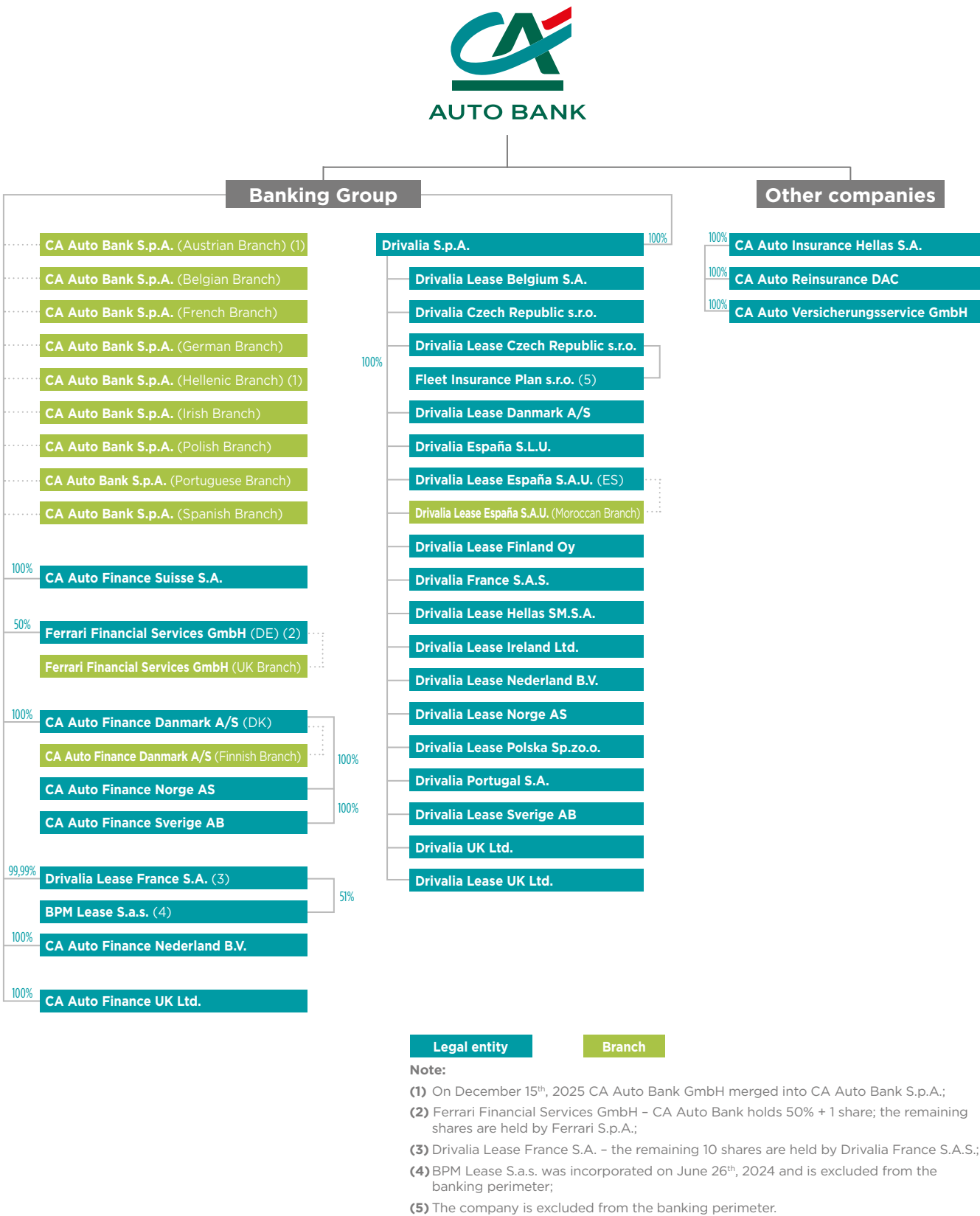
As an issuer of financial instruments listed on regulated markets, CA Auto Bank is also subject to the specific obligations mandated by the CSRD. For the fiscal year ended December 31st, 2025, the Group’s Consolidated Sustainability Statement (hereinafter also “Consolidated Sustainability Statement”) is prepared in compliance with Legislative Decree No. 125 of 2024, which transposes Directive 2022/2464/EU into Italian law. This Statement, drafted in accordance with applicable regulatory provisions, maintains full consistency with the Consolidated Sustainability Statement of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group to ensure transparency and harmonization across the Group’s entities.

The scope of sustainability information on a consolidated basis is the same as that used for consolidated financial statements; in addition,

it incorporates information about controlled entities and joint ventures, within the scope of consolidation as already specified in Section 3 of Part A - Accounting policies.

The table below lists, as of December 31st, 2025, the companies exclusively controlled by CA Auto Bank that are included in this sustainability report and are exempt from the obligation to prepare an individual or consolidated sustainability statement within their own management reports.

The CAAB Group perimeter therefore includes, in addition to the Parent Company CA Auto Bank, all controlled entities, regardless of the consolidation method utilized for the preparation of the Financial Statements, as listed below:



The entities represented above are all fully consolidated. However, securitisation companies are excluded from the list; there are no companies consolidated at equity.

With reference to the related companies, the concept of operational control, as defined by IFRS 10, was considered in order to evaluate their positioning within the Group's value chain.

As of December 31st, 2025 there are no consolidated equity related companies in the Group.

Compared to the companies considered for the determination of the perimeter, there are no investments in the value chain upstream and downstream of the Group. Therefore, based on the concept of operational control, these considerations make it possible to include emissions from all companies in the Group only within Scope 1 and 2.

As of December 31st, 2025, no company of the CAAB Group, with the exception of CA Auto Bank itself, is obliged to prepare the consolidated sustainability report.

CA Auto Bank's own operations (i.e. own operations) are defined as those relating to the parent company and its subsidiaries over which it exercises, directly or indirectly, exclusive control. Joint ventures, jointly controlled activities and associates owned directly or indirectly by the parent are included in the value chain on a case-by-case basis.

The CAAB Group, for the purposes of preparing the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, has analysed the relevant elements of its upstream and downstream value chain in order to identify the relevant processes and stakeholders, both in terms of the supply chain and the business model.

CA Auto Bank has defined the reporting boundary for this Consolidated Sustainability Statement by considering three macro-areas:

- **Own Operations**, representing the Bank's direct commitment to addressing sustainability issues, both as a responsible employer—through the adoption of policies that promote well-being and diversity—and in the management of its environmental footprint. This includes resource optimization, the integration of sustainable practices, and the implementation of strategies aimed at reducing the environmental impact of its operating activities;
- **Upstream Value Chain**, which encompasses all the Group's operational processes related to the supply chain;
- **Downstream Value Chain**, which includes all Group processes linked to commercial activities and related support functions, including customer relations and the dynamics of financial service delivery.

Based on the above considerations, the value chain is represented below:

Value chain stage	Stakeholders	Description
Upstream	Suppliers	Main suppliers grouped by their main business activity (e.g. car manufacturers, etc.)
	Bondholders	Mainly institutional investors
	Customers (direct deposits)	Depositing customers
Own Operation	CA Auto Bank Group	Parent company and controlled (consolidated) companies
	Employees	CAAB Group employees
Downstream	Customers - Financing and Leasing	Private and corporate customers financing the purchase of vehicles (including leasing)
	Customers - Wholesale Financing	Financing granted to the dealer network and industrial partners
	Customers - Drivalia Mobility	Short and long-term rental, car sharing
	Commercial Partners	Dealers and strategic partners (e.g., insurance providers)
	Customers - Banking products	Retail customers subscribing to one of the following products: current accounts, credit cards, and personal loans.

The relevant impacts, risks and opportunities outlined in this paper relate to the upstream and downstream value chain in relation to the outcomes of the double materiality process and in line with the requirements related to the value chain. Details of the value chain stages impacted by policies, actions, targets and metrics are detailed within the thematic chapters.

The company did not use the option to omit specific information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or innovation results. The undertaking did not make use of the option to withhold information regarding upcoming developments or issues under negotiation pursuant to Article 19a paragraph 3 and Article 29a paragraph 3 of Directive 2013/34/EU.

ESRS 2 -
BP-2 DP 9

For the short, medium and long-term time horizons, CAAB Group does not deviate from what is defined by the EFRAG ESRS standards using the following time intervals:

- Short-term time horizon: one year, corresponding to the period adopted as the reference period of its financial statements;
- Medium-term time horizon: up to five years from the end of the short-term reference period;
- Long-term time horizon: more than five years.

1.1.2. Disclosure regarding specific circumstances

ESTIMATES REGARDING THE VALUE CHAIN

ESRS 2 -
BP-2 DP 10

With reference to the CAAB Group's consolidation perimeter, which comprises 44 entities (32 legal entities and 12 branches), the details regarding the data collection process and the calculation methodologies adopted are reported below.

The data collection process focused on energy consumption metrics (Electricity, Fuel, District heating/cooling, and Charging stations).

- Exclusions: 4 entities are excluded as they have no employees and no relevant direct impacts. For another 11 entities, the information is included within the disclosure of their respective reference markets.
- Coverage: For the remaining 29 entities, data was collected through a combination of actual measurements and methodological estimates, as detailed in the table below:

Metric	Actual Data (No. of entities)	Estimated Data (No. of entities)	Notes
Electricity	22	7	Attributable to DP [insert specific ESRS E1 code]
Fuel	22	6	1 entity not available
Charging stations	4	1	Out of a total of 5 entities equipped with infrastructure
District heating / cooling	3	8	Out of a total of 11 user entities

Where it was not possible to obtain actual data from invoicing or direct meter readings, estimates were developed based on:

- **Consumption drivers:** Floor space (sqm) or number of employees (FTE), applying average consumption rates recorded in comparable entities by geographical area and type of activity;
- **Historical parameters:** Projections of the previous year's consumption, adjusted for known operational changes during the reporting period.

The Group believes that the estimates provided represent a reasonable approximation of actual consumption. However, the following accuracy levels are noted:

- **High Accuracy:** For electricity and fuels, where estimates are based on consolidated historical data;
- **Moderate Accuracy:** For district heating and cooling, due to seasonal climate variability which may affect the variance between estimated data (based on sqm) and actual consumption.

The overall uncertainty is considered non-material for the purposes of a true and fair view of the Group's total impacts.

To progressively enhance data quality and reduce reliance on estimation processes, the CAAB Group has planned the following actions:

- Continuous improvement of a centralized data collection system to standardize information flows from foreign branches;
- Increasing the percentage of buildings for which actual energy consumption reporting is requested from landlords;
- Transitioning from spend-based estimates (based on monetary amounts) to activity-based estimates (based on energy quantity consumed);
- Specific training for local contact persons to minimize collection times and improve the precision of documentary sources.

CAUSES OF UNCERTAINTY IN ESTIMATES AND RESULTS

ESRS 2 - BP-2 DP 11

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABILITY

In addition to the uncertainties already analysed in the Consolidated Financial Statements (SECTION 2 - GENERAL DRAFTING PRINCIPLES - RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES RELATED TO THE USE OF ESTIMATES") and the management of quantitative metrics linked to the value chain, the CAAB Group faces additional risks and uncertainties relevant to the pursuit of its sustainability objectives, which underlie the reporting of prospective information as reported in the consolidated sustainability report. These risks are part of an ever-changing context, characterized by environmental, social and regulatory challenges, as well as events that may occur in the future and/or possible future actions

on the part of the Group. Because of the associated randomness, deviations between the historical data and the prospective information could also be significant.

With specific reference to quantitative metrics subject to estimation, the Group has established procedures to manage the partial availability of primary data. This applies particularly to the calculation of emissions related to company car consumption and employee commuting.

In order to ensure the relevance of the disclosure, the following judgements and assumptions have been formulated:

- **Company fleet consumption:** For certain geographical areas where actual consumption data for the current financial year were unavailable, the Group performed an estimation based on historical and technical data. Specifically, consumption was calculated by applying the specific consumption rate (by fuel type and model) recorded for the same fleet in the previous year. This estimate is based on the assumption of consistency in average annual mileage and the stability of vehicle usage conditions compared to the previous year;
- **Treatment of response rates:** Since participation in the internal survey showed heterogeneous response rates across the Group's various markets, an estimation by extrapolation was performed for the portion of the corporate population not covered by direct data. This process is based on the assumption that the mobility profile of non-responding employees is statistically aligned with that of respondents within the same reference market;
- **Management of seasonal variability:** The questionnaires were administered at different times of the year. The Group assessed that the declared transport habits could be affected by seasonality (e.g., different choice of transport modes between winter and summer months). To mitigate this uncertainty, during the data consolidation phase, it was assumed that the respondent's behavior at the time of the survey was representative of the entire year.

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCENARIOS

The uncertainties arising from the modeling and projection of climate scenarios represent a crucial challenge. Physical risks, such as extreme weather events, and transition risks, linked to increasingly stringent environmental regulations, can have a significant impact on sustainability strategies and corporate portfolios. The analysis of these scenarios, while based on updated data and recognized models, presents margins of uncertainty linked to the complexity and variability of long-term projections.

ESTIMATION OF MATERIAL IMPACTS

The quantification of material impacts, deriving from climatic, environmental and social factors, often is hindered by the difficulty of obtaining complete and reliable data. The regulatory and technological evolution adds a further level of

complexity, making it necessary to continuously update evaluation methodologies and decision-making processes.

OPERATIONAL AND REPUTATIONAL RISKS

CA Auto Bank operates in a context where events related to reputational issues related to sustainability could negatively affect stakeholder confidence and generate significant financial impacts. The management of these risks requires constant monitoring and an integrated approach involving all business functions.

DEPENDENCE ON EXTERNAL DATA SOURCES

The reliability and availability of data from external partners, such as suppliers or customers, is a critical element. These data, which are essential for accurate and transparent reporting, are subject to uncertainties related to the quality of information collected along the value chain and the ability to monitor continuously the evolution of scenarios. The information provided by the Group regarding Scope 3 emissions is, therefore, subject to greater inherent limitations than those of Scope 1 and 2, due, as mentioned above, to the limited availability and relative accuracy of the information used to define both quantitative and qualitative Scope 3 emissions information related to the value chain. These risks and uncertainties, which are closely linked to the ESG framework, are taken into account in CAAB's strategic decision-making processes and contribute to strengthening the Group's focus on sustainable reporting in accordance with ESRS standards.

CHANGES IN THE DRAFTING AND PRESENTATION OF SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION

ESRS 2 - BP-2 DP 13

This Consolidated Sustainability Reporting presents information relating to the 2025 financial year, ensuring, where applicable, a comparison with the previous year (2024). This approach is intended to ensure transparency and full comparability of data, in compliance with the current regulatory framework.

With specific reference to the disclosure on collective bargaining (S1 - 8 DP 60 AR 70), a change is noted by way of integration and refinement of the information collected in the previous financial year:

- **Quantitative data:** the percentage value relating to collective bargaining coverage has been integrated into the quantitative analysis section to facilitate an organic interpretation of the KPIs.
- **Tabular disclosure:** in accordance with the requirements of the Disclosure Project (DP), the table has been updated to include the list of markets and geographical areas falling within the scope of this requirement.

This update provides a more granular representation of the Group's operating context, maintaining alignment with the presentation criteria required by the ESRS standards.

Furthermore, in order to improve the quality of the disclosure and the understanding of corporate dynamics, the following methodological and presentation evolution compared to the previous reporting is noted:

- **Payment Practices (ESRS G1-6, DP 33):** with reference to the tables on average payment terms and payments made within the deadline, starting from the 2025 reporting period, a more granular representation has been adopted compared to 2024. While in the previous year the data was presented in aggregate form for all suppliers, in this disclosure the data has been broken down into two separate tables: one dedicated to "core" suppliers and one to "non-core" suppliers.

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY OTHER REGULATIONS OR GENERALLY ACCEPTED SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING PROVISIONS

ESRS 2 - BP-2 DP 15

The CAAB Group incorporates within its Consolidated Sustainability Statement elements derived from the following regulatory frameworks:

- Directive (EU) 2022/2464 (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive - CSRD), as transposed into national law, serving as the reference regulatory framework for sustainability reporting;
- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772, adopting the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS);
- Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 - EU Taxonomy, including the relevant applicable environmental delegated acts, regarding disclosure obligations on the proportion of eligible and aligned economic activities;
- Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (CRR), concerning prudential disclosure profiles and the integration of ESG risks into the risk management system;
- Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 - Pillar III disclosure requirements, with specific reference to the disclosure of environmental, social, and governance risks;
- Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD IV), as amended (CRD V), regarding aspects of governance, internal controls, risk management, and the sustainability of the business model.

Where the aforementioned regulatory references or frameworks are applied only partially, the Group provides specific reference to the provisions, articles, or paragraphs actually applied, ensuring the transparency, traceability, and consistency of the information provided, in line with the requirements of the CSRD and the ESRS.

1.2. Sustainability governance

The main ESG responsibilities assigned to the Group’s Governing Bodies and Structures are defined in accordance with the Articles of Association, the Governing Bodies’ Regulations and the internal regulatory framework, ensuring a coherent and integrated approach to sustainability governance.

The ESG Governance model of CA Auto Bank provides a clear, defined and effective sustainability structure, with accountability of the Board of Directors and Top Management, and articulated on several levels:

- Board of Directors;
- Internal Committees;
- Sustainability Committee;
- Business functions.

1.2.1. The Board of Directors and the management and control bodies

1.2.1.1. COMPOSITION AND DIVERSITY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL BODIES

ESRS 2 -
GOV-1 DP 21

The Board of Directors of CA Auto Bank, appointed by the Shareholders’ Meeting on April 3rd, 2023, for the 2023-2025 three-year term, is composed of 10 directors, of whom 1 is executive (the Chief Executive Officer) and 9 are non-executive, including the Chairman.

Pursuant to Article 12 of the Articles of Association, members of the Board of Directors must possess the necessary qualifications and meet the fitness and propriety criteria to hold office, in accordance with the laws, regulations, and supervisory provisions in force at the time, as well as the provisions of any internal regulations.

At least one-quarter of the appointed members of the Board of Directors, or such other minimum proportion as may be required by the laws, regulations, and supervisory provisions in force at the time, must consist of independent directors, meeting the independence requirements set forth by the applicable legislative, regulatory, and supervisory provisions in force.

The composition of the Board of Directors must reflect an adequate degree of diversification in terms of, inter alia, skills, experience, age, gender, and international profile. The number of members of the less represented gender must be at least 33% of the members of the Board of Directors, without prejudice to any higher proportions required by current legislation.

Furthermore, the Board has provided for the presence of at least one person belonging to the less represented gender in the strategic supervision body and in the board committees, as well as the appointment of individuals of different genders to the three key positions of Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

The Board of Directors assesses the suitability of the directors with respect to the aforementioned requirements, as well as the adequacy of its collective composition, in compliance with the legislative, regulatory, and supervisory provisions in force at the time.

These provisions are, furthermore, reflected in the Regulation of the Board of Directors.

The representation of employees and other workers is not provided for within the CAAB Group’s Articles of Association; therefore, there are no directors representing the workforce.

The table below sets out the professional backgrounds and expertise of the members of the Board of Directors, categorized by economic sectors and functional areas.

STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF GOVERNANCE - DIRECTORS BY AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

Structure and Composition of Governance	Number of Directors		
	2025	2024	Variation (%)
Banking and Financial Businesses	10	10	0%
Other Financial Businesses	10	10	0%
Legal-Economic and/or Accounting Experience	10	10	0%
Strategic Planning, Awareness of Corporate Strategic Directions or Credit Institution's Business Plan and its Implementation	10	10	0%
IT and Digital	6	6	0%
Governance and Organizational Structures	8	8	0%
Human Resources and Remuneration Systems	8	8	0%
Risks and Controls	10	10	0%
Marketing and Sales	9	9	0%
ESG	8	8	0%

The Board of Directors is currently composed as follows:

- 6 male directors, equal to 60%;
- 4 female directors, equal to 40%.

The gender diversity within the Board of Directors calculated as the average ratio between the male and female members of the Board is equal to 66.67%

Members of the Board of Directors	2025		2024	
	Units	%	Units	%
	10	100%	10	100%
Women	4	40%	4	40%
Men	6	60%	6	60%
Average women/men ratio	0.67		0.67	

The composition of the Board of Directors as of December 31st, 2025, is shown below:



Furthermore, as of December 31st, 2025, the Board of Statutory Auditors—appointed by the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting on April 3rd, 2024, for the 2024–2026 financial years, subsequently integrated by the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting on November 18th, 2025, and whose term will expire upon the approval of the financial

statements as of December 31st, 2026, is composed as follows:

- 3 full members, of which:
- 2 female statutory auditors, equal to 66.7%, including the Chairman;
- 1 male statutory auditor, equal to 33.3%;
- 2 alternate members equally represented.



With reference to the Board of Directors, there are 2 independent directors, or 20% compared to the overall composition of the Board.

Proportion of independent directors (in %)	2025		2024	
	Units	%	Units	%
	2	20%	2	20%

1.2.1.2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL BODIES

ESRS 2 - GOV-1 DP 22

The following internal governance structures are involved in the management and oversight of sustainability matters to ensure adequate supervision in compliance with regulatory requirements and in consistency with the company’s operations and the context in which the Group operates.

The Board of Directors is the body exclusively and non-delegably responsible for the strategic supervision of the company, as well as the oversight of material impacts, risks, and opportunities. The corporate governance system and organizational structures adopted by the CA Auto Bank Group are designed to ensure sound and prudent management, in compliance with existing regulations, their evolving trends, and the Group’s business development objectives.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors is vested with all the broadest powers for ordinary and extraordinary administration and disposal that are not strictly reserved by law to the Shareholders’ Meeting. It exercises its management function either directly or through the Chief Executive Officer appointed in accordance with legislative and regulatory provisions.

The Board of Directors plays an active steering and governance role in integrating climate and environmental risks into the corporate culture and strategy, as well as into the company’s and Group’s Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) and—within risk limits—into managed portfolios, consistently defining key corporate policies and adapting organizational and management systems.

In particular, the administrative body shall be competent, inter alia, to take decisions concerning:

- the definition and approval of the business model and strategic guidelines, as well as their periodic review, in relation to the evolution of the company’s activity and the external environment;
- the definition and approval of risk objectives, tolerance threshold (where identified), and risk governance policies;
- the approval of risk management policies as well as the functionality, efficiency, effectiveness of the internal control system and the appropriateness of the organisational, administrative and accounting structure;
- the approval of the process governing the introduction of new products and services, the start-up of new activities and entry into new markets;
- the approval of each financial cooperation

- agreement, joint venture, partnership and any new product and initiative (including new territorial presences) that exceed certain thresholds;
- the approval of a code of ethics setting out the principles of conduct on which the company’s activities must be based;
 - the approval of the sustainability plan and the sustainability report, which is an integral part of the Group’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Board of Directors is assisted in the performance of its duties by internal Board Committees. These committees:

- are composed of non-executive directors, the majority of whom are independent;
- have a chairperson who coordinates their work;
- must differ from one another by at least one member, and at least one member must belong to the under-represented gender on the Board of Directors.

The internal Board Committees are described below:

- **Risk & Audit Committee (RAC):** In accordance with supervisory provisions on corporate governance, it supports the Board of Directors regarding risks and the internal control system, and evaluates the correct application of accounting standards for the preparation of individual and consolidated financial statements. It also performs the following activities:
 - Supports the Board of Directors in the oversight of ESG risks, particularly climate and environmental risks and their impact on the bank’s strategy and operations;
 - Issues instructions and schedules regular meetings with the Sustainability Committee;
 - Provides support to the Board of Directors for the validation of the Sustainability Plan;
 - Periodically receives informations and updates on the activities of the Sustainability Committee.
- **Nomination Committee:** Performs its functions in compliance with current regulations, supporting the Board of Directors (and, if necessary and where applicable, the Shareholders’ Meeting) in the process of appointing Directors and Board Committees, assigning roles, and evaluating the suitability of the Board as a whole and of individual directors through self-assessment, as well as evaluating the suitability of the heads of key corporate functions as required by law.
- **Remuneration Committee:** Performs advisory and proposal-making functions for the Board of Directors regarding the remuneration and incentive practices and policies of the CA Auto Bank Group.

Other relevant committees:

- **Internal Control Committee (ICC):** A committee aimed at facilitating the exchange of relevant information on matters related to the internal control system and the Shareholder, and supporting the CEO, the Board of Statutory Auditors, and the Risk and Audit Committee in their respective roles regarding the internal control system (including monitoring the main results of internal control activities).
- **Group Internal Risk Committee (GIRC):** A non-decision-making body responsible for the effective supervision and control of all risks. Its primary function is to ensure that risks are managed in accordance with the Risk Appetite level of CA Auto Bank approved by the Board of Directors. This allows for a comprehensive and continuous view of all risks identified in the Risk Map, including the identification and monitoring of current and emerging risks and their potential impact on the Bank's risk profile.
- **New Products Activities (NPA) Committee:** Established to ensure that a comprehensive risk assessment is conducted by the relevant business lines before launching a new activity, service, or product (or a significant change), allowing management to be aware of any potential risk to the Group entity. This preliminary analysis process is essential for maintaining required safety and compliance standards. The committee:
 - Is responsible for approving or rejecting the launch of an NPA HQ following the comprehensive risk assessment;
 - Ensures a local assessment is conducted regarding the impacts of the NPA HQ developed at the Group level (HQ NPA Committee assessment) and that any specific or unusual risks are reported to Risk & Permanent Control (HQ);
 - Is responsible for approving or rejecting the launch of an NPA previously approved by the Local NPA Committee, prior to submitting it for Board approval where mandated by delegated powers.

The Board of Directors of CAAB also relies on the support of the **Sustainability Committee**.

The Sustainability Committee meets to validate Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG), and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategies, providing an opinion on the proposed Sustainability Plan and monitoring its progress.

The Committee has no decision-making power and its mission is to:

- express an opinion on and monitor the progress of the Sustainability Plan;
- express an opinion on the content of reporting for CSRD purposes and validate the update of the Double Materiality Analysis (DMA);
- express an opinion when a new procedure/policy related to sustainability matters is issued

or updated.

There is a clear division of labor, with each actor performing a distinct role in the overall sustainability strategy:

- **Sustainability Committee:** Responsibilities include validating proposed ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) and CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) strategies, providing feedback on the Sustainability Plan, and monitoring its progress.
- **Communication & ESG:** This function is the operational driver for ESG activities; it coordinates ESG projects, monitors their implementation, collects market reporting data, and ensures information flows to various stakeholders, including business functions, governing bodies, and senior management. The function is also responsible for promoting an ESG culture throughout the organization, implementing Parent Company guidelines, and actively participating in all ESG-related activities.
- **HQ Sustainability Liaison:** Acts as the liaison and coordinator at the Head Office department level. Liaisons provide support and alignment across different operational areas, serving as a network of internal experts. Their role also involves coordinating functional projects and monitoring their implementation, ensuring sustainability efforts are integrated across departments.
- **Market Sustainability Liaison:** Tasks include collecting ESG and CSR data at the local level and uploading it into the sustainability data collection management systems. They also ensure local support and alignment within the Company, acting as a network of experts from various countries and coordinating local projects while monitoring their implementation.
- **HQ CSRD Team:** A cross-functional group composed of members with diverse expertise from various CA Auto Bank functions and departments involved in sustainability initiatives: HQ and Italy Finance, Communication & ESG.

The Communication & ESG team is responsible for defining the proposed **Strategic Sustainability Plan** (three-year duration), including actions, targets, and KPIs. This proposal is presented to the Sustainability Committee for a preliminary assessment and a non-binding opinion.

The final proposal, incorporating the Committee's input, is submitted to the Risk & Audit Committee, which analyzes the strategy, evaluating its feasibility and consistency with corporate objectives.

Subsequently, the proposal is presented to the Board of Directors for approval. Following such approval, the Sustainability Plan becomes ope-

rationally and is communicated to all involved HQ functions which, supported by the sustainability liaisons, commit to translating the strategy into concrete actions. Progress is carefully monitored and documented through periodic reports flowing up the chain—from market functions to HQ sustainability liaisons, and finally to the "Communication & ESG" team. The latter tracks the plan's evolution, providing regular updates to the Sustainability Committee and the Risk & Audit Committee, which may recommend corrective actions to stay on track toward sustainability targets.

Each year, the "Communication & ESG" function, assisted by the sustainability liaisons, reviews the plan, adapting it to the evolving context by considering new regulations, market trends, and internal feedback. The new proposal follows the same approval path through the committees and the Board of Directors before being re-implemented.

With regard to **Sustainability Reporting**, it should be noted that Article 10 of Legislative Decree 125/24 assigns Directors the responsibility for ensuring the inclusion of the required information in the sustainability statement, in compliance with the provisions of the Decree. The Sustainability Reporting included in the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the reporting standards applicable under the CSRD, as provided for by Article 154-bis, paragraph 5-ter, of Legislative Decree 58/98 (TUF), as amended by Legislative Decree 125/24. The Board of Statutory Auditors performs its duties concerning Sustainability Reporting in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree 125/24 and, where applicable, the Consolidated Law on Finance (TUF), reporting on such matters in its annual report to the Shareholders' Meeting. Furthermore, the Board of Statutory Auditors oversees compliance with regulatory provisions, adherence to the principles of sound management, and the adequacy of the organizational structure, the internal control system, and the administrative-accounting system.

The collection process for ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) data aimed at Sustainability Reporting is carried out as follows:

- The Parent Company CAPFM communicates to CAAB the ESG data to be collected.
- The Communication & ESG, Finance, and Human Resources functions disseminate this information to the ESG contact persons in the local markets and at Headquarters. These individuals are responsible for collecting the data, entering it into a dedicated application, assessing its consistency, and validating it so that the CSRD team can provide final approval.
- The CSRD team consolidates all local data within the application and shares it with the Parent Company CAPFM.

- Finally, the data is presented to the CAAB Sustainability Committee

Regarding the impacts of identified sustainability risks and opportunities, the Group has defined an oversight process. This involves the activation of Level 1 controls by the individual Functions involved in preparing the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting (the so-called data owners). Additionally, Level 2 control functions are responsible for conducting the controls within their remit, in line with regulatory requirements and the internal control system.

**ESRS 2 -
GOV-1 DP 23**

The Board of Directors adopts the necessary measures to ensure that each Director and the Board as a whole remain consistently adequate in terms of diversification—including experience, age, gender, and international profile—as well as expertise, integrity, reputation, independence of judgment, and time commitment.

Indeed, as part of the suitability assessment process (Fit & Proper), each candidate for the position of director is required to declare their level of expertise in specific areas, including risk management (identification, assessment, monitoring, control, and mitigation of the main risk categories) and knowledge and experience regarding environmental and climate risks. This level of expertise is achieved through specific training courses and/or through the analysis and evaluation of specific projects and initiatives that the Board of Directors is called upon to assess, in order to make robust and informed decisions and to understand and evaluate the implications of climate and environmental risks on banking activities, the business model, and the overall risk management strategy.

By way of example but not limitation, the following areas are of particular relevance:

- Sustainability matters;
- Integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into corporate strategy, business objectives, and the risk management system;
- Climate change and decarbonization;
- EU Taxonomy and sustainable finance;
- ESG disclosure and reporting, and the relevant regulatory framework (CSRD and Pillar 3).

The Board of Directors of CA Auto Bank is, therefore, composed of Directors who meet the requirements set forth by current regulations, as governed by law and the Articles of Association.

Upon appointment and subsequently on an annual basis, the Board of Directors assesses its composition as adequate, including in terms of diversity and suitability to ensure a properly balanced composition of the Board Committees.

In the ordinary course of business, each year the Board of Directors—supported by the Nomination Committee throughout the process—implements the necessary training programs for directors. These programs are based on the results of the annual self-assessments regarding the Board’s operational effectiveness, the needs of individual directors, and the evolution of the Bank’s strategies and business lines, with a specific focus on ESG matters.

In January 2026, the members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors, and senior management (direct reports to the Chief Executive Officer) participated in a training session on sustainable finance and ESG topics.

The training program included an in-depth review of the following ESG-related elements:

- Reference regulatory framework and regulatory evolution in the ESG field (ESRS - European Sustainability Reporting standards);
- Focus on social and governance risks;
- Integration of ESG risks into corporate strategy and best practices for banks and financial institutions.

ESRS 2 - G1 - GOV-1 DP 5

Of the 10 current members of the Board of Directors, 6 have held executive roles within Crédit Agricole Group companies for over ten years, while another 2 directors have done so for at least three years. In their respective positions, these directors address ESG issues in the day-to-day management of the companies’ activities.

In addition, 6 out of 10 directors possess relevant expertise in finance and sustainable finance, while 5 out of 10 directors have gained experience in human resources management and development as well as sustainability.

With regard to the function of preventing administrative liability pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/01, a Supervisory Body (Organismo di Vigilanza – OdV) has been established for CA Auto Bank and for the Italian subsidiary Drivalia S.p.A., with the task of overseeing the correct application of the “Organization, Management and Control Model” and the Code of Conduct.

The Supervisory Board (OdV):

- meets at least quarterly or on request, and reports periodically to the Chief Executive Officer and the General Manager, the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditors;
- performs periodic audits on the real capacity of the model to prevent the commission of crimes, using, as a rule, CA Auto Bank’s Compliance function, Internal Audit, Risk & Permanent Control function and the support of other internal functions that, from time to time shall be necessary for this purpose.

The OdV of the Parent is composed by the Head of Compliance, the Supervisory Relations & Data Protection, the Internal Audit Manager and an external professional with experience in the field of Administrative Responsibility of the Entities, invited to participate as Chairman. The Group also defines the role of governance bodies to ensure effective oversight of corporate practices, with a focus on transparency, regulatory compliance and the integration of ESG principles into corporate strategies:

- **Supervision and monitoring:** the Board of Directors is responsible for supervising the company’s conduct policies, using specialized committees that monitor compliance with regulations.
- **Competencies and responsibilities:** members of the governance bodies participate in continuing education programs on ethical, sustainability and regulatory compliance issues.
- **Strategic role:** the board of directors integrates the principles of business ethics into strategic decisions, ensuring that the corporate culture is aligned with the objectives of sustainability and social responsibility.

The main ESG responsibilities assigned to the Group Bodies and Structures are defined in accordance with the Articles of Association, the Rules of the Bodies and the internal regulatory framework, ensuring a coherent and integrated approach to sustainability governance.

Article 4 of the Articles of Association states that “the company is engaged in the provision of credit in its various forms and the collection of deposits or other repayable funds from the public, consistent with the requirements of technical balance and sound and prudent management, working primarily to support the development of the market for transport means and sustainable mobility services”.

1.2.1.3. THE ROLE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL BODIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE COMPANY’S ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL BODIES AND SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES ADDRESSED BY THEM

ESRS 2 - GOV-2 DP 26

During the reporting period, the Group’s administrative, management, and control bodies were consistently kept informed of sustainability matters. This was achieved through a structured and regular reporting process conducted by the Sustainability Committee to the R&AC (Risk & Audit Committee), and by the Communication & ESG and Finance functions to both the R&AC and the Board of Directors.

The members of the Risk & Audit Committee were provided with updates on progress toward established sustainability targets. Their attention was also drawn to the update of the ESG Policy and the External Communication Procedure, as well as the issuance of the Working Environment, Human Capital Development, Social Dialogue, and Diversity & Inclusion policies.

Furthermore, climate and environmental impacts, physical and transition risks arising from climate change, and opportunities related to evolving market needs and the regulatory landscape were discussed and analyzed. Particular attention was devoted to credit portfolio management from a decarbonization perspective, increasing the number of women in the workforce and the percentage of women in management positions, extending ESG targets to the entire employee population entitled to performance-related pay, interacting with innovative start-ups, and ESG training.

The board committee (R&AC) is informed annually of material impacts and physical/transition risks through the results of the Business Environmental Scan (BES). The BES serves as a strategic radar that identifies weak signals and emerging trends (regulatory, technological, climate-related) that could influence the company’s resilience. The data emerging from the Business Environmental Scan provides the information base for reviewing corporate strategy. For instance, the identification of high exposure to physical risks (natural disasters) through the BES could lead senior management to resolve upon specific investments in adaptation measures and to enhance existing insurance coverage.

1.2.1.3.1. ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Among the key sustainability matters examined by the Board—following the opinion, where necessary, of the specialized committees—is the progress toward the ESG targets set forth in the 2024-2026 Sustainability Plan.

The three-year ESG roadmap encompasses projects of various types that impact the Bank’s organizational structure, its stakeholder relations, and its commercial development.

With respect to each sustainability topic, the Group has reviewed the impacts, risks, and opportunities (hereinafter “IROs”) related to its business model, operating model, and supply chain, involving internal structures to determine the main aspects to be analyzed and updated. Material IROs are submitted annually to the Board of Directors for approval, following notification to the Board of Statutory Auditors, the R&AC, and the Sustainability Committee.

1.2.2. Integration of sustainability performance into incentive systems

ESRS 2 - GOV-3 DP 29

With the aim of supporting the CAAB Strategic Plan and serving as an incentive for achieving Group targets, CA Auto Bank has included a series of non-financial KPIs in its 2025 objectives. These KPIs impact the calculation of individual variable remuneration, with specific reference to customer satisfaction (Net Promoter Score)

and ESG/CSR factors (increase of low-emission vehicles in the financed fleet and the participation of the entire corporate workforce in climate surveys).

These non-financial objectives are assigned to the entire corporate population, including Top Management, through the Group's target score-card set out below, with a weighting of 25% of the total objectives.

ANNUAL VARIABLE REMUNERATION ALLOCATION CRITERIA FOR THE YEAR 2025			Company Target Grid
Financial Criteria (75%)	CA Auto Bank	Net Income (€/M)	25%
		Spread (%)	10%
		Net Operating Expenses (€/M)	15%
		RWA (€/M)	15%
		Cost of Risk (%)	10%
ESG / CSR Criteria (25%)	CA Auto Bank	Financed and Leased Fleet (new cars) as per CAsa PMT / Implementation of Audit Recommendations / NPS (Net Promoter Score)	25%

With regard to Top Management, the objectives used to assess individual performance that incorporate ESG/CSR criteria are:
(1) Increase in new low-emission vehicles within the financed and leased fleets;
(2) the rate of participation of the entire company population in climate surveys.

The variable remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is also impacted by the achievement of non-financial objectives, accounting for 50% of their total targets. These non-financial objectives are defined based on the Crédit Agricole Group's medium-to-long-term strategic plan and are consistent with the objectives of the CA Auto Bank Group. The other members of the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies do not receive variable remuneration.

For further details on the calculation methodology of the Group's incentive system, please refer to the 2025 CA Auto Bank Remuneration Policy.

Strategic conditions and targets (both financial and non-financial) are approved annually by the Board of Directors of CA Auto Bank for all Group entities.

In line with the applicable regulations within the CAAB Group, the Parent Company prepares the document concerning the remuneration and incentive policies for the entire Group, ensures its overall consistency, provides the necessary guidelines for its implementation, and verifies its correct application. The Remuneration Policy is updated annually and is subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

ESRS 2 - GOV-3 DP 29

For the year 2025, at least 5% of the corporate objectives used to calculate the variable remuneration of the entire corporate workforce is linked to the mitigation of climate change, pursued through the increase of electric and hybrid vehicles within the new vehicles financed by CAAB and leased by Drivalia.

1.2.3. Due diligence statement

ESRS 2 - GOV-4 DP 30)32)

The table below provides a mapping of the paragraphs of the Consolidated Sustainability Report in which the information relating to the application of the different aspects and stages of the due diligence process is reported.

1.2.3.1.1.1. SUSTAINABILITY REPORT AND DUE DILIGENCE

FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF THE DUTY OF CARE	CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING PARAGRAPHS
a) Integrate due diligence into governance, strategy and business model	• ESRS 2 GOV-2: information provided to the management, management and control bodies of the company and sustainability issues addressed by them; • ESRS 2 GOV-3: Integration of sustainability performance into incentive schemes; • ESRS 2 SBM-3: Relevant impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model;
b) Cooperate with stakeholders at all stages of due diligence	• ESRS 2 GOV-2: Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies; • ESRS 2 SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders; • ESRS 2 IRO-1: Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities; • ESRS 2 MDR-P; • Thematic ESRS: reflecting the different phases and purposes of stakeholder involvement throughout the duty of care process;
c) Identify and assess negative impacts	• ESRS 2 IRO-1 (including application requirements for specific sustainability issues in the relevant ESRS); • ESRS 2 SBM-3.
d) Take measures to remedy such adverse effects	• ESRS 2 MDR-A; • ESRS themes: reflecting the set of actions, including transition plans, through which impacts are addressed.
e) Monitor the effectiveness of these efforts and communicate	• ESRS 2 MDR -M; • ESRS 2 MDR -T; • Thematic ESRS: with regard to metrics and objectives.

1.2.5. Risk management and internal controls on sustainability reporting

ESRS 2 -
GOV-5 DP 36

CA Auto Bank Group has defined a risk management framework concerning the preparation of sustainability reporting, identifying potential sources of error and the mitigation measures implemented to ensure a faithful representation of impacts, risks, and opportunities. The primary sources of error identified include:

- 1. Data Completeness and Integrity.
The main risk involves the fragmentation of sources, the absence of primary documentary evidence (e.g., invoices or supplier reports), and insufficient data granularity.
- 2. Accuracy of Estimations.
In the absence of direct measurements, CA Auto Bank Group employs estimation methodologies based on: technical parameters (floor space occupied), administrative criteria (proportional to headcount), statistical approximations (average mileage by vehicle type), projections based on actual data, and statistical projections for missing data.
- 3. Value Chain Data Availability (Upstream/Downstream).
This represents a risk area for the Group, data concerning the upstream value chain data is not currently collected. Regarding financed emissions, the Bank uses sector proxies and data from specialized external providers to assign the correct fuel type and respective CO2/km emission levels (as per official type-approval) to each financed vehicle. However, the quality of this data is still being refined.
- 4. Management of Data Processing and Manual Errors.
The use of spreadsheets for data aggregation is identified as an operational risk factor.
- 5. Information Availability Timelines.
The time lag between the closing of the financial statements and the receipt of ESG data is approximately 3-4 weeks.

The CA Auto Bank Group, to ensure sound and prudent management, combines the profitability of the company with a prudent and conscious assumption of risks and an operating conduct based on criteria of fairness. The Group has therefore developed a system of internal controls aimed at detecting, measuring and continuously mitigating the risks associated with its activities, involving the Corporate Bodies, the functions and the supervisory committees, of the Supervisory Body, senior management and all staff.

The overall management of the Group's internal controls is ensured centrally by the functions of Internal Audit, Risk & Permanent Control and Compliance, Supervisory Relations & Data Protection. These functions - organizationally independent of each other - operate at the level of the Company and the Group and maintain a link with the corresponding functions of the subsidiaries.

- From the operational point of view, three types of control are envisaged:
- first level controls, aimed at ensuring the proper conduct of daily operations and individual transactions and conducted by operating structures or incorporated into IT procedures;
 - second level controls, which aim to ensure the correct definition and implementation of the risk management process, the compliance of the company's operations with current regulations and effectiveness, security and consistency of operational activities with internal and external legislation. They are entrusted to structures other than operational ones, in particular the control functions "Risk & Permanent Control" and "Compliance, Supervisory Relations & Data Protection";
 - third-level controls, carried out by the Internal Audit function, to identify abnormal trends, violations of procedures and regulations, as well as to evaluate the functionality of the overall system of internal controls.

Regarding the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, the HQ CSRD Team is responsible for verifying, at least annually, the data uploaded into the data collection tool and ensuring the overall validity of the report. Furthermore, the HQ CSRD Team ensures that data monitoring is fully traceable for auditability purposes.

- At the CA Auto Bank level, quantitative data are verified on a sample basis as follows:
- verification that data and supporting documents are correctly uploaded into the data collection tool;
 - consistency check between the data entered in the tables and the underlying attachments;
 - verification that the Local ESG Contact Person, acting as a "contributor" within the data collection tool, has uploaded the data to be audited;
 - monitoring compliance with the reporting deadlines and timelines set at the Headquarter level.

Regarding qualitative data, the following controls are performed:

- ensuring that all mandatory data points, including CA Auto Bank's specific requirements, are reviewed and fully addressed;

- verifying the completeness and clarity of comments and narrative content for each data point;
- ensuring that the final version of the document, including the layout provided by the external agency, is accurate and up to date.

At the same time, the Group has adopted an **ESG risk management framework**, integrating environmental, social and governance factors into its decision-making processes, credit policies and reporting procedures. In line with regulatory expectations, CA Auto Bank implements ESG data monitoring and validation systems, with a focus on transparency of information and the quality of reporting processes.

In relation to the ICAAP process, ESG risks are those attributable to environmental, social and governance issues that have a direct impact on the company's financial data.

For 2024, CA Auto Bank has decided to use a quantitative approach to measure the impact of climate risk on selected financial metrics, while social and governance risks will be assessed with a qualitative approach.

CA Auto Bank introduced for the first time at ICAAP 2022 a quantitative assessment of ESG Risk, based on the ESG Risk Rating provided by Sustainalytics (Morningstar company) and the potential impact on two different risk dimensions (impact on credit risk and geo-sectoral concentration risk). Starting from the 2024 ICAAP, CA Auto Bank decided to adopt a different macroeconomic quantitative approach to measure potential climate impacts under two different scenarios ("adverse" and "hot house"). This approach has been further refined and was also utilized for the 2025 ICAAP.

The control system described above, covering all risk categories, is presented quarterly to the Internal Control Committees, namely the Risk and Audit Committee.

The Risk and Permanent Control function is required to inform the Board of Directors on a range of key issues concerning risk management and permanent control. In particular, it must provide updates and reports regarding:

- Group and "Asolo" Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), as well as Risk Strategies (RS), including established limits;
- Quarterly monitoring of key performance and risk indicators related to the RAF and RS, both at Group level and for "Asolo";
- Reporting of limit breaches within the RAF and RS, including the preparation of relevant corrective action plans, for both the Group and "Asolo";
- Business Continuity Plan (BCP) testing, to verify the company's operational resilience in the event of critical incidents;

- ICT Risk Assessment, with a specific focus on cybersecurity and the operational continuity of technological systems;
- ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) and ILAAP (Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process) Reports, including the first activation of the Contingency Funding Plan (CFP);
- Second activation of the Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) within the framework of the ICAAP process;
- Annual validations of methodologies and processes related to ICAAP and CFP, to ensure the adequacy and effectiveness of financial risk management.

1.3. Sustainability strategy

1.3.1. Strategy, business model and value chain

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The Crédit Agricole Group has adopted the *Projet du Groupe* Medium-Term Plan to achieve its *Raison d'être*: “Working every day in the interest of our customers and society” across all its operating markets worldwide.

The *Projet du Groupe* outlines the ambitions of the Crédit Agricole Group – which includes CA Auto Bank and DRIVALIA – operating under the Universal Customer-Focused Banking model. Its goal is to create social value, support communities through major transitions, and reinforce its position as a trusted partner for sustainable and inclusive development. The Crédit Agricole Group’s identity is rooted in its cooperative and mutualist nature, with founding values centered on social utility (operating in the interest of communities to make progress accessible to all) and universality (serving all types of customers, from retail to large corporates, in response to their specific needs).

The Crédit Agricole Group integrates various métiers, including commercial banking, corporate and investment banking, wealth management, insurance services, and specialized financial services. This approach fosters synergies across different business segments, ensuring stability and the ability to generate value for stakeholders, even in the most complex market environments.

The Medium-Term Plan is built upon three pillars: the **Projet Client** (Customer Project), aimed at achieving excellence in customer relations; the **Projet Sociétal** (Societal Project), focused on acting in the collective interest through a commitment to sustainability; and the **Projet Humain** (Human Project), designed to empower individual responsibility and foster close, trust-based relationships with customers.

Customer Project

The Customer Project defines the priorities of the CA Group, including the CA Auto Bank Group, aimed at serving the interests of all customers—both retail and corporate—as a reliable partner supporting them in every project and through every stage of life. The Group’s financial soundness, the diversity of its métiers (business lines), and its historical expertise enable it to provide customers with solutions for their daily needs, long-term plans, and the management of uncertainties. The Crédit Agricole Group is committed to pursuing and protecting its customers’ interests in all its actions: providing advice with transparency and loyalty, placing human responsibility at the core of its

model, and committing to provide the most advanced technological solutions while ensuring the maximum availability of its people.

Human Project

Within the framework of the Human Project, Crédit Agricole S.A. has pledged to consistently act as a responsible employer toward its employees worldwide, supporting people development as well as managerial and cultural transformation. The Human Project enhances identity, commitment, and both individual and collective performance. It promotes the development of skills and personal growth by offering career opportunities and international mobility.

Societal Project

The Societal Project aims to generate positive impacts through the collective commitment of the Crédit Agricole Group’s companies and people – including the CA Auto Bank Group – by supporting households and businesses through environmental and social transitions and promoting the sustainable development of local economies.

Within the framework of the Societal Project, the Crédit Agricole Group has defined its Climate Change Policy, outlining its commitments in the “Destination 2050” Transition Plan, which is progressively integrated into the overall strategy and business model. Through this Transition Plan, the Crédit Agricole Group, including CA Auto Bank, commits to contributing to carbon neutrality by 2050 and supporting customers in their environmental transition journey. These policies and guidelines apply to the Crédit Agricole Group’s operational footprint as well as the footprint attributable to the main activities carried out by Crédit Agricole companies worldwide, namely banking and financing, investment, wealth management, and insurance.

The climate commitment undertaken by Crédit Agricole S.A. in the Transition Plan is expressed across these main pillars:

- achievement of Net Zero objectives with science-based carbon footprint reduction trajectories across 10 sectors identified as priorities based on their climate impact;
- definition of Net Zero objectives and interim targets for the reduction of the operational footprint related to its own business activities and assets;
- sectoral policies to guide investment, asset management, and financing activities carried out by the various Group companies;
- commercial policies to support customers in their ecological and energy transition journey;
- a climate and environmental risk management system that integrates decarbonization goals;

- definition of actions to support retail and corporate customers in climate adaptation.

The Group’s mission, “Because we create daily mobility solutions for a better planet,” continued to take shape throughout 2025.

The CA Auto Bank Group developed a business strategy inspired by ESG principles, based on its Purpose and its commitment to leading the transition toward sustainable mobility by democratizing access to green mobility. This is made possible through the financial solutions promoted by CA Auto Bank, Drivalia’s comprehensive range of mobility solutions, and the Group’s electrification strategy.

The Group’s ESG strategy is operationalized through the three-year Sustainability Plan (2024-2026), which is built on four Pillars:

- Sustainable Mobility
- Innovation and Digitalization
- Environment
- People

Sustainable Mobility

Sustainable Mobility is the innovation driver of the CA Auto Bank Group’s Business Model. In accordance with the three-year Sustainability Plan approved in 2024, the Group continued its transition journey in 2025 toward increasingly sustainable mobility, adopting a gradual, structured, and measurable approach. This commitment is reflected in the development of the infrastructure supporting electrification—which forecasts a 3.9% overall increase in charging points by 2026 compared to 2025—as well as in the strengthening of initiatives related to electric and shared mobility.

By 2026, 55% of the financing granted by CA Auto Bank in Europe will be allocated to electric and hybrid vehicles, and Drivalia’s European fleet will increase the share of new BEV and PHEV models to 35%. Currently, the percentage of these new vehicles purchased by Drivalia in 2025 stands at 31%, consistent with the progress profile toward the 2026 target level.

Furthermore, Sustainable Mobility continues to materialize through the strategic development of Drivalia, which saw a further expansion of Drivalia Future, the brand that embodies the Group’s vision regarding the circular economy.

The Future program continues its objective of giving a ‘new life’ to the Group’s fleet vehicles, strengthening its reach toward private customers and consolidating the Future Lease offering—a formula that enables long-term rental solutions for vehicles sourced from previous short-term rentals.

Future confirms its position as an advanced re-marketing platform designed to maximize the ‘second life’ value of vehicles. Already operational in several European markets, in 2025 the platform expanded its presence into Spain,

France, Denmark, Germany, the Czech Republic, Finland, Poland, and Portugal. Leveraging innovative technologies, Future continues to operate in line with the ongoing evolution of re-marketing processes.

In parallel, Drivalia continued the development of its electric car-sharing service, E+Share Drivalia, relaunching the service with a fleet renewal and a new visual identity, confirming its commitment to promoting sustainable, low-emission urban mobility models. The project, already operational in Turin, Rome, Milan, and Lyon, confirms the role of electric car-sharing as a strategic lever for sustainable urban mobility, facilitating access to Low Emission Zones (LEZ) and promoting car usage models as an alternative to ownership.

E+Share Drivalia has also consolidated its leadership in free-floating electric mobility, standing as a unique player in the Italian landscape with a fleet of over 700 100% electric vehicles distributed across the cities where the service is active. These vehicles are ready to be booked and used anywhere without fixed docking stations, promoting fluid circulation and zero local emissions.

During 2025, on the mobility front, DRIVALIA introduced Be Free 6x6, the first subscription-based rental renewable every 6 months—a smart solution inspired by the circular economy, tailored for those who view mobility as a service rather than a constraint. This product expands the Group’s flexible mobility offering, meeting the needs of customers seeking innovative and modular formulas that provide all the services typical of long-term rental within a flexible multi-month rental structure, renewable for up to 36 months.

Innovation and Digitalization - The Digital-First Evolution of Mobility

As the “Mobility Bank for a Better Planet,” the Group implements its sustainability strategy through technological innovation, viewed as a fundamental pillar of its ESG objectives. Digitalization serves as the operational arm to promote electric mobility, reducing environmental impact through paperless processes and the development of digital-native products tailored for the EV market.

In the current landscape, where the dematerialization of processes forms the backbone of customer engagement, the CA Auto Bank Group acts as a technological accelerator supporting its sales network. The primary goal is the continuous refinement of a digital tool ecosystem designed to maximize both user experience and customer retention through increasingly seamless and intuitive purchasing journeys.

2025 marked the definitive consolidation of CA Auto Bank’s strategic roadmap toward the hyper-digitalization of operational workflows

and distribution architectures. This evolution has led to the refinement of a suite of bespoke virtual solutions, designed to pivot the institution toward an extremely agile and competitive business model. This transformation is reflected in the implementation of integrated native systems—with a specific focus on e-commerce platforms for online financing—and the pervasive adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithms aimed at optimizing every customer touchpoint.

In 2025, CA Auto Bank consolidated its leadership in new mobility, serving as the leading financial partner for European dealers through advanced credit tools. The Group is currently focused on expanding its digital footprint on a continental scale, leaning heavily into the “E-commerce” model. This paradigm allows customers to complete the entire application cycle for financing or banking products with total autonomy in a full-digital mode. Tangible examples include Online Sales platforms for the automotive sector and Instant Personal Loans, which eliminate the complexities of physical intermediation in favor of an immediate and secure user experience.

Key targets to be achieved by 2026 include increased adoption of digital signatures (e-signatures) for new contracts and a growth in partnerships with start-ups that share the same commitment to sustainable mobility and responsible growth.

Regarding Drivalia, a key step in digitalization was the full integration with the Drivalia Planet web platform, accessible via App: users can now manage E+Share Drivalia alongside all our mobility services through a single, intuitive, and user-friendly interface. This synergy not only simplifies the user experience but also amplifies the sustainable impact by incentivizing the adoption of green options through a unified portal.

Within this framework of innovation and digitalization, Drivalia continues to represent a significant and growing component of the business volume generated online. All short-term rentals originating from the www.drivalia.com portal and subscription-based products, such as Car Cloud, Be Free Evo, Be Free 6x6, Car Box, and Flex Rent, are managed through fully online digital solutions, with vehicle delivery at Drivalia Mobility Stores.

Environment

CA Auto Bank’s commitment to sustainability is not merely a goal but an operating model that translates responsible behavior into concrete actions. This vision is reflected in a governance framework geared toward carbon footprint reduction, the transition to a fully digital and paperless banking model, and an active role as a facilitator for our customers’ transition to more sustainable mobility.

The core of our climate strategy targets the reduction of direct and indirect emissions. To ensure maximum transparency and effectiveness, the Group constantly monitors its carbon footprint across the entire value chain, categorizing emissions into three scopes of action:

- **Scope 1:** Direct emissions from controlled sources, such as internal energy systems.
- **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions related to the purchase of electricity and heating.
- **Scope 3:** All other indirect emissions generated throughout the entire operational cycle.

A fundamental pillar of this journey is the electrification of the corporate fleet, aiming to exceed a 90% share of BEV and PHEV models by 2026.

Alongside direct mitigation actions, CA Auto Bank has integrated climate challenges into its **Risk Management** systems. Using an advanced methodology that analyzes multiple European scenarios, the Group assesses ESG risks—both physical and transition risks—monitoring their impact on crucial financial variables such as the cost of risk and the residual value of assets.

Confirming this operational soundness, the risk strategy has set a rigorous target: maintaining a zero-alert status for operational risks related to climate events that could result in losses exceeding €300,000.

People

The well-being of our people and the development of human capital constitute the fourth pillar of CA Auto Bank’s Sustainability Plan. The Group’s success is built on the value of its people: both employees and customers. CA Auto Bank is committed to empowering its collaborators—considered its primary stakeholders—by investing in their growth and ensuring a balanced management of work-life integration.

Simultaneously, the Group positions itself as a trusted partner for its customers, placing their needs at the center and offering bespoke, flexible, and sustainable financial solutions.

The Group’s strategy integrates measurable social objectives aimed at addressing the demographic and professional challenges of the sector through the following projects and critical solutions:

- **Work-Life Balance and Well-being (Welfare):** To promote an inclusive culture and support parenthood, the strategy includes the introduction, starting from 2025, of a fully paid 28-day leave for the second parent. In parallel, the Group aims to reduce turnover and monitors the corporate climate through the “Trust Index” survey.
- **Human Capital Development and Training:** To address the evolution of skills required by the market, the Bank has planned an increase in the average training hours per employee.

The strategic plan mandates that 90% of the corporate population regularly participates in upskilling courses, with a specific focus on ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) topics to integrate sustainability into every decision-making process.

- **Diversity and Equal Opportunities:** A central challenge for the future is achieving gender parity. The commitment focuses on increasing female representation at every organizational level—from operational positions to managerial roles and the Board of Directors—alongside the reduction of the gender pay gap.
- **Health, Safety, and Business Integrity:** The sustainability strategy is supported by robust governance, targeting zero incidents of disci-

mination and maintaining a very low injury frequency rate. Furthermore, 100% of employees are involved in triennial anti-corruption training programs to ensure operational integrity.

The CA Auto Bank Group operates across 19 markets, and its employee network is distributed by geographic area as shown below:

Country	Number of Employees
Austria	33
Belgium	43
Czech Republic	192
Denmark	48
Finland	118
France	480
Germany	291
Greece	48
Ireland	87
Italy	588
Morocco	3
The Netherlands	57
Norway	60
Poland	53
Portugal	80
Spain	146
Sweden	6
Switzerland	54
UK	236
Total	2,623

- CA Auto Bank’s (CAAB) business model** is structured to integrate sustainability objectives within its financial offerings and mobility services. The Group’s ESG strategy translates into operational plans aimed at transforming the business model through a sustainable lens, with the following objectives:
- Support for the Transition: Accompanying retail and corporate customers in the shift toward low-emission vehicles and charging solutions powered by renewable energy.
 - Net Zero Target: Contributing to a decarboni-

- zed economy by reducing emissions from the financed vehicle fleet.
- Climate Risk Management: Mitigating environmental impacts (physical risks) on the owned fleet, collateralized vehicles, and charging infrastructures.
 - Green Asset Development: Increasing the volumes of financed vehicles with characteristics aligned with the EU Taxonomy.
 - Digital and Energy Synergy: Promoting integrated solutions that combine technological innovation with environmental sustainability.

Furthermore, the CA Auto Bank Group does not operate in sectors such as fossil fuels, chemical manufacturing, controversial weapons, or tobacco cultivation and production.

EcoVadis Corporate Sustainability Rating

The Group's commitment to ESG issues received significant recognition at the European level, with the awarding of 12 EcoVadis medals in 2025. Specifically, 6 Silver medals were awarded to branches in France, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, and Finland, while 6 Bronze medals were assigned to the Headquarters in Italy and branches in Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. These awards, issued by one of the leading and most authoritative global providers of sustainability ratings, attest to the Group's ESG performance and the adoption of an approach aligned with key international environmental, social, and governance standards.

Overall, the initiatives launched in 2025 confirm the consistency between industrial strategy and sustainability targets, reinforcing Drivalia's contribution to the transition toward a more responsible, low-emission mobility ecosystem.

**ESRS 2 - SBM-1
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In accordance with the ESRS regulatory framework, the Group has defined its business model by identifying its reference value chain, integrating upstream and downstream business relationships with internal operational processes. The offering targets an extensive scope of stakeholders—retail customers, professionals, corporates, and institutional investors—operating through specialized commercial channels and digital platforms.

The Group's value chain is organized into the following macro-areas of activity, aimed at generating value for customers across various European markets:

- **Financial Resource Management and Banking Products:** Includes fundraising through deposits and financial markets to ensure capital soundness. This activity is operationalized through the management of savings accounts, credit cards, and current accounts.
- **Financing and Leasing:** Provision of loans, Retail and Wholesale financing solutions, and Leasing, providing direct support to both the sales network and end customers.
- **Mobility Solutions:** Through Drivalia, the Group offers rental solutions and mobility-related services, integrating traditional financial offerings with operational services.
- **Insurance Offering:** Collaboration with market-leading companies to build a range of insurance products across various business lines, ranging from personal coverage to vehicle and usage-specific policies.

The Group adopts a multi-channel approach to reach its market segments:

- **Digital Channels:** Management of online sales and distribution systems for financial and insurance products. 2025 marked the enhancement of e-commerce, integrating insurance products previously available only through traditional distribution.
- **Physical Channels and Showrooms:** Sales through dealer showrooms and telemarketing, locally adapting solutions to the specific needs of European markets.

To ensure the effectiveness of its business model, the Group relies on strategic cross-functional processes:

- **Technological Development:** Investments in digital platforms, Artificial Intelligence, and data analytics to improve operational efficiency and customer experience.
- **Human Resources Management:** Recruitment and continuous training, focusing on digital skills and corporate welfare programs.
- **Procurement (Purchasing):** Upstream management of the value chain through the purchase of essential goods and services (technology, software, consultancy, and real estate), ensuring the Bank's operational continuity.

The CA Auto Bank Group has collected information regarding its value chain to analyze the reference context necessary for the Double Materiality assessment.

The Group pays particular attention to assessing current and future benefits for customers and local communities in the territories where it operates, with a specific focus on products with environmental purposes. These products are designed to support climate change mitigation and are described in Disclosure E1, to which reference is made for further details.

Within the described business model, **CA Auto Bank** distinguishes itself through the management and integration of its value chain—an essential element for ensuring the effectiveness of its activities and guiding the Group's sustainability strategy. The value chain is structured into three main components: the supply chain (upstream chain), own operations, and service delivery processes and market relations (downstream chain). This approach allows for an analysis of how the value chain is influenced by or influences the Group, considering both risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters throughout the service life cycle.

On the **upstream side**, the Bank collaborates with a selected network of players who provide essential financial and operational resources. This section includes:

- **Suppliers:** Primarily grouped by economic activity, such as automotive manufacturers and providers of goods and services necessary for infrastructural functioning.

- **Bondholders:** Mainly comprising institutional investors who ensure capital soundness.
- **Customers (Direct Funding):** Namely depositing customers, who represent a primary source of liquidity for credit activities.

The Group's **own operations** represent the operational base and the management core through which CAAB delivers its services. These include:

- **CA Auto Bank Group:** The Parent Company and consolidated subsidiaries, which define strategic and governance guidelines.
- **Employees:** The Group's collaborators, whose integrated management ensures efficiency, transparency, and a responsible approach to human capital.

In the **downstream dimension**, CA Auto Bank focuses on providing high-quality financial services to a broad and diversified customer base, including retail customers, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and large corporates. Commercial operations and customer relationships constitute the core of social and environmental value creation.

The Group operates through various channels and customer segments:

- **Financing and Leasing:** Retail and corporate customers financing vehicle purchases, including both financial and operating lease formulas.
- **Wholesale Financing:** Credit granted to the dealer network and industrial partners to support the distribution network.
- **Drivalia (Rental and Mobility):** Short and long-term rental solutions and car-sharing services, which are fundamental to the transition toward sustainable mobility.
- **Business Partners:** Dealers and strategic collaborators, including insurance providers, who enhance the value proposition.
- **Banking Products:** Retail customers subscribing to retail banking products such as current accounts, credit cards, and personal loans.

Through this complex downstream structure, the CA Auto Bank Group aims to meet the needs of a customer base increasingly focused on the ecological transition, integrating sustainable practices into credit granting and promoting access to low-impact mobility solutions.



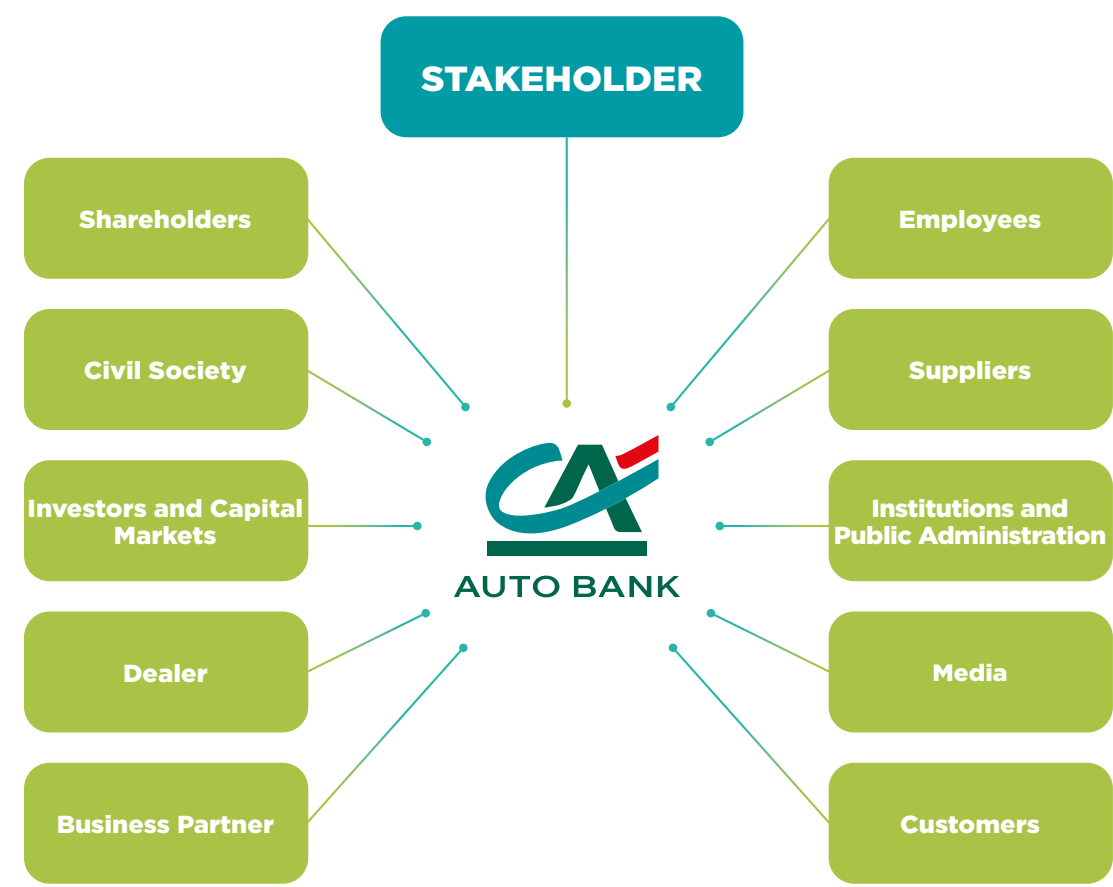
1.3.2. Stakeholder interests and opinions

1.3.2.1. PROCESS AND MODE OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

ESRS 2 - SBM-2
DP 45

One of the key elements of the social dialogue of CA Auto Bank and its subsidiaries is the involvement of stakeholders, with the aim of stimulating reflection and enhancing the Group's social policy. This goes beyond the mere fulfilment of legal obligations to inform and/or consult employee representatives, both in the countries where they operate and at European level.

The channels of listening provided, with reference to the stakeholders of the CA Auto Bank Group, are a key element aimed at defining and orienting the strategy of the Group, also and especially in a sustainable perspective. In detail, the identified stakeholders are grouped into the following clusters:



In 2025, CA Auto Bank Group strengthened its stakeholder engagement, recognized as a cornerstone for defining its sustainability strategy and validating its impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs). To this end, during the fiscal year, the Group engaged a key stakeholder category consisting of media representatives and journalists. This choice was driven by their role as 'qualified observers' and mediators between the Company and public opinion, making them priority subjects for the external context analysis.

Engagement was structured through a direct stakeholder engagement process, utilizing a

structured technical questionnaire. The tool was designed to collect both quantitative and qualitative feedback, ensuring respondent anonymity to promote objective evaluations.

- The activity focused on two primary objectives:
- Reputational Risk Analysis: Identifying potential external vulnerabilities that could impact brand value due to factors such as supply chain corruption, improper payment practices, greenwashing, data breaches, occupational health and safety, and human rights violations.
 - Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) Validation: Submitting the identification and

assessment of material topics to external review, ensuring that the media perspective was integrated into the calculation of both Impact Materiality and Financial Materiality.

During the 2025 fiscal year, in continuity with the previous year, key suppliers were engaged through the EcoVadis questionnaire, thereby integrating sustainability assessments into Procurement processes.

Furthermore, CA Auto Bank integrates the dialogue between workers and unions into its strategy to develop a sense of belonging and loyalty among employees. In practice, the dialogue between workers and trade unions enables:

- finding suitable solutions to the various economic, social and possibly organizational problems encountered in the company;
- improve the working conditions of employees to implement an overall strategy for efficiency within the company.

In 2025, employees on the payroll as of September 30th, were once again involved in the annual climate survey. This initiative was first implemented in 2023 with a pilot edition involving only CA Auto Bank Italy and its French branch, and was subsequently extended to all Group employees from 2024 onwards. Employees were asked to complete a global questionnaire consisting of 28 closed-ended questions and three open-ended questions. The rating scale is based on 5 levels (from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree"), and only the responses related to the two most positive levels are taken into account for the calculation of the "Trust Index."

The results of the annual surveys conducted among CA Auto Bank employees allow for the identification of the main employee concerns by company and, where possible, by business line. They also provide a means to measure the effects of managerial, organizational, and human transformation, particularly through the analysis of comments provided in the open-ended questions.

For 2025, 2,293 people responded to the climate survey, resulting in a participation rate of 90%. This significant participation rate is evidence of the entire corporate population's commitment to acting every day in the interest of our customers and society.

CA Auto Bank takes the interests and opinions of its customers into account through various mechanisms:

- Net Promoter Score (NPS): a dedicated and regular satisfaction survey designed to enhance relational excellence and obtain constant feedback from our customers. Automated web-based surveys are sent to our customers daily to gain a comprehensive understanding of their experiences throughout their entire journey with us. This model has been adopted

in all countries where the Group operates with its financing activities. In Italy, the indicator was also implemented for rental activities during 2024, with the intention of extending it to other markets in the future;

- a comprehensive customer feedback system featuring national and regional surveys;
- regular contact activities and frequency to maintain a close and human relationship with our customers;
- multi-channel monitoring and feedback management: constant oversight of social media, Trustpilot, and Google Review platforms. Through synergy with Customer Care, the majority of negative reviews are analyzed and addressed, providing customers with support and potential case resolution, where possible.

These mechanisms are applied to a sample of customers representing all markets (individual, professional and corporate).

They measure NPS and customer satisfaction KPIs, as well as customers' perceptions of CA Auto Bank's reputation and business efficiency, and therefore also serve to assess and improve the effectiveness of customer relationships.

The voice of the customer is therefore a key driver for the improvement of the service and processes of the CA Auto Bank Group, and is constantly monitored through dedicated satisfaction surveys, sent to private and business customers at the most relevant interaction moments.

The results for 2025 were very positive: the consolidated NPS stood at a significant 46 (on a scale from -100 to +100, corresponding to a Very Good recommendation level), based on 14,250 responses. Key indicators of satisfaction, such as the ease of shopping experience and the reliability of CA Auto Bank, both achieved a score of 4.2 out of 5.

In addition, during 2026 the activity will be consolidated, enriching it with measurement also on the network of dealers.

The information gathered through the stakeholder engagement process described above is the starting point for improving management strategies, refining processes and strengthening relationships with all categories of stakeholders.

1.3.2.3. RESULTS OF THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

For the CA Auto Bank Group, “Transparency” is not merely a set of rules to be followed, but a tool aimed at protecting customers’ interests through behavior inspired by principles of openness and fairness. This approach seeks to establish a relationship based on trust and mutual benefit, while simultaneously safeguarding the Company and its shareholders by reducing potential penalties and mitigating reputational risk. A business model is considered “virtuous” only when every stage is centered on the interests and needs of its customers—from product design and marketing to implementation, including attention to customer needs in the after-sales phase. The CA Auto Bank Group places the customer’s actual perception of the company, its products, and its processes at the core of its conduct, in order to discern what functions correctly from what requires further improvement. To this end, measuring customer satisfaction is essential, achieved by conducting periodic surveys, ensuring attentive and proactive customer service, and constantly analyzing complaints with a critical approach. Authorities, including the AGCM (the Italian Competition Authority), are increasingly focusing on advertising content to prevent misleading or inaccurate information from reaching consumers.

The increasing digitisation and use of the e-commerce channel requires the bank to review and adapt internal processes and procedures in order to provide customers with clear and com-

prehensive information regardless of the chosen sales channel (dealer or e-commerce platforms).

The results of the stakeholder engagement process are considered for the purpose of assessing double materiality. The double materiality analysis is subsequently reported for information to the Board of Committee and the Board of Statutory Auditors and for approval by the Board of Directors.

The assessment of the materiality of impact and financial materiality was carried out according to a competence approach that involved the internal functions and stakeholders of the Group with reference to the IRO (Impacts, Risks and Opportunities) own competence. The results of the double materiality analysis are reported and represented in order to:

- Highlight the material issues for the Group;
- Indicate the results of the analysis, or, if relevant for the materiality of impact, for the purpose of financial materiality or both;
- Represent the affected stages of the value chain, for which the topic of sustainability is relevant.

1.3.3. Relevant impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and the business model

ESRS 2 - SBM-3 DP 48

The European Sustainability Reporting Standards (hereinafter “ESRS”) divide impacts, risks and opportunities into two components:

- the positive and negative sustainability impacts, actual or potential, of the company’s activities. This corresponds to the materiality of impact;
- the financial risks and opportunities generated by the economic, social and natural environment of the company. This is known as financial materiality.

Double materiality is a concept designed to combine financial materiality with impact materiality as part of the assessment of a company’s performance.

The issues that emerge as material from CAAB’s first double materiality assessment are presented in the table below. The table also describes the nature of the IRO (positive or negative impact, risk, opportunity) and its impact on stages in the value chain.

ESG CATEGORY	ESRS	2025 DETAILED IROs	TYPE	TIME HORIZON	VALUE CHAIN
Social	ESRS S4	Risk of lower revenues due to lower prices to make ESG offers financially accessible to all and no longer covering fixed costs	Risk	2 - Medium term	Downstream
	ESRS S4	Negative impact on certain categories of customers due to a lack of transparency and readability of offers (leading to exclusion, financial precariousness of the customers concerned)	Negative impact	1 - Short-term	Downstream
	ESRS G1	Reputational and regulatory risk in the event of purchasing practices that are not responsible for the Group's suppliers, particularly in terms of payment terms	Risk	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Upstream
	ESRS G1	Negative impact on suppliers in the event of non-responsible purchasing practices by the Group, particularly in terms of payment terms	Negative impact	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Upstream
Governance	ESRS S1	Increasing attractiveness through ambitious and innovative ESG practices	Opportunity	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
	ESRS S1	Increase in overall performance, retention of employees, thanks to policies to support careers and develop ambitious skills	Opportunity	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
	ESRS S1	Risks to employee attractiveness, retention and engagement related to the remuneration policy and employee benefits	Risk	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
Social	ESRS E1	Physical risk factors related to climate change and having effects on bank' risks (credit, financial, operational)	Risk	3 - Long-term	Downstream
	ESRS E1	Transition risk factors related to climate change and having effect on bank' risks (credit, financial, operational)	Risk	2 - Medium-term	Downstream
	ESRS E1	Negative impact of Group activities (investment, financing, insurance) on climate change	Negative impact	2 - Medium-term	Downstream
Environment	ESRS E1	Negative impact of Group activities (investment, financing, insurance) on climate change	Risk	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Downstream
	ESRS E1	Development of new services and solutions to support customers' transition to a low-carbon economy	Opportunity	1 - Short-term	Downstream
	ESRS S4	Negative impact on customer wellbeing in the event of a cyber attack	Negative impact	3 - Long-term	Downstream
	ESRS S4	Financial risk from failure to provide essential services and associated operational remediation cost	Risk	3 - Long-term	Downstream
	ESRS S1	Image and reputational risk in the event of endangering the health, safety of employees or non-respect of human rights	Risk	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations

ESG CATEGORY	ESRS	2025 DETAILED IROs	TYPE	TIME HORIZON	VALUE CHAIN
Social	ESRS S1	Improving employee health/safety through proactive policies on well-being at and outside work	Positive impact	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
	ESRS S1	Positive impact on employees' rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining in the event of virtuous practices	Positive impact	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
	ESRS S1	Positive impact on employees in the event of social protection practices that outperform legal practices	Positive impact	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
	ESRS S1	Internal and external reputational and image risk due to inadequate diversity and inclusion policies or discriminatory practices	Risk	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
	ESRS S1	Risks related to lack of knowledge of employee characteristics	Risk	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
Environment	ESRS G1	Reputational and regulatory risk in the event that the Group's liability is called into question as a result of an environmental, social and ethical breach - particularly in terms of corruption - by its suppliers	Risk	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Upstream
Governance	ESRS G1	Regulatory risk in the event of non-compliance with regulations and supervisory authorities' expectations regarding business ethics and the fight against corruption	Risk	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations Upstream Downstream
	ESRS G1	Negative impact on the living conditions of customers or stakeholders in the event of unethical practices (e.g. corruption)	Negative impact	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
	ESRS S1	Positive impact on employees thanks to good talent management and the implementation of ambitious skills development policies	Positive impact	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
Environment	ESRS E1	Negative impact of operating footprint on climate	Negative impact	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
Social	ESRS E1	Improved control of Group energy expenditure	Opportunity	2 - Medium-term	Own Operations
	ESRS E2	Negative impacts of financing and investment on air, water and soil pollution	Negative impact	2 - Medium-term	Downstream
	ESRS E2	Opportunities to reduce the negative impacts of air, water and soil pollution through products and services offered to clients and portfolio companies	Opportunity	2 - Medium-term	Downstream

ESG CATEGORY	ESRS	2025 DETAILED IROs	TYPE	TIME HORIZON	VALUE CHAIN
Environment	ESRS G1	Regulatory risk in the event of non-compliance with obligations to combat financial crime	Risk	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
	ESRS S4	Regulatory risk in case of insufficient detection of conflicts of interest and market abuse (market integrity)	Risk	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
Social	ESRS S4	Reputational risk in case of leakage, theft or inappropriate use of personal data	Risk	2 - Medium-term	Own Operations Upstream Downstream
	ESRS S4	Regulatory risk related to non-compliance with personal data protection regulations	Risk	2 - Medium-term	Own Operations Upstream Downstream
Environment	ESRS S4	Regulatory risk related to the inadequate suitability of products and services to the needs and situation of the customer (banking inclusion, product governance)	Risk	3 - Long-term	Downstream
Social	ESRS S4	Positive impact on society linked to the suitability of products and services to the needs and situation of the customer (banking inclusion, product governance) participating in social cohesion	Positive impact	2 - Medium-term	Downstream
Governance	ESRS G1	Regulatory and reputational risk in the event of a failure of the whistleblower mechanism reporting unethical internal practices	Risk	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
Social	ESRS S1	Risks to the Group's overall image or performance due to a deteriorated climate/social dialogue	Risk	4 - Short, Medium and Long-term	Own Operations
	ESRS S4	Reputational risk in case of lack of transparency or misleading communication on climate issues	Risk	2 - Medium-term	Downstream

Below is a summary representation of the assessment results:

Dimension	ESRS	Impact Materiality	Financial Materiality		Double Materiality	Value chain		
		IMPACTS	RISK	OPPORTUNITIES		UP	OWN	DOWN
 E	E1 - Climate Change							
	E2 - Pollution							
	E3 - Water and Marine Resources							
	E4 - Biodiversity and Ecosystem							
	E5 - Resource Use and Circular Economy							
 S	S1 - Own Workforce							
	S2 - Workers in the Value Chain							
	S3 - Affected Communities							
	S4 - Consumers and End Users							
 G	G1 - Business Conduct							

The double materiality analysis performed reveals that impacts (actual or potential) are concentrated along the value chain and primarily relate to the downstream segment, as they are closely linked to financing and investment activities.

Financial impacts arising from physical risks related to climate change were assessed as **non-material** for the 2025 financial year. This determination stems from an analysis of the low materiality of occurred events: indeed, during the year, no climate alerts were recorded at any Group entity, and no extreme weather events occurred that caused economic losses, asset damage, or business interruptions.

Regarding future evolution, the Company recognizes that global climate uncertainty suggests a potential increase in the frequency and intensity of acute events over the medium-to-long term. Therefore, the Company plans to progressively refine its monitoring models and scenario analyses to ensure constant operational resilience and to promptly identify any shifts in the physical risk profile that might require future adaptation investments.

From the above representation, it emerges that, given the Group's business model and with reference to environmental matters, the material IROs relate to: (i) Climate Change, affecting mostly the downstream value chain, and (ii) Climate

Change – Direct Environmental Footprint, which instead affects the Group's own operations. Added to these is the theme of Pollution, whose impacts and opportunities are predominantly projected in the medium term and are concentrated in financing and investment activities (downstream).

Regarding social matters, the IROs refer to own operations concerning employees, and to the downstream value chain regarding customers. Specifically, for employees, many positive impacts related to well-being and skills development are considered across the short, medium, and long term, while risks related to social dialogue and the accessibility of offerings for customers are projected into the long term.

Governance-related IROs, conversely, affect all stages of the value chain: (i) upstream, regarding procurement information and payment terms to suppliers (with negative impacts already detectable in the short term), and (ii) own operations/downstream, with reference to matters of corporate culture, cybersecurity, and compliance. These risks and impacts were assessed using a geographical perspective covering the entire Group perimeter, while acknowledging that regulatory sensitivity and physical risks may vary according to local reference markets.

The material IROs identified influence the Group's business model structure and decision-making processes and are also closely correlated with the policies implemented by the Group. In particular, sustainability themes reflect the Group's commitment to integrating ESG criteria through specific policies (climate, diversity and inclusion, ethics, anti-corruption, responsible procurement, etc.). This integration, regularly reassessed over the short, medium, and long term, allows the Group to anticipate market trends and respond to stakeholder expectations, while simultaneously strengthening its resilience.

The impacts generated by the CA Auto Bank Group, whether positive or negative, exert a direct influence on society and the environment. With reference to environmental themes linked to climate change, GHG emissions, for example, have a negative impact on the environment as they contribute to climate change, not only through the Group's direct operations but also through its financed activities. The related financial risk is projected into the long term, reflecting the progressive nature of the ecological transition. Regarding pollution, the Group could generate a negative impact on the environment, particularly on air quality, due to insufficient oversight of the offering of responsible financing/investment products.

Concerning social matters, the CA Auto Bank Group pays particular attention to its employees' well-being and aims to promote diversity and inclusion values by ensuring the health and safety of its workers and those along the value chain, as well as aiming to ensure customer protection. In this context, the positive impacts identified as material are linked to working conditions and the protection of the health and safety of own workers and those along the value chain. However, material negative impacts are also identified concerning the social inclusion of end consumers, as the Group could exclude certain categories of customers due to poor transparency and readability of offerings; this impact is monitored with a long-term perspective to ensure strategic and constant mitigation.

The identified positive and negative impacts are closely correlated with the corporate strategy and the Group's Sustainability Plan.

The CA Auto Bank Group has adopted a time-horizon classification to analyze the identified positive and negative impacts, taking the end of the reporting period as a reference. The time horizon is divided into three main intervals: the short term, which coincides with the reporting period of the financial statements (one year); the medium term, which extends up to five years from the end of the short term; and the long term, which refers to a period exceeding five years. **Certain IROs have been classified as 'unchanged' where their nature or the Group's constant oversight makes them continuously relevant throughout the entire plan duration.**

Following the rationalization of IROs (Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities) carried out by CASA, combined with the results of consultations and contributions from CA Auto Bank's ESG leads, the final outcome of CA Auto Bank's DMA (Double Materiality Assessment) incorporates the following changes: 33 simplified IROs (adjustments to title consistency, streamlined wording, and syntax/spelling corrections), 6 reattributed IROs (reassignment of an IRO to a new topic more aligned with its title), and 5 eliminated IROs.

Consequently, the total stands at 94 IROs, of which 36 are material, compared to 99 IROs (37 material) in the previous fiscal year.

RESILIENCE OF THE STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL

The resilience of the Group's strategy and business model is based on its ability to anticipate and adapt to environmental, social, and governance risks and impacts. To address material risks and seize opportunities, policies and action plans have been implemented—as detailed in the sections on strategic plans and actions for managing impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs). These policies and actions cover key areas such as climate change, supplier relationship management, diversity and inclusion, and ethical governance. These plans are continuously adjusted in line with market trends, stakeholder expectations, and new regulations, ensuring resilience over the short, medium, and long term.

However, in line with the economic assessment of these risks, no provisions for risks were recognized, nor were any asset impairments necessary in the 2025 financial statements in relation to climate risks. Nevertheless, the Group remains vigilant in monitoring such risks.

1.4. Management of impacts, risks and opportunities

1.4.1. Description of the process to identify and assess relevant impacts, risks and opportunities

ESRS 2 - IRO-1
DP 53

DOUBLE MATERIALITY ANALYSIS (DMA)

The material impacts, risks, and opportunities of the CA Auto Bank Group were identified through the double materiality assessment conducted in 2025, in accordance with the strategic and operational guidelines provided by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. and in line with the provisions of EU Regulation 2023/2772 and the Implementation Guidance IG 1 Materiality Assessment issued by EFRAG.

The purpose of the double materiality assessment is therefore to identify the qualitative and quantitative information to be published in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, by defining the sustainability matters material to the Group. Particular attention was paid to the effects that such matters may have on stakeholders, carefully evaluating the impacts that could significantly influence their perception. Furthermore, the assessment examined the risks and opportunities that have, or are expected to have, a material influence on the Group's financial performance, helping to guide its strategies and operational decisions.

As in 2024, the materiality assessment for 2025 was conducted in line with the requirements of the new ESRS reporting standards across two dimensions:

- **Impact Materiality**, which considers the impacts that the CA Auto Bank Group has directly on sustainability matters and, consequently, on internal and external stakeholders and the environment over the short, medium, or long term;
- **Financial Materiality**, which considers the financial effects that sustainability matters may have on the CA Auto Bank Group, in terms of **risks** that can influence the undertaking's development, financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance, and cost of capital over the short, medium, and long term; and **opportunities** that can, currently or in the future, generate a significant financial impact, enhancing competitiveness, optimizing costs, and fostering access to new markets and investments.

The phases of the Double Materiality Analysis (DMA) process, in line with the methodology developed by Crédit Agricole SA, are as follows:

1. **Analysis and understanding of the context;**
2. **Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities (hereinafter also referred to as "IROs");**

3. **IRO Quotation;**
4. **Identification of relevant IROs to be included in the Sustainability Reporting.**

The first step of the impact materiality analysis is in turn divided into several stages:

- a) *Analysis of the internal and external context of the CAAB Group, in order to identify possible material issues and related impacts, risks and opportunities and is essential to collect and take into account all the elements useful and characterizing the CAAB Group, both in general terms and in terms of strategy and guidelines on sustainability issues. It is also essential to take into account the external sustainability context (European and national) in which the CAAB Group operates, both in terms of changes in regulations and sustainable finance practices to which it is subject, both in terms of positioning against the market benchmark and the main peers.*
- b) *Analysis of the scope, updated annually, in order to ensure that the scope of the consolidated sustainability report, consolidated with that of the financial statements and that the impacts, the risks and opportunities identified by the Group are consistent with it.*
- c) *Mapping and analysis of the value chain, as, when drawing up their consolidated Sustainability Reporting, companies must report information on impacts, material risks and opportunities related to the company through its direct and indirect business relationships in its upstream and downstream value chains. Within the double materiality process, the mapping of the value chain is functional to the knowledge of the expanded perimeter of the CAAB Group on which the IORs are to be evaluated.*
- d) *Mapping of stakeholders and stakeholder engagement.*

To identify the IROs, the CA Auto Bank Group relied primarily on the list defined by the Parent Company, Crédit Agricole S.A., while also considering evolving activities and regulatory frameworks, as well as the Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities specifically related to the Group. The process of streamlining the IROs defined at the Parent Company level involved a local assessment phase, aimed at validating the relevance of the topics to the core business (financing and leasing) and integrating insights derived from the downstream value chain analysis (retail and corporate customers). The IROs were tailored to CAAB's specific reality by assessing the upstream and/or downstream value chain and, more broadly, the relationships with various stakeholder categories.

To this end, the Group has implemented a stakeholder engagement process in order to support the evaluations carried out by the functions. In particular:

- For positive or negative impacts, the following profiles are assessed:
 - o the Probability of occurrence;
 - o the Severity of the impact, in turn divided into:
 - o Magnitude (or size),
 - o Extent (or Scope),
 - o Remediability (for negative impacts only).
- For risks and opportunities, the following profiles are assessed:
 - o the Probability of occurrence;
 - o the Magnitude.

With reference to the materiality of impact, the impact quotation methodology provides for the assignment of a numerical score in scale 1-4 in accordance with the guidelines of the Head of Group, as follows.

The materiality threshold was defined by the parent company Crédit Agricole S.A. and quantified at 8. This threshold also applies to CA Auto Bank.

The list of impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) is defined by the central departments of Crédit Agricole S.A. (Corporate Social Responsibility, Risk, Compliance, Human Resources, Procurement, Public Affairs, Digital Transformation, and IT). This process capitalizes on the Group's existing internal processes (Operational Risk Mapping, Duty of Care, risk assessment work in line with ECB expectations, etc.) and takes into account the specific business activities (financing and rental), the Group's value chain, and the regulatory environment in which the Group operates.

Certain risks were identified based on the impacts found (for instance, reputational risk may arise from the Group's negative impact on the climate) and on the analysis of dependencies on the topics covered by the ESRS (for example, the Group's exposure to sectors that may be disrupted by climate change impacts, leading to the identification of a physical risk regarding climate change). CA Auto Bank has also established specific IROs for its scope of activity, such as the impact of pollution. The list of IROs covers the current ESRS and the specific themes identified by the Group, and may be updated to reflect any changes in the context, regulations, or the scope of the ESRS in future financial years.

For the purposes of the risk and opportunity analysis, consideration was also given to the impacts generated and the organization's potential dependencies on factors such as ecosystem services, human and intellectual capital, and the stability of relations with local communities and the surrounding territory.

The assessment of risks and opportunities was carried out by means of the product of the two dimensions, that is:

- the probability of occurrence, assessed on a scale of 1 to 4;
- the magnitude (or entity) assessed on a scale of 1 to 4.

The Group assesses sustainability risks by integrating consolidated internal risk management methodologies with a specific quantitative materiality threshold, set by the Parent Company Crédit Agricole S.A. at a value of 8.

In accordance with regulations, material impacts, risks, and opportunities must be updated annually to account for any changes in context, regulations, or scope that may have occurred. This update focuses on risks identified as material during the previous financial year and considers any contextual elements that necessitate a re-evaluation.

Furthermore, sustainability-related risks are managed in line with other risk categories and are integrated into the Crédit Agricole Group's global risk management process. The double materiality assessment (DMA) process is subject to continuous evolution to incorporate specific consultation methods for the stakeholders involved; an example for this reporting cycle was the engagement of journalists as a stakeholder category in the DMA evaluation.

The results emerging from the double materiality matrix are integrated with the operational risk mapping and are consistent with the risk mapping and assessment used for the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process).

For the reference period, the activity was based on a qualitative scenario analysis, focusing primarily on industry trends and peer and competitor analysis, supplemented by internal assessments.

The CA Auto Bank Group uses a mix of primary data (management and accounting records) and estimates based on technical and statistical parameters (surface area, headcount, average mileage) to address gaps in data granularity and integrity. For the value chain, the Bank integrates sector proxies and external provider databases to map the emissions of financed vehicles.

1.4.2. Description of the process to identify and assess the relevant impacts, risks and opportunities related to climate change

E1 - ESRS 2 - IRO-1-20

CA Auto Bank monitors direct GHG emissions (Scope 1), indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2), and Categories 6, 7, and 15 of Scope 3. For the latter category, the company monitors direct emissions in relation to the retail business.

To progressively expand the categories of covered emissions, the Group utilizes the Carbon Footprint project developed by Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility, through which CA Auto Bank reports data concerning:

- Energy consumption;
- Business travel;
- Employee commuting.

This project, in addition to monitoring the primary sources of GHG emissions, acts to reduce the carbon footprint.

The Group is also committed through the action of its subsidiary Drivalia, which invests in accelerating the transition toward a sustainable mobility system and supporting customers' choices toward PHEV and BEV vehicles.

For the identification of risks and opportunities, the CA Auto Bank Group has followed the same impact identification phases as described above.

CA Auto Bank (CAAB) has implemented an environmental scanning process aimed at identifying physical hazards, both **acute** (extreme events) and **chronic** (progressive changes), that could affect its operations and automotive portfolio.

- **Identified hazards:** The process screened risks such as river floods, wildfires, storms, hailstorms (acute hazards), and sea-level rise or increasing average temperatures (chronic hazards).
- **Asset screening:** The analysis focused on the vehicle fleet (primary physical assets), distinguishing between leased/rented vehicles (owned by Drivalia) and financed vehicles (consumer credit).

In line with the requirements of its parent company, the company has defined its assessment horizons in consistency with the average duration of financial contracts and strategic planning:

- **Short term:** 2025 (aligned with the current business plan);
- **Medium term:** 2030 (aligned with NZBA targets and the remaining useful life of the current fleet);
- **Long term:** 2040;
- **Very long term:** 2050 (aligned with global climate neutrality goals).

The assessment of exposure and sensitivity follows a granular approach:

- **Geospatial Coordinates:** The analysis uses risk

maps specific to key markets (Italy, Germany, France, Spain, and the UK). For Italy and Germany, for example, geospatial projections were used to map exposure to river flooding by 2030.

- **Sensitivity and Probability:** CAAB assesses asset sensitivity by considering the intrinsic mobility of vehicles, which partially mitigates fixed local exposure. However, a medium-high sensitivity was noted for events such as hailstorms in Southern European regions, where the extent of damage can significantly impact repair costs and insurance premiums.
- **Determination of Gross Risk:** Gross physical risk is calculated by integrating the probability of the climate event with the residual value of the exposed assets, initially without considering mitigation strategies (such as insurance coverage) to determine the maximum potential impact.

In compliance with the requirement to consider high physical risk scenarios, CAAB has adopted the NGFS 'Current Policies' (Hot House World) scenario:

This scenario assumes that global climate policies remain as they are today, leading to warming exceeding 3 degrees by 2100. This scenario was specifically chosen to test the company's resilience under conditions of extreme physical stress, projecting the increased frequency and severity of natural disasters across reference markets.

Climate scenario analysis is not an isolated exercise; it guides risk management through the integration of scenario outputs (Hot House vs. Net Zero) into the ICAAP. These are translated into macroeconomic impacts (GDP fluctuations, interest rates) that feed into stress test models for calculating additional credit costs.

1.4.3. Description of the process to identify and assess the relevant impacts, risks and opportunities related to pollution

E2 - ESRS 2 - IRO-1-11 AR 9

In relation to the ESRS E2 - Pollution standard topic, the identification of impacts, risks and opportunities was carried out taking into account the specificities of the CA Auto Bank Group.

In the analysis conducted, a negative material impact was found in relation to the downstream value chain, as well as opportunities related to air pollution through the promotion of rental and financing of electric vehicles, adopting a qualitative approach applied to the identified perimeter.

1.4.4. Description of the process to identify and assess the relevant impacts, risks and opportunities related to governance

G1 - ESRS 2 - IRO-1 DP 6

On the Governance front, following the materiality analysis performed, the topical standard ESRS G1 - Business Conduct was found to be material from both an impact and a financial materiality perspective; specifically, negative impacts, as well as significant risks, have emerged.

For the purpose of assessing the IROs related to this standard, consideration was given to both the geographical and socio-economic context, as well as the activities concerning the Group's own operations and those linked to its financing activities.

1.4.5. Disclosure requirements within the ESRS subject to the company’s sustainability statement

1.4.5.1. DR COVERAGE

ESRS 2 - IRO-2 - 56

TOPIC	LIST OF DR	OBLIGATION TO DISCLOSE
General Information	ESRS 2 - BP-1	General criteria for preparing sustainability disclosures
	ESRS 2 - BP-2	Disclosure in relation to specific circumstances
	ESRS 2 - GOV-1	Role of administrative, management, and supervisory bodies
	ESRS 2 - GOV-2	Information provided to the company’s administrative, management, and supervisory bodies and sustainability issues addressed by them
	ESRS 2 - GOV-3	Integration of sustainability performance into incentive systems
	ESRS 2 - GOV-4	Statement on due diligence obligation
	ESRS 2 - GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls on sustainability reporting
	ESRS 2 - SBM-1	Strategy, business model, and value chain
	ESRS 2 - SBM-2	Interests and opinions of stakeholders
	ESRS 2 - SBM-3	Relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
	ESRS 2 - IRO-1	Description of processes to identify and assess relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities
	ESRS 2 - IRO-2	ESRS disclosure requirements subject to the company’s sustainability statement
Climate Change	E1 - ESRS 2 - SBM 1	Strategy, business model, and value chain
	E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation
	E1 - ESRS 2 - GOV-3	Integration of sustainability performance into incentive systems
	E1 - ESRS 2 - SBM 3	Relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
	E1 - ESRS 2 - IRO-1	Description of processes to identify and assess climate-related relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities
	E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation
	E1-3	Actions and resources related to climate change policies
	E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation
	E1-5	Energy consumption and energy mix
	E1-6	Gross GHG emissions of scope 1, 2, 3, and total GHG emissions

TOPIC	LIST OF DR	OBLIGATION TO DISCLOSE
Pollution	E2 - ESRS 2 - IRO-1	Description of processes to identify and assess pollution-related relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities
	E2-1	Pollution-related policies
	E2-2	Pollution-related actions and resources
	E2-3	Pollution-related targets
	E2-6	Expected financial effects of pollution-related impacts, risks, and opportunities
Own Workforce	S1 - ESRS 2 - SBM-2	Interests and opinions of stakeholders
	S1 - ESRS 2 - SBM-3	Relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
	S1-1	Policies related to own workforce
	S1-2	Processes for engaging own workers and worker representatives on impacts
	S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels enabling own workers to raise concerns
	S1-4	Actions on relevant impacts to own workforce and approaches for mitigating relevant risks and pursuing relevant opportunities in relation to own workforce, and effectiveness of such actions
	S1-5	Objectives related to managing relevant negative impacts, enhancing positive impacts, and managing relevant risks and opportunities
	S1-6	Characteristics of the enterprise’s own employees
	S1-7	Characteristics of non-employees in the enterprise’s own workforce
	S1-8	Coverage of collective bargaining and social dialogue
	S1-9	Diversity metrics
	S1-10	Adequate wages
	S1-11	Social protection
	S1-12	People with disabilities
	S1-13	Training and skills development metrics
	S1-14	Health and safety metrics
	S1-15	Work-life balance metrics
	S1-16	Pay metrics (pay gap and total pay)
	S1-17	Serious human rights incidents, complaints and impacts

TOPIC	LIST OF DR	OBLIGATION TO DISCLOSE
Consumers and end users	S4 - ESRS 2 - SBM-2	Stakeholder interests and opinions
	S4 - ESRS 2 - SBM-3	Relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model
	S4-1	Policies related to consumers and end users
	S4-2	Processes for engaging consumers and end users about impacts
	S4-3	Processes to remedy negative impacts and channels for consumers and end users to express concerns
	S4-4	Actions on relevant consumer and end-user impacts and approaches to mitigating relevant risks and achieving relevant opportunities in relation to consumers and end-users, and the effectiveness of these actions
	S4-5	Goals related to managing relevant negative impacts, enhancing positive impacts, and managing relevant risks and opportunities
Conduct of enterprises	G1 - ESRS 2 - GOV-1	Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies
	G1- ESRS 2 - IRO-1	Description of processes to identify and assess relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities
	G1 - ESRS 2 - SBM-3	Relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
	G1-1	Policies on corporate culture and business conduct
	G1-2	Supplier relationship management
	G1-3	Prevention and detection of active and passive corruption
	G1-4	Established cases of active or passive corruption
	G1-6	Payment practices

2. Environmental responsibility and climate change

2.1. Climate change

2.1.1. Strategy

2.1.1.1. CAAB’S CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP TRANSITION PLAN

E1 - ESRS 2 - SBM-1

The fight against climate change is an integral part of the Crédit Agricole Group’s Societal Project. To adapt to and contain the effects of climate change and its ecological, socio-economic, and geopolitical consequences, a deep and critical examination of the entire growth model is required. The findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report on the consequences of a global temperature increase exceeding 2°C necessitate a global rethinking of the future economy.

Faced with this challenge, financial institutions are called upon to play their part in supporting the economy of tomorrow. Adopted by a growing number of international actors, both governmental and private, as COP26 approached in November 2021, the goal known as “Net Zero 2050” represented a decisive milestone on the global path to ensuring that global warming does not exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2050. As part of its Societal Project and the implementation of its climate change policy, the Crédit Agricole Group integrates its Climate Transition Plan into its global strategy. It has therefore committed to “contributing to carbon neutrality by 2050 through its operational footprint and its investment and financing portfolios” and to “supporting all its customers in their energy transition.” This commitment applies to the operational presence of the Crédit Agricole Group and to each of its main business lines: financing, investment, asset management, and insurance, regardless of the geographic area in which they operate.

The Crédit Agricole Group has been a member of several pioneering climate finance initiatives since their inception. Since 2003, it has been a signatory to the Equator Principles, the UN Global Compact, the Climate Principles in 2008, the Science Based Targets initiative in 2016, the

Principles for Responsible Banking in 2019, the Principles for Responsible Investment in 2011, and the Principles for Sustainable Insurance in 2021. As a co-founder of the Green Bond Principles, it has become a global leader in green bonds. The Crédit Agricole Group’s commitments apply to all subsidiaries based on the business lines active within their scope. By joining international alliances in banking, insurance, and asset management in 2021 and 2022, in addition to the commitments made through its membership in the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ), the Crédit Agricole Group has set ambitious goals to contribute to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

Within the Net Zero Banking Alliance, ten priority sectors have been identified, covering approximately 60% of the Group’s activities and representing over 75% of global greenhouse gas emissions.

The Climate Transition Plan is an ambitious plan launched by the Crédit Agricole Group in June 2019 as part of its general climate change policy and strategy. Its principle is to gradually reallocate the Group’s financing and investment portfolios in line with the objectives of the 2015 Paris Agreement and baseline scenarios, including that of the International Energy Agency (IEA), to contribute to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. Since its inception, CA Auto Bank Group has progressively adopted the Group’s Transition Plan.

This plan covers Scopes 1, 2, and 3 of the bank’s carbon footprint as defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol—namely, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to its own operations, energy consumption, business travel, and their financing, investment, asset management, and insurance activities. It also covers climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, energy efficiency, and the development of renewable energy. The reduction of the downstream value chain’s carbon footprint is achieved through the decarbonization pathways and action plans described in this document.

The Crédit Agricole Group transition plan, which was significantly bolstered in 2022 and enhanced in December 2023, is based on three complementary pillars:

- 1. Carrying out mass financing and investment in renewable energy, low-carbon infrastructure, clean technologies, and energy efficiency projects;
- 2. Supporting all customers in their climate change-related transitions;

E1-1 DP 17

Although the CA Auto Bank Group does not currently have a standalone Transition Plan, it has adopted a 2026 Sustainability Plan that includes objectives aligned with the Crédit Agricole Group Transition Plan.

E1 - ESRS 2 - GOV-1 SP 13

Climate change mitigation is central to the Group's strategy; therefore, remuneration policies stipulate that the variable compensation systems for top management include performance evaluation criteria that take into account the contribution made to actions reducing the direct or indirect carbon footprint across the entire value chain. For further information, please refer to ERS2 GOV-3 DP29.

2.1.1.2. MATERIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES AND INTERACTION WITH THE STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL

E1 - SBM-3 DP 18

In 2022, Bank of Italy, in line with similar initiatives by the ECB and other national supervisory authorities, developed a first set of supervisory expectations for the integration of climate and environmental risks into corporate strategies, governance systems, Risk control and management.

In response to these expectations, CA Auto Bank Group has developed a multi-year action plan to promote the progressive integration of environmental climate risks into its corporate strategy, policies and risk management.

As part of the double materiality analysis, CA Auto Bank Group has identified significant climate change risks, namely physical and transition risks as follows:

Detailed IRO	Type	Definition
Physical climate change risk factors impacting banking risks (credit, financial, and operational risks)	Physical Risk	Acute Events: Extreme weather events (floods, storms, heatwaves, landslides). Chronic Events: Gradual, long-term shifts in climate conditions (rising average temperatures, sea-level rise). Exposure to such events may impair borrowers' repayment capacity, devalue collateral (e.g., damaged vehicles or real estate), and cause business continuity disruptions. The underestimation of these risks negatively affects asset quality and portfolio profitability.
Transition risk factors related to climate change impacting banking risks (credit, financial, and operational risks)	Transition Risk	This risk stems from the Group's exposure to sectors subject to transition constraints that generate costs, which could impact the financial standing and solvency of the affected clients (e.g., regulatory, market, and technological changes required for the transition to a low-carbon economy, etc.). Underestimating these climate-related risks can have a financial impact on the bank's portfolio, compromising investment performance and sustainability, influencing the credit quality and profitability of the lending provided, and increasing risks in the insurance sector.

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CA Auto Bank and Drivalia pursue their environmental commitment by investing in sustainability as an innovation driver for their business. They develop a service offering increasingly focused on promoting electric and low-CO2 emission mobility, implementing an electrification strategy, and carrying out partnership projects aimed at CSR initiatives and environmental protection. Indeed, sustainability is a strategic driver of innovation for the Crédit Agricole Group's business, moving towards leading the transition to zero-CO2 emission mobility. Its core principle is to gradually reallocate the Crédit Agricole Group's financing and investment portfolios in line with the objectives of the 2015 Paris Agreement and the reference scenarios—including the International Energy Agency (IEA) scenario—to contribute to the achievement of carbon neutrality by 2050. From this perspective, transition risk for the CA Auto Bank Group is managed and leveraged to place the company in a strategic position.

As of the 2024 ICAAP, CA Auto Bank decided to adopt a different quantitative macroeconomic approach to measure potential climate impacts under two different scenarios ("adverse" and "hot house"). This approach has been confirmed and further refined for the 2025 ICAAP.

The following definitions are drawn directly from the ECB Guide on climate-related and environmental risks for banking regulations, as illustrated below.

The ECB's climate stress test applies three main scenarios which differ in their associated levels of transition and physical risk.

The best scenario in terms of potential economic impact is an "orderly transition". In this scenario, climate policy measures are well-calibrated and implemented in a timely and effective manner, so the costs of transition and physical risks are relatively limited. From a climate point of view, this scenario predicts the achievement of the Paris Agreement targets and specifically, to limit global warming of "well below 2 degrees Celsius" by the end of the century. The proposed methodological framework takes this case as a base scenario that serves as a reference for comparing the effects of alternative negative scenarios.

On the contrary, in the "hot house world" scenario no regulation or policy is introduced to limit climate change, which leads to extremely high physical risks. In this scenario, the costs associated with transition are very low (because transition does not take place), but those linked to natural disasters are extremely high. Under these circumstances, global warming would not be limited, global temperatures would increase by at least 3 degrees Celsius above pre-indu-

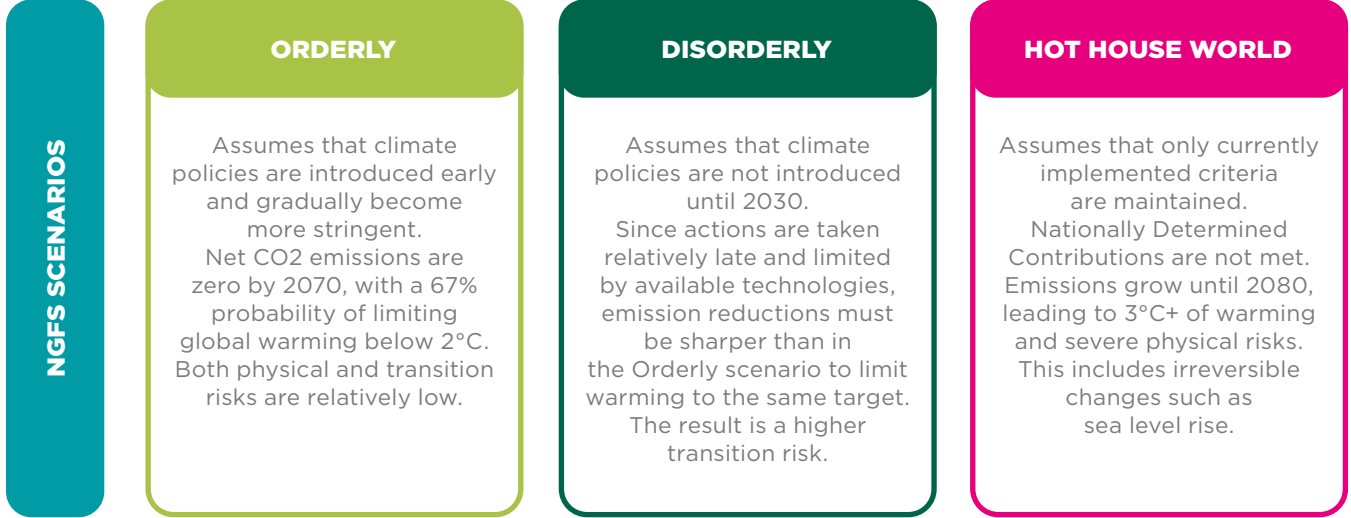
strial levels until 2100 and the targets of the Paris Agreement would not be met.

Between these two extreme climate scenarios, there is a "disorderly transition" scenario that assumes a delayed implementation of the required climate policy measures. Because of delays in implementation, policy action is introduced abruptly in the disorderly transition scenario, so the risks and costs of transition are significant. Moreover, since global warming will only begin to be mitigated from 2030, a disorderly transition scenario also implies the accumulation of a greater physical risk than would be the case with an orderly transition.

The first fundamental differentiation that takes place in climate risk management is between transition risk and physical risk:

- Physical risks arise from the impact of extreme climatic events (such as extreme weather events exacerbated), rising sea levels, loss of ecosystem services (e.g., desertification, water scarcity, soil quality degradation or marine ecology), as well as environmental incidents (e.g., major chemical leaks or oil spills in air, soil and water/ocean).
- Transition risks arise from human efforts to address environmental and climate challenges, including changes in public policies, technological breakthroughs, changes in investors or public sentiment and disruptive innovations in business models.

To better understand the design of this scenario, the following table shows the scenarios outlined by NGFS[1] with a brief description.



METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

For 2024, CA Auto Bank used a macroeconomic model based on the variation of GDP in two climate scenarios: "disorderly transition" and "hot house".

The stress test is based on the conversion of transition and physical scenarios into macroeconomic impacts (e.g., on GDP) and their subsequent translation into increases in the most sensitive risks affected by events of this nature (e.g. credit risk and residual value).

The residual value impact component is also calculated as part of the ICAAP exercise; therefore, it is reported in the ESG analysis for information purposes only to avoid any double counting.

The methodology used has a one-year horizon for the "disorderly transition" and a three-year scenario for the "hot house" scenario.

The resilience analysis conducted within the ICAAP framework has been enhanced for the 2025 ICAAP exercise. In this context, a classification by NACE code (broken down into 22 sectors to segment companies based on their respective operating industry) and by geographical area (Country) has been introduced. This system is designed to assign a score based on the sector and country in which the company/counterparty operates. Once the score is assigned, the stress test is applied, which is more stringent for companies with the highest aggregate scores across both NACE code and Country.

During 2025, in addition to conducting the environmental stress test within the ICAAP, CA Auto Bank completed the BES exercise, a strategic analysis tool used to identify all external climate factors that may influence a company's performance. The Business Environment Scan (BES) exercise was supervised at Group level by Crédit Agricole S.A. (CA Sa) through the Direction Risk Groupe (DRG), which detailed the activity and

provided a model for entities to complete for all required sectors.

The objective of this exercise is to identify climate-related and environmental risks affecting the entities and to assess the risk level that environmental factors could impose, as well as the business opportunities they might generate. The analysis covers both physical risks (e.g., heatwaves or pollution) and transition risks (e.g., regulatory or technological developments) and considers short, medium, and long-term scenarios to determine their potential negative impact on corporate results.

Specifically, these time horizons are: (i) 2025 for the short term, (ii) 2030 for the medium term, (iii) 2040 for the long term, and (iv) 2050 for the very long term.

Transition risk is subdivided into regulatory risks, technological risks, market and demand developments, and risks related to C&E (Climate & Environmental) commitments. The impacts of macroeconomic variables, the competitive landscape, and social/demographic trends are being assessed and detailed where relevant.

The CA Auto Bank Group is qualitatively analyzing the impact of these risks on its customers and portfolio to derive commercial conclusions and strategic action plans for implementation.

E1 - ESRS 2 -
IRO-1

In accordance with the requirements of the ESRS E1 standard, the description of the process for identifying and assessing impacts, risks, and opportunities related to climate change, as well as the related results, is integrated into the general disclosures provided under ESRS 2 IRO-1. Therefore, please refer to the "Impact, Risk, and Opportunity Management" section of this document for details on the methodology and the outcomes of the materiality assessment.

2.1.2. Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

E1-2
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As the CA Auto Bank Group recognizes the importance of climate change, it adopted a targeted “Climate Change Policy” during 2025. Its scope of application covers the Group’s operational carbon footprint as well as each of its core business activities: financing, leasing, and insurance, regardless of the geographic area or economic sector in which these activities are performed.

CA Auto Bank Group’s climate policy is aimed at actively contributing to the ambitions set out in the Crédit Agricole Group Transition Plan, which includes achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, with intermediate targets established for 2030. This CASA strategy is structured through the membership in three leading international alliances:

- Net Zero Banking Alliance: focused on ten priority sectors representing approximately 60% of the Group’s loans and over 75% of global greenhouse gas emissions.
- Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative: for the alignment of investment portfolios.
- Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance: with the specific objective of reducing carbon emissions per million euros invested by 50% by 2029 (compared to 2019 levels).

Management of Operational Footprint (SBTi)
In accordance with the recommendations of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), the Group has adopted rigorous targets for reducing its direct and indirect emissions:

- Business Travel Emissions (Scope 3): Crédit Agricole S.A. is committed to a 50% reduction in absolute terms by 2030 (2019 baseline). To date, it should be noted that CA Auto Bank has not yet defined its specific targets for this category.
- Energy Procurement: The Group is pursuing the goal of using 100% renewable electricity by 2030 across all national and international locations.

The actions implemented by CA Auto Bank involve the entire stakeholder network:

- Customers: Dedicated solutions for both private and professional clients to foster the transition.
- Employees: Awareness and training programs to adapt to new climate challenges.

Regarding governance and communication, the responsibility for the correct implementation of the climate policy rests with the Communication & ESG department, which periodically monitors its progress. The policy is made available to all employees through internal communication channels.

2.1.3. Actions and resources related to climate change policies

E1-3
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The description of actions and resources related to climate change mitigation and adaptation follows the principles in ESRS 2 MDR-A Actions and resources related to relevant sustainability issues.

The actions and resources allocated by the Crédit Agricole Group are based on six pillars to address the different challenges of its business lines: supporting customers in their environmental and energy transition; implementing sectoral action plans; the implementation of investment action plans; reducing its environmental footprint; a voluntary contribution to carbon neutrality; and the implementation of an ambitious climate and environmental risk management system. The Group’s decarbonization initiatives are part of its relational model, which is based on a global approach to the needs of its customers, the specificities of the banking sector and the interdependence of the levers of decarbonization.

They include a range of actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The contribution of decarbonization levers to meeting greenhouse gas emission reduction targets should therefore be considered globally.

At CA Auto Bank, this approach takes the form of concrete actions within its activities, such as:

- ESG training for all employees;
- Raise awareness of sustainability and environmental issues and energy transition;
- Banking support for clients’ transition projects through the implementation of targeted financing;
- Support for transition projects related to sustainable mobility. The wide range of electrified car hire (car sharing, short and long-term rental), the extension of the DRIVALIA charging network and the number of stations powered by electricity from renewable sources.

2.1.3.1. SECTOR-SPECIFIC ACTION PLANS

The Crédit Agricole Group, with its Climate Transition Plan and membership of the Net Zero Banking Alliance, has decided to focus its efforts on ten key areas in order to chart the path towards achieving Net Zero. Within this ambitious program, CA Auto Bank is actively contributing to the automotive industry.

Starting from the mission of the CA Auto Bank Group - “creating everyday mobility solutions for a better planet” - the implemented Sustainability Plan gathers all the environmental, social and business management objectives of the Group, outlining an ESG strategy (Environmental, Social and Governance) which aims to create value and generate profits in a virtuous way.

With reference to the Plan, actions are planned in the field of Sustainable Mobility and Environment, contributing to the spread of a responsible culture and strengthening the ESG criteria required from its suppliers.

In particular, it has developed and implemented a specific action plan, which includes a number of actions, aimed at achieving the objectives set for the funded portfolio. These initiatives are designed to address and respond to the impacts, risks and opportunities associated with climate change that have been identified as relevant for the Group.

As the Group primarily provides financing within the automotive sector, in this context:

- one out of every two new vehicles financed featured a hybrid or electric engine, and three out of ten new vehicles were fully electric in 2025. Consistent with this strategy, by 2026, the sha-

re of newly acquired zero- and low-emission vehicles will account for 35% of the Drivalia fleet which has represented the 31% in 2025;

- It promotes the transition to more sustainable vehicles and alternative forms of mobility, both for individuals and businesses, by providing tools such as car sharing and short- and long-term rental solutions;
- it supports the transformation of the automotive industry by financing new players, such as manufacturers exclusively focused on electric vehicles (EVs), and continues to manage a proprietary DRIVALIA charging network to further encourage the adoption of electric mobility;
- the low importance of capital and operating expenses, considering the sector in which CAAB operates.

Furthermore, CA Auto Bank is committed to responsible environmental conduct, which is the focus of the following pillar. This commitment is specifically reflected in the significant reduction of its carbon footprint, utilizing a corporate fleet comprising 39% full-electric vehicles, a share that exceeds 85% when including plug-in hybrids.

The carbon intensity of the portfolio has decreased by 29.7% compared to the 2020 baseline. The Group continues to support the decarbonization of the sector by acting on both supply and demand. On one hand, we support manufacturers in electrifying their product ranges; on the other, we encourage individuals and professionals to transition toward low-carbon mobility by developing innovative financing solutions.

	Baseline	2024	2025	2030 Target
Automobile	185 gCO2e/km	136 gCO2e/km	130 gCO2e/km	95 gCO2e/km
		-26.5%	-29.7%	-48.7%

The reduction in financed emissions for 2025 was 4.41% compared to the previous period. Taking into account the deviation from the baseline, an overall decrease of 29.7% was achieved, in line with the 48.65% target to be reached by 2030. This objective was set by the Crédit Agricole Group for the entire automotive sector and adopted by Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility, which has defined a reduction trajectory for financed emissions for each of its subsidiaries.

2.1.3.2. OPERATIONAL FOOTPRINT

Aware of the impact of its operations on the environment, CAAB is committed to using less polluting electricity, with a target of 100% renewable electricity by 2030. It is also continuing its efforts to reduce energy consumption while maintaining its efficiency plan in order to anchor these new behaviors over time.

The actions focus on three main categories:

- the operation of buildings, through actions related to efficiency (temperature control in winter and summer). In addition, our offices in Rome and Madrid are LEED certified;
- Responsible IT through efficient data center management;
- Business travel (increased use of telework and meetings; travel policy promoting the use of trains) and fleet vehicles (electrification of company and service vehicle fleets; recharging units for employees). These actions help to reduce emissions from the use of company vehicles and those generated by employees when travelling on business.

The low importance of capital and operating expenditure is noted, considering the sector in which CAAB operates.

2.1.4. Objectives and performance measures

2.1.4.1. CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION OBJECTIVES

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Within the framework of the 2024-2026 Sustainability Plan, the following objectives have been established:

- 1. Electrification of the Company Car fleet, with the target of having one in two vehicles electric and nine out of ten either electric or PHEV by 2026. As of December 31st, 2025, the share of electric Company Cars stands at 39%, while the combined share of BEVs and PHEVs reaches 85%.
- 2. Reduction of the carbon footprint (Scopes 1, 2, and 3, based on a comparable reconstructible scope) by 16% by 2026 compared to 2022 levels.

NUMBER OF OWNED CHARGING POINTS (DRIVALIA ONLY) AS OF 12/31/2025 BY MARKET

Country	Number of Charging Points
Italy	1,528
UK	100
Portugal	60
Spain	70
France	200
Total	1,958

The number of charging points owned by Drivalia in 2025 grew by 60 units compared to 2024; this increase was mainly driven by the growth of charging points in Spain.

The electricity supplied by Drivalia charging stations in Italy is 100% sourced from renewable energy. This is confirmed by the Green Certification (Certificazione Verde) issued by Enel Energia to CA Auto Bank Group’s rental and mobility company, serving as evidence of its strong environmental focus. This represents a significant recognition of Drivalia’s commitment to the energy transition within the mobility sector.

The certification, issued by Enel Energia under the new supply contract, is certified by the “Guarantee of Origin” (GO) system of the GSE, pursuant to Directive 2009/28/EC.

2.1.4.2. OTHER ENTITY-SPECIFIC METRICS

In line with the actions planned within the Sustainability Plan, the CA Auto Bank Group monitors the following KPIs:

FINANCING OF NEW BEV AND HYBRID VEHICLES AND BEV-ONLY VEHICLES OUT OF TOTAL NEW VEHICLES FINANCED

The total percentages take into account the number of financing contracts in each market.

Country	Year 2025		Year 2024	
	Electric	Hybrid + Electric	Electric	Hybrid + Electric
Austria	4.01%	15.00%	3.77%	13.00%
Belgium	33.52%	54.10%	39.57%	61.00%
Denmark	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
France	34.80%	63.30%	49.82%	56.00%
Germany	31.80%	37.50%	44.82%	58.00%
Greece	4.20%	46.50%	1.82%	46.00%
Italy	24.70%	36.80%	21.98%	30.00%
Portugal	47.20%	56.40%	65.84%	69.00%
The Netherlands	89.60%	92.30%	79.99%	85.00%
Poland	15.90%	28.00%	2.49%	29.00%
UK	31.80%	35.60%	62.83%	66.00%
Spain	43.70%	71.30%	33.59%	37.00%
Switzerland	16.40%	38.90%	15.42%	36.00%
Total	30.40%	49.90%	34.80%	46.00%

Financing for Electric Vehicles (EVs) shows a slight decrease of 4.40% compared to 2024, while the number of hybrid and electric vehicles finan-

ced has increased by 3.90%, reaching the target set by the Group for the automotive sector.

NEW FLEET ADDITIONS OF BEV AND PHEV AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DRIVALIA FLEET ADDITIONS

Country	% BEV and PHEV out of total	% BEV and PHEV out of total
Belgium	56.50%	66.70%
Denmark	11.60%	18.90%
Finland	63.70%	66.00%
France	2.00%	35.30%
Greece	61.00%	2.30%
Ireland	47.60%	28.00%
Italy	2.30%	4.50%
Norway	32.30%	78.60%
Poland	20.10%	8.90%
Portugal	92.90%	7.30%
The Netherlands	77.30%	97.70%
Czech Republic	16.20%	2.10%
UK	8.10%	0.00%
Spain	0.00%	7.20%
Sweden	34.20%	0.20%
Total	31.00%	22.00%

The percentage of new BEV and PHEV fleet additions as a share of the total vehicles added to the Drivalia fleet increased by 9% compared to the previous period.

At year-end 2025, the market share achieved (31%) is consistent with the target level expected for 2026 (35%), subject to any potential target updates; in any event, such updates will ensure Drivalia’s positioning with a share of BEV vehicles (Battery Electric Vehicles) exceeding the market average.

COMPANY FLEET ELECTRIFICATION

TOTAL Market	Total Company Cars	of which BEV	of which PHEV	% Electric	of which PHEV and BEV
Total	1,046	405	484	39%	85%

The share of the corporate fleet consisting of electric cars rose from 33% in 2024 to 39% in 2025, representing a positive variance of 6%; similarly, the percentage of PHEV and BEV cars also increased by 8.5%.

2.1.4.3. ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND ENERGY MIX

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	2025	2024
Fuel consumption from coal and coal-based products (MWh)	0.00	0.00
Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products (MWh)	96,456.80	9.218,18
Natural gas fuel consumption (MWh)	361.70	507.36
Fuel consumption from other fossil sources (MWh)	0.00	0.00
Consumption of electricity, heat, steam and cold purchased or purchased from fossil sources (MWh)	2,186.97	2,274.20
Total fossil energy consumption (MWh)	99,005.47	11,999.73
Share of fossil fuels in total energy consumption (%)	99.07%	96.50%
Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	561.66	300.91
Share of nuclear consumption in total energy consumption (%)	0.56%	2.42%
Consumption of fuel from renewable sources, including biomass (also including industrial and municipal biological waste, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc.) (MWh)	0.00	0.00
Consumption of electricity, heat, steam and cold purchased or purchased from renewable sources (MWh)	304.69	75.31
Self-generated non-combustible renewable energy consumption (MWh)	63.17	59.14
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	367.86	134.45
Share of renewables in total energy consumption (%)	0.37%	1.08%
Total energy consumption (MWh)	99,934.99	12,435.09

Fossil fuel consumption from petroleum products is more than ten times higher than in 2024; this variance is due to the inclusion of consumption from long-term rental vehicles by Drivalia Lease Ireland, a company with a proprietary fleet approximately 10 times larger than the number of company cars in 2024. This change impacts total fossil energy consumption and, similarly, total energy consumption.

Fossil fuel consumption is linked to the company car fleet provided to employees, vehicles owned by DRIVALIA Lease Ireland, and the natural gas used to heat some of the Group's premises.

The electricity used for the Drivalia charging station network in Italy is covered by Guarantees of Origin (GO) and is therefore classified as renewable for the entire 2025 financial year.

In the other four markets where a charging network is present, the electricity has been considered non-renewable.

2.1.4.4. GROSS GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR SCOPES 1, 2, AND 3, AND TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The table presents CA Auto Bank's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, broken down by Scope 1 and Scope 2, and including significant Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 1 includes emissions related to fuel costs incurred by the Company for owned corporate vehicles and for the heating of certain premises. With the sole exception of DRIVALIA Lease Ireland, the remaining fuel consumption of the DRIVALIA vehicle fleet—excluding company cars—is not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 due to the unavailability of data.

Scope 2 emissions related to electricity are calculated using two different methods (location-based and market-based).

The Group's emissions are all presented on a consolidated basis.

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Scope 3 emissions (Categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14) are excluded from the Group's reporting scope, as they are considered non-material for the type of business operated. Only Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, and Scope 3 Categories 6, 7, 8, and 15, are published in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting.

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	Retrospective Data					Target and year target			
	Year 2025	Comparative Year 2024	2025	% 2025 / 2024	2025	2030	2050	Annual Target (2025) as % / Reference Year (to Base Year)	
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions									
Gross Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2e)	0.00	2,186.46	24,290.23	1,010.94%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Percentage of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from regulated emission trading schemes (in %)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions									
Gross Scope 2 location-based greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2e)	0.00	755.18	350.53	-53.58%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
Market-based gross Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2e)	0.00	330.21	95.37	-71.12%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
Significant greenhouse gas emissions from Scope 3									
Gross total indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3) (tCO2e)	0.00	978,932.28	1,065,036.10	8.80%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
1. Purchased goods and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
[Optional subcategory - Cloud computing and data center services]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
2. Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
3. Fuel and energy activities (not included in scope 1 or 2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
4. Upstream transport and distribution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
5. Waste generated during operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
6. business trips	0.00	0.00	744.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
7. Commuting of employees	0.00	0.00	7,145.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
8. Upstream leasing assets	0.00	2,405.28	2,414.55	0.39%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
9. Transport downstream	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
10. Processing of products sold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
11. Use of products sold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
12. End-of-life treatment of products sold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
13. Downstream leasing activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
14. Franchising	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
15. Investigations	0.00	976,527.00	1,062,200.17	8.77%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
Total greenhouse gas emissions									
Total greenhouse gas emissions (based on location) (teqCO2)	0.00	981,873.93	1,097,144.49	11.74%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
Total greenhouse gas emissions (market based) (teqCO2)	0.00	981,448.96	1,096,889.33	11.76%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	

The 1,010.94% increase in Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions is primarily related to the inclusion of the Drivalia Lease Ireland fleet provided under long-term rental to customers, which is approximately ten times the size of the corporate car fleet accounted for in 2024.

Regarding Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, gross emissions have decreased for both the location-based and market-based methods, by 53.58% and 71.12%, respectively. This is mainly due to the increased consumption of 100% renewable energy.

Within the Scope 3 category, total gross indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions increased by 9.56% compared to the previous period. This rise was driven by investments (+8.77%) due to the inclusion of UK financing data, which had been excluded in 2024 following IT-related issues. Finally, considering total GHG emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3), an increase is recorded both under the location-based approach (+11.74%) and the market-based approach (+11.76%). The overall increase is primarily attributable to the performance of Scope 1 and Scope 3, which offset the reduction in Scope 2 emissions.

Starting from 2025, CA Auto Bank has reported Category 6 (Business Travel) and Category 7 (Employee Commuting) with the aim of enhancing and expanding the mapping of value chain emissions.

Specifically, Scope 3 Category 6 ‘Business Travel’ emissions include actual data for air and rail travel concerning the following entities: CA Auto Bank S.p.A., Drivalia S.p.A., CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (Spanish Branch), Drivalia España S.L.U., CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (French Branch), and Drivalia France S.A.S.; for the remaining entities, data were derived through estimations.

Regarding Scope 3 Category 7 ‘Employee Commuting’ emissions, a commuting survey was distributed to all Group countries. Following the survey, data provided by the following companies were taken into account: CA Auto Bank S.p.A., Drivalia S.p.A., CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (Spanish Branch), Drivalia España S.L.U., CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (French Branch), Drivalia France S.A.S., Drivalia Lease Espana S.A.U. (Moroccan Branch), CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (Portuguese Branch), Drivalia Portugal S.A, CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (Polish Branch), Drivalia Lease Polska Sp. z o.o., CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (German Branch), CA Versicherungsservice GmbH (DE), Ferrari Financial Services GmbH (DE), CA Auto Bank GmbH (AT), CA Auto Finance Suisse S.A., CA Auto Bank GmbH (Hellenic Branch), Drivalia Lease Hellas SM. S.A., Drivalia Lease Czech Republic s.r.o., Drivalia Czech Republic s.r.o, CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (Belgian Branch), Drivalia Lease Belgium S.A., CA Auto Finance UK Ltd, Drivalia UK Ltd., Drivalia Lease UK Ltd, CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (Irish Branch), CA Auto Reinsurance DAC (IE), Drivalia Lease Ireland Ltd., CA Auto Finance Sverige AB, Drivalia Lease Sve-

rige AB, CA Auto Finance Nederland B.V, Drivalia Lease Nederland B.V., CA Auto Finance Danmark A/S, Drivalia Lease Danmark A/S, Drivalia Lease Finland Oy, CA Auto Finance Danmark A/S (Finnish branch), CA Auto Finance Norge AS, Drivalia Lease Norge AS.

For each company, the amount of emissions related to employees who did not respond to the survey was estimated based on the data collected from the respondent sample.

E1-6 AR 39

For motor fuels, which represent the source of Scope 1 emissions, and natural gas for heating buildings (accounted for under Scope 3, Category 8), DEFRA 2025 factors were used.

In the absence of specific factors, the “DEFRA 2025 Heat and steam - District heat and steam” factor has been used for Scope 3 category 8 emissions to convert both steam, as well as cooling and district heating in all countries.

In the absence of specific factors, the following factors were used for current consumption: “AIB European Residual Mixes 2024 (Residual Mixes)” for European Market Based Emissions, “DEFRA 2024” for UK and “AIB European Residual Mixes 2024 (Total Supplier Mix)” for Switzerland and Austria.

In respect of scope 1 issues, for the companies CA Auto Bank GmbH (Hellenic Branch), CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (Spanish Branch), Drivalia Lease Hellas SM.S.A., was only able to obtain the accounting data for fuel expenditure and therefore the total spent on petrol and diesel oil was divided by the average fuel price in the reporting year.

For Scope 3 Category 8 emissions, consumption related to district heating, district cooling, natural gas and building electricity has been taken into account. For companies that do not have a registered user, they were allocated the share of consumption proportional to the area occupied by CA Auto Bank in relation to the total building.

In the case of electricity, emissions from such consumption were calculated according to the location-based approach.

E1-6 AR 43

The CA Auto Bank Group does not have the necessary tools for quantifying CO2 emissions from the combustion or biodegradation of biomass.

E1-6 AR 46

Note that a correction factor of 300% for PHEV (Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle) cars has been applied to the emissions of the financed cars and

+15% for the remaining power categories compared to what is reported by WLTP (Worldwide harmonized Light vehicles Test Procedure). The reason behind this methodological choice is provided in the paper “On the way to ‘real-world CO2 values” The european passenger car market after 5 years of WLTP” by the International Council on Clean Transportation (www.theicct.org) dated January 12th, 2024, which highlights the substantial difference between what is emitted by WLTP type-approval vehicles and how much they actually emit in terms of equivalent CO2. From the individual financing, it was possible to trace the total emissions of the fleet financed.

Where the individual vehicle emission data is not available, the existing emission data for vehicles of the same make, model, engine and all other characteristics that uniquely determine its emission level shall be used.

When the value relative to the price of the vehicle is not available, the initial credit amount is used instead.

The average annual mileage used is 15,000 km for all chassis.

GHG intensity in relation to revenues	2025	2024
Total GHG emissions (location based) compared to net revenues Tco2eq/mln€	378.72	307.03
Total GHG emissions (market-based) compared to net revenues Tco2eq/mln€	378.63	306.89
Revenue (mln€)	2,897.00	3,198.00

The increase is primarily attributable to an 11% rise in emissions and, concurrently, to a 9.4% decrease in turnover.

E1-6 DP 55

The net revenues used to calculate the intensity of GES at 12/31/2024 refer to the following items of consolidated profit and loss account: 10, 70, 250 (positive components only), 40, 80, 90, 100 (positive components only), 110, 160, 170 (positive components only), 230 (positive components only) and 280 (positive components only).

E1-7

For GHG removals and carbon-financed GHG emission mitigation projects, there is no data to report.

With regard to the ESRS E1-7 requirement, CA Auto Bank Group reports that no GHG removals or storage from its direct operations or its upstream and downstream value chain were recorded during the financial year. This indicator is therefore considered not applicable, as the current business model does not include carbon

The completeness of the data collected has made it possible to report the tCO2 emissions value for all countries, with the exception of those related to Ferrari Financial Services financing, for which the data was not accounted for.

E1-6 DP 53

For the purpose of determining net revenues, CA Auto Bank relied on Directive 86/635/EEC, which provides the guidelines for selecting the most relevant income statement items. In particular, the identified amount totals 2,897 million euros.

sequestration activities or the management of carbon sinks.

E1-8

There is no data to report on the internal pricing of carbon.

With regard to the ESRS E1-8 requirement, CA Auto Bank specifies that it has not resorted to the purchase of carbon credits or the funding of GHG emission offsetting projects to achieve its climate targets during the current financial year. The Group’s strategy remains primarily focused on the direct reduction of operational and value chain emissions, thereby rendering this Disclosure Requirement not applicable.

E1-9

With respect to the quantification of the expected financial effects arising from relevant physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities, the Group uses phase-in.

2.2. Nature and pollution

ESRS 2 - IRO-1

The double materiality assessment has identified the impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) related to Pollution (ESRS E2). The analysis considered how the Group's operations — with specific reference to fleet management in the mobility sector and the financing of activities with high potential impact — may generate pollutant emissions or require the use of hazardous substances.

ces. In parallel, financial risks arising from the tightening of environmental regulations and opportunities connected to the transition toward low-emission business models were evaluated.

For a detailed description of the main IROs and their integration with the corporate strategy, please refer to the detailed table in ESRS 2 IRO-1 / SBM-3 (BP 48).

2.2.1. Pollution-related policies

E2-1) ESRS 2 - DP-62

The CA Auto Bank Group recognises the environmental impact caused by pollution, as well as the key role it can play in relation to the transport sector, which contributes to vehicle emissions. To date, the Group has not adopted specific policies in this area.

2.2.2. Actions and resources related to pollution

E2-2 DP-18

CA Auto Bank, in view of the inconsistency of public information on the subject provided for by the Standard, has not currently planned specific actions dedicated to the protection and mitigation of risks associated with pollution. The Group believes that a proper measurement and quantification of the risks involved is necessary in order to define targeted actions.

2.2.3. Metrics and objectives

2.2.3.1. OBJECTIVES RELATED TO POLLUTION

E2-3 DP-22

The objective of the Credit Agricole Group, recognizing the importance of safeguarding the environment, is to ensure proper management and continuous monitoring of environmental risks, including those related to pollution. CA Auto Bank, in line with its Parent Company, aims to integrate environmental risks into the risk management framework and associated decision-making processes. Both as regards the banking perimeter and as far as the rental is concerned, the risks related to pollution are not, at present, subject of specific targets.

It is important to stress that the materiality analysis conducted in relation to the E2 - Pollution

standard is based on models and metrics which are still evolving, both from a methodological and standardisation point of view. In line with the evolution of reference methodological standards and the availability of increasingly reliable and detailed data, the Group intends to refine its materiality analysis and introduce specific surveillance measures.

E2-3 ESRS 2 - DP-81

The CA Auto Bank Group currently has no targets in relation to the Pollution area.

SUBSTANCES OF CONCERN AND SUBSTANCES OF VERY HIGH CONCERN

E2-5

In the double materiality analysis aimed at identifying sustainability issues relevant to the Group, there were no relevant IRO related to substances of concern and extremely worrying.

EXPECTED FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF SIGNIFICANT POLLUTION-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

E2-6

In line with the regulatory requirements of the ESRS standards, the CA Auto Bank Group shall make use of the transitional provisions provided for in the new Directive regarding the reporting and presentation of comparative information with respect to the reporting of the expected financial effects of pollution.

2.3. Reporting under the EU Taxonomy (Regulation EU 2020/852)

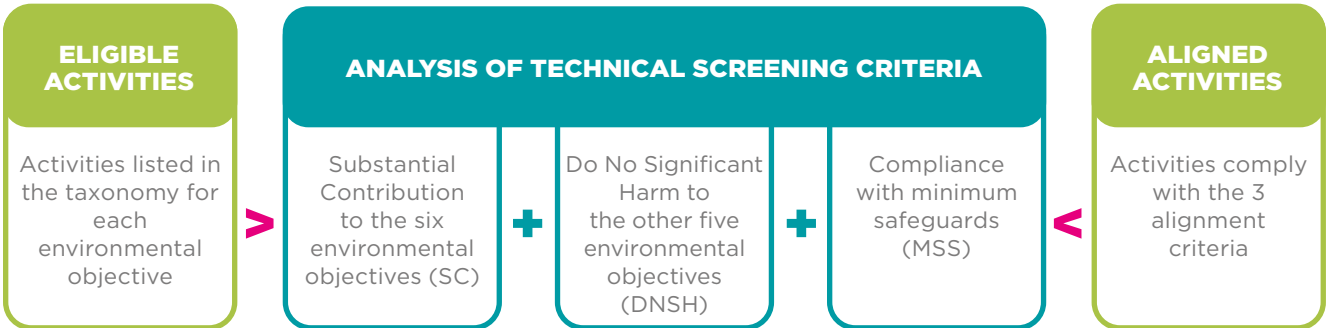
Art. 8 Regulation (EU) 2020/852

The European Taxonomy information published in this document is based on Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73, made public on July 4th, 2025, and published in the Official Journal of the European Union on January 8th, 2026.

The European Taxonomy, introduced by Regulation (EU) 2020/852, defines a classification system to identify environmentally sustainable economic activities that meet the following three criteria:

- I. Substantial Contribution (SC): contribute substantially to an environmental objective;
- II. Do Not Significant Harm (DNSH): do not significantly harm any of the other environmental objectives laid down in the regulation;
- III. Minimum Social Safeguards (MSS): are carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards.

Activities that meet these three criteria are considered "Taxonomy-aligned."



Based on this regulation, the following six environmental objectives are provided:

- Climate change mitigation (CCM);
- Climate change adaptation (CCA);
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources (WTR);
- Transition to a circular economy (CE);
- Pollution prevention and control (PPC);
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO).

The Taxonomy regulatory framework has been progressively integrated by Delegated Acts, which detail the eligible economic activities and the technical screening criteria to verify their compliance with the European Taxonomy. In particular:

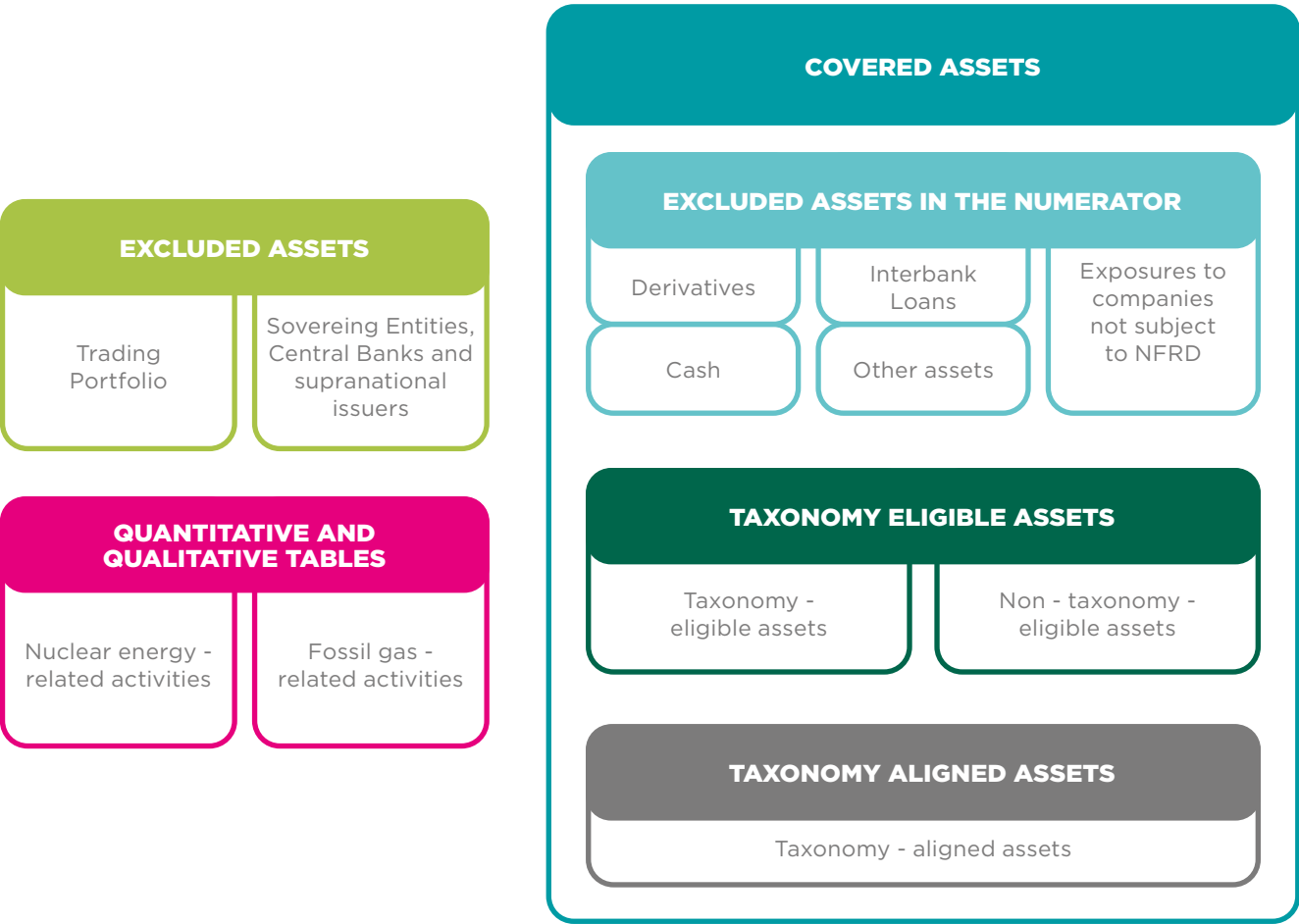
- EU Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, adopted pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, specifying the content and presentation of information to be disclosed concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities;
- EU Delegated Regulation 2021/2139: describes the "eligible" activities and the technical screening criteria (TSC) to determine "alignment" with the two climate objectives of "climate change mitigation" and "climate change adaptation";
- EU Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485, amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 by introducing additional economic activities and technical screening criteria for

* Regulation (EU) 2020/852: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020R0852>

- the two climate objectives, applicable as of January 1st, 2024;
- EU Delegated Regulation 2023/2486: describes the “eligible” activities and the technical screening criteria used to assess “alignment” with the other four environmental objectives;
 - EU Delegated Regulation 2022/1214: concerns economic activities related to the gas and nuclear sectors in terms of climate objectives;

- Delegated Act 2026/73: concerning the mechanism to simplify the content and presentation of information to be disclosed on environmentally sustainable activities.

The diagram below shows all the information to be disclosed:



In light of the regulatory framework, the CA Auto Bank Group has prepared the required disclosures and has made them available starting from the previous financial year.

2.3.1. Mandatory disclosure

For 2025, credit institutions must present performance indicators in tabular format, using the templates provided in Annex VI of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, including:

- Table 0: Summary of mandatory KPIs under Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation
- Table 1: Assets for calculating the GAR
- Table 2: GAR – Sectoral information
- Table 3: GAR KPIs (Stock)
- Table 4: GAR KPIs (Flow)
- Table 5: KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures

The information is published in two versions, weighting the eligible and aligned exposures according to two parameters: Capex (capital expenditure) and Turnover.

“The indicators paragraph for the Environmental Taxonomy” shows the main results of the CA Auto Bank Group’s share of sustainable exposures as at December 31st, 2025, both in terms of stocks and flows. The full details of the data can be found in the section “Information pursuant to Annex VI of Delegated Regulation 2021/2178”.

2.4. Indicators for the environmental taxonomy

Art. 8 Regulation (EU) 2020/852

The main results of CA Auto Bank Group’s share of sustainable exposures as at December 31st, 2025, both in terms of stocks and flows, are

presented below. The full details of the data can be found in the section “Information pursuant to Annex VI of Delegated Regulation 2021/2178”.

Template 0 - Summary of KPIs to be disclosed by Credit Institutions under Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation at 31st December 2025

		Total exposure to Taxonomy-aligned activities (currency)	Total exposure to Taxonomy-aligned activities (currency)	KPI (%)	KPI (%)	% coverage (over total assets) (%)	Non assessed exposures (% of covered 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	7,793,191	15,858,909	0.06%	0.13%	39.35%		
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	115,555	170,291	0.00%	0.00%	23.36%		
	Trading book							
	Financial guarantees	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
	Assets under management	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
	Fees and commissions income							

The Group's Green Asset Ratio (GAR), in terms of stock, stands at 0.06% when using Turnover as the weighting factor, and 0.13% when using the counterparty's CapEx as the weighting factor for the alignment assessment.

The KPIs are calculated based on the value of covered assets, derived from total on-balance sheet assets, excluding exposures to Sovereign entities, Central Banks, and supranational issuers, as well as those held in the trading book.

The European Commission's publication of December 17th, 2025, specifically outlines the need to maintain the disclosure of KPIs as of December 31st, 2024, for comparability purposes. The KPIs published in Template 0 on December 31st, 2024, in accordance with regulatory requirements, have not been recalculated using the methods established in the new Delegated Act 2026/73.

Template 0 - Summary of KPIs to be disclosed by Credit Institutions under Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation at 31st December 2024

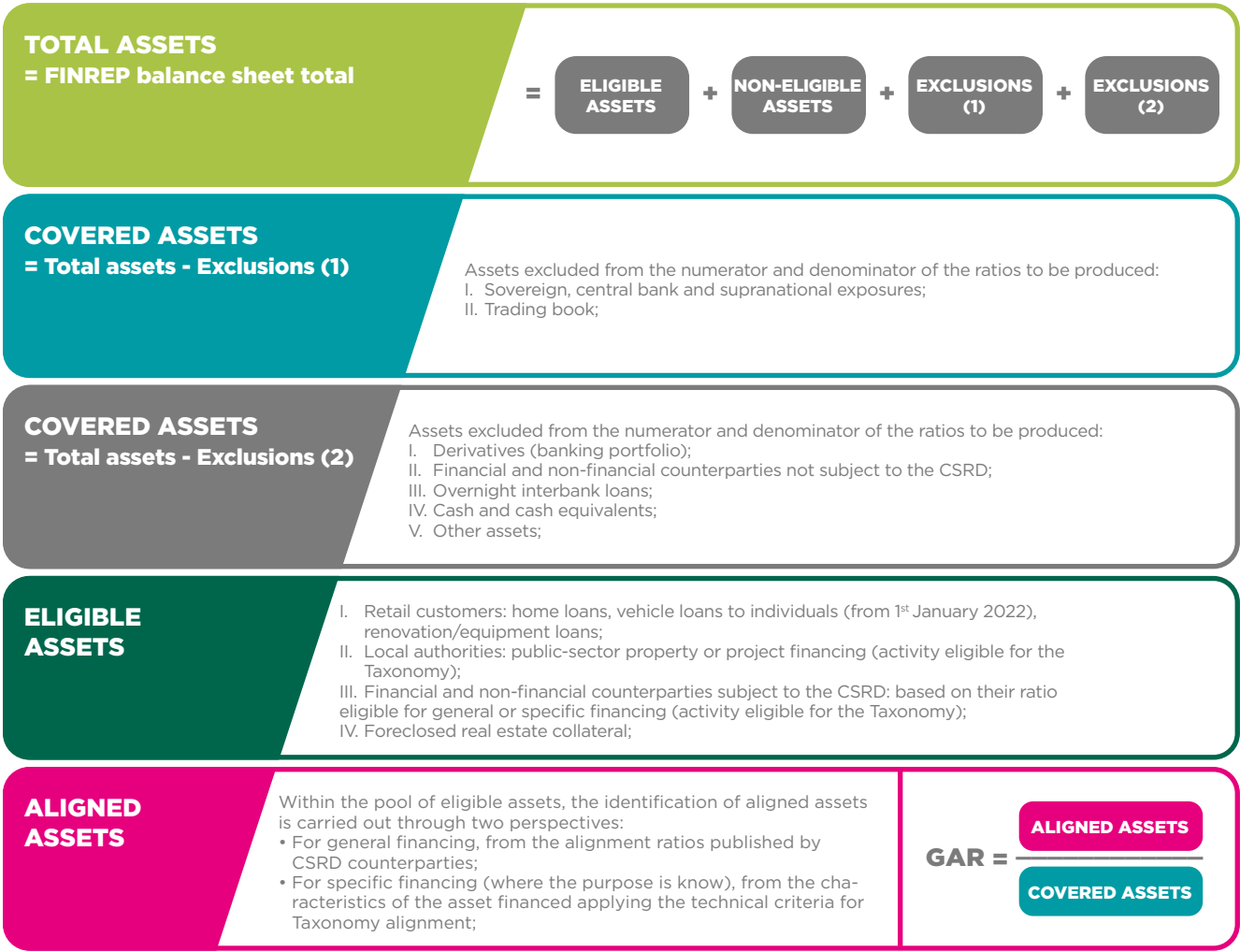
		Total exposure to Taxonomy-aligned activities (currency)	KPI (%)	KPI (%)	% coverage (over total assets) (%)	Non assessed exposures (% of covered assets) (%)	Non assessed exposures (% of covered assets) (%)
		Turnover-based	Turnover-based	CapEx-based		Turnover-based	CapEx-based
Main KPI	Green asset ratio (GAR) stock	181,398	0.00%	0.00%	96.71%	53.05%	3.29%
Additional KPIs							
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	132,594	0.00%	0.00%	93.46%	72.89%	6.54%
	Trading book						
	Financial guarantees	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
	Assets under management	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
	Fees and commissions income						

2.4.1. Methodological detail

For the calculation of the GAR, the CA Auto Bank Group considered exposures to:

1. **Financial and non-financial companies subject to NFRD** (Non-Financial Reporting Directive) obligations, based on this type of financing:
 - if the financing is “general purpose,” the calculation is based on the turnover and capex shares declared in the 2023 Consolidated Non-Financial Statements (CNFS).
 - if the financing has a purpose for which “the use of proceeds” is known, the financed economic activities are analyzed to verify their eligibility and alignment with the technical criteria of Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 and subsequent updates.

2. **Individuals**, only including loans for the purchase/leasing of vehicles in line with the Group's business.
3. **Local administrations**, considering financing for projects with a direct impact on Taxonomy-aligned activities (not currently present within CAAB).
4. **Recovered real estate collateral**, no recovered commercial and residential real estate collateral held for sale is present.



2.4.2. Voluntary disclosure - incidence of financing for low-emission vehicles

Through the provision of financing, leasing, and other forms of credit for the purchase or use of low-CO₂ emission vehicles, the Group actively contributes to reducing the environmental impact of the automotive sector and promoting sustainable mobility.

The scope of this objective includes all forms of credit provided by CA Auto Bank, including retail financing and leasing, both in Italy and in the international markets where its subsidiaries operate.

In particular, the calculation of the indicator is based exclusively on verifying the substantial contribution component as defined by the EU Taxonomy, i.e., financing for vehicles with CO₂ emissions below 50 g/km, including electric cars, plug-in hybrids, and other low-emission vehicles. The criteria for compliance with the “Do No Significant Harm” (DNSH) principle and the “Minimum Social Safeguards” (MSS) are not verified for the purposes of this voluntary KPI, as they remain evaluation elements for the indicators required by the reference legislation.

This voluntary indicator does not replace the Green Asset Ratio (GAR), as reported in the dedicated section, but aims to highlight the Group's efforts to support the energy transition of the automotive sector, in line with the objectives of

the Parent Company and the CA Auto Bank Sustainability Plan.

The Group's commitment is realized through:

- Increasing the share of financing for low-emission vehicles compared to the total loan portfolio each year.
- Supporting sustainable mobility policies through partnerships with zero- or low-emission vehicle manufacturers.
- The progressive reduction of the share of vehicles with traditional engines in the financed portfolio.

To date, the indicator has increased from 12.2% to 15.9%, driven by a higher contribution from electric vehicles, calculated as the ratio of retail financing and leasing outstandings for BEV and PHEV models to the total outstandings of the same business line. This result is aligned with the CA Auto Bank Sustainability Plan, which aims for the steady growth of financial solutions dedicated to sustainable mobility, contributing to the CO₂ emission reduction targets set by the CAsa Group's ambitions.

Please refer to Chapter 2.1.4 for a detailed analysis of the Sustainability Plan KPIs, targets, and results achieved as of December 31st, 2025.

2.4.3. Disclosure under annex VI of delegated Regulation 2021/2178

In all the disclosure Tables presented, the values relating to the 2025 reporting year are reported, expressed in millions of €s and as a percentage.

The following section presents the key results concerning the share of the CA Auto Bank Group's exposures related to economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy, in terms of both stock and flow, as of December 31st, 2025. Detailed disclosure templates required by the regulations are available pursuant to Annex VI of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73, which amends Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178.



Template 1 - Assets for the calculation of GAR - TURNOVER																
Stock	Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxo-nomy-aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7	Of which not assessed considered non-material by the credit institution
				Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adap-tation (CCA)	Water and marine resour-ces (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosy-stems (BIO)							
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	12,658,318,399	11,309,582,647	7,793,191	7,773,060	20,131	0	0	0	0	0	879,958	2,149,018			
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instru-ments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	12,658,318,399	11,309,582,647	7,793,191	7,773,060	20,131	0	0	0	0	0	879,958	2,149,018			
3	Financial undertakings	333,918,605	40,518,157	7,781,101	7,760,970	20,131	0	0	0	0	0	879,958	2,136,928			
4	Loans and advances	314,583,011	35,666,856	7,781,101	7,760,970	20,131	0	0	0	0		879,958	2,136,928			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	19,335,594	4,851,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0			
6	Equity instruments															
7	Non-financial undertakings	23,981,233	2,647,303	12,090	12,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,090			
8	Loans and advances	23,981,233	2,647,303	12,090	12,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,090			
9	Debt securities, including UoP															
10	Equity instruments															
11	Households	12,296,748,412	11,262,839,180	0	0	0		0			0	0	0			
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property					0		0								
13	of which building renovation loans			0	0	0		0			0	0	0			
14	of which motor vehicle loans	12,296,748,412	11,262,839,180	0	0						0	0	0			
15	Local governments financing	3,670,149	3,578,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
16	Housing financing															
17	Other local government financing	3,670,149	3,578,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties		0	0	0						0	0	0			
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis															
20	Total GAR assets	12,658,318,399														

Template 1 - Assets for the calculation of GAR - TURNOVER

	Stock	Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy- eligible	Of which Taxo- nomy- aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non- assessed exposures	Of which financing non- material activities of counterpar- ties	Of which exposures financing counter- parties reporting in accordance with Article 7	Of which not assessed considered non- material by the credit institution
					Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adap- tation (CCA)	Water and marine resour- ces (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosy- stems (BIO)							
21	Assets not covered for GAR calculation																
22	Central governments and Supranational issuers																
23	Central banks exposure	1,034,524,759															
24	Trading book	1,511,000															
25	Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD																
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	11,145,976,393															
27	Loans and advances	9,825,134,088															
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																
29	of which building renovation loans																
30	Debt securities	1,306,616,305															
31	Equity instruments	14,226,000															
32	Non-EU country counter-parties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	1,290,899,975															
33	Loans and advances	1,290,899,975															
34	Debt securities																
35	Equity instruments																
36	Derivatives	44,036,000															
37	On demand interbank loans	679,871,265															
38	Cash and cash-related assets	10,000															
39	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	5,314,369,733															
40	Total assets	32,169,517,524															
Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments																	
41	Financial guarantees																
42	Assets under management																
43	Of which debt securities																
44	Of which equity instruments																

Template 1 - Assets for the calculation of GAR - CAPEX

Stock	Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy- eligible	Of which Taxonomy- aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non- assessed exposures	Of which financing non- material activities of counterpar- ties	Of which exposures financing counter- parties reporting in accordance with Article 7	Of which not assessed considered non- material by the credit institution
				Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adap- tation (CCA)	Water and ma- rine re- sources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosy- stems (BIO)							
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	12,658,318,399	11,313,776,081	15,858,909	15,839,690	19,218	0	0	0	0	0	3,368,499	4,311,083			
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	12,658,318,399	11,313,776,081	15,858,909	15,839,690	19,218	0	0	0	0	0	3,368,499	4,311,083			
3	Financial undertakings	333,918,605	46,199,887	15,722,734	15,703,516	19,218	0	0	0	0	0	3,368,499	4,174,909			
4	Loans and advances	314,583,011	41,348,586	15,722,734	15,703,516	19,218	0	0	0	0		3,368,499	4,174,909			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	19,335,594	4,851,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0			
6	Equity instruments															
7	Non-financial undertakings	23,981,233	1,159,006	136,174	136,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136,174			
8	Loans and advances	23,981,233	1,159,006	136,174	136,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136,174			
9	Debt securities, including UoP															
10	Equity instruments															
11	Households	12,296,748,412	11,262,839,180	0	0	0		0			0	0	0			
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property					0		0				0				
13	of which building renovation loans			0	0	0		0			0	0	0			
14	of which motor vehicle loans	12,296,748,412	11,262,839,180	0	0					0	0	0				
15	Local governments financing	3,670,149	3,578,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
16	Housing financing															
17	Other local government financing	3,670,149	3,578,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties		0	0	0					0	0	0				
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis															
20	Total GAR assets	12,658,318,399														

Template 1 - Assets for the calculation of GAR - CAPEX

	Stock	Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy- eligible	Of which Taxo- nomy- aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non- assessed exposures	Of which financing non- material activities of counterpar- ties	Of which exposures financing counter- parties reporting in accordance with Article 7	Of which not assessed considered non- material by the credit institution
					Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adap- tation (CCA)	Water and ma- rine re- sources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosy- stems (BIO)							
21	Assets not covered for GAR calculation																
22	Central governments and Supranational issuers																
23	Central banks exposure	1,034,524,759															
24	Trading book	1,511,000															
25	Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD																
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	11,145,976,393															
27	Loans and advances	9,825,134,088															
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																
29	of which building renovation loans																
30	Debt securities	1,306,616,305															
31	Equity instruments	14,226,000															
32	Non-EU country counter-parties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	1,290,899,975															
33	Loans and advances	1,290,899,975															
34	Debt securities																
35	Equity instruments																
36	Derivatives	44,036,000															
37	On demand interbank loans	679,871,265															
38	Cash and cash-related assets	10,000															
39	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	5,314,369,733															
40	Total assets	32,169,517,524															
Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments																	
41	Financial guarantees																
42	Assets under management																
43	Of which debt securities																
44	Of which equity instruments																

Template 1 - Assets for the calculation of GAR Flow (Based on counterparty green revenues) -TURNOVER																			
Stock	Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy- eligible	Of which Taxonomy- aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non- assessed exposures	Of which financing non- material activities of counterpar- ties	Of which exposures financing counter- parties reporting in accordance with Article 7	Of which not assessed considered non- material by the credit institution			
				Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adap- tation (CCA)	Water and ma- rine re- sources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosy- stems (BIO)										
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	3,530,215,022	3,424,114,916	115,555	115,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instru- ments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	3,530,215,022	3,424,114,916	115,555	115,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
3	Financial undertakings	20,272,748	5,276,996	115,555	115,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
4	Loans and advances	20,272,748	5,276,996	115,555	115,555	0	0	0	0	0		0	0						
5	Debt securities, including UoP																		
6	Equity instruments																		
7	Non-financial undertakings	21,330,147	979,242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
8	Loans and advances	21,330,147	979,242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
9	Debt securities, including UoP																		
10	Equity instruments																		
11	Households	3,486,279,060	3,415,525,611	0	0	0		0			0	0	0						
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property					0		0				0							
13	of which building renovation loans			0	0	0		0			0	0	0						
14	of which motor vehicle loans	3,486,279,060	3,415,525,611	0	0						0	0	0						
15	Local governments financing	2,333,067	2,333,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
16	Housing financing																		
17	Other local government financing	2,333,067	2,333,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0					0	0	0							
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis																		
20	Total GAR assets	3,530,215,022																	

Template 1 - Assets for the calculation of GAR Flow (Based on counterparty green revenues)
-TURNOVER

	Stock	Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy- eligible	Of which Taxo- nomy- aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non- assessed exposures	Of which financing non- material activities of counterpar- ties	Of which exposures financing counter- parties reporting in accordance with Article 7	Of which not assessed considered non- material by the credit institution
					Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adap- tation (CCA)	Water and ma- rine re- sources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosy- stems (BIO)							
21	Assets not covered for GAR calculation																
22	Central governments and Supranational issuers																
23	Central banks exposure	1,034,216,666															
24	Trading book	1,511,000															
25	Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD																
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	3,877,174,891															
27	Loans and advances	3,826,074,891															
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																
29	of which building renovation loans																
30	Debt securities	51,100,000															
31	Equity instruments																
32	Non-EU country counter-parties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	780,528,598															
33	Loans and advances	780,528,598															
34	Debt securities																
35	Equity instruments																
36	Derivatives	44,036,000															
37	On demand interbank loans	679,871,265															
38	Cash and cash-related assets																
39	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	5,167,497,593															
40	Total assets	15,115,061,035															
Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments																	
41	Financial guarantees																
42	Assets under management																
43	Of which debt securities																
44	Of which equity instruments																

Template 1 - Assets for the calculation of GAR Flow (Based on counterparty green) - CAPEX

	Stock	Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties	Of which exposures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7	Of which not assessed considered non-material by the credit institution
					Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)							
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	3,530,215,022	3,423,632,298	170,291	170,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	3,530,215,022	3,423,632,298	170,291	170,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
3	Financial undertakings	20,272,748	5,321,596	170,291	170,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
4	Loans and advances	20,272,748	5,321,596	170,291	170,291	0	0	0	0	0		0	0				
5	Debt securities, including UoP																
6	Equity instruments																
7	Non-financial undertakings	21,330,147	452,024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
8	Loans and advances	21,330,147	452,024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
9	Debt securities, including UoP																
10	Equity instruments																
11	Households	3,486,279,060	3,415,525,611	0	0	0		0			0	0	0				
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property					0		0				0					
13	of which building renovation loans			0	0	0		0			0	0	0				
14	of which motor vehicle loans	3,486,279,060	3,415,525,611	0	0						0	0	0				
15	Local governments financing	2,333,067	2,333,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
16	Housing financing																
17	Other local government financing	2,333,067	2,333,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0						0	0	0				
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis																
20	Total GAR assets	3,530,215,022															

Template 1 - Assets for the calculation of GAR Flow (Based on counterparty green) - CAPEX

	Stock	Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy- eligible	Of which Taxo- nomy- aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non- assessed exposures	Of which financing non- material activities of counterpar- ties	Of which exposures financing counter- parties reporting in accordance with Article 7	Of which not assessed considered non- material by the credit institution
					Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adap- tation (CCA)	Water and ma- rine re- sources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosy- stems (BIO)							
21	Assets not covered for GAR calculation																
22	Central governments and Supranational issuers																
23	Central banks exposure	1,034,216,666															
24	Trading book		1,511,000														
25	Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD		4,657,703,489														
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations		3,877,174,891														
27	Loans and advances		3,826,074,891														
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																
29	of which building renovation loans																
30	Debt securities		51,100,000														
31	Equity instruments																
32	Non-EU country counter-parties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations		780,528,598														
33	Loans and advances		780,528,598														
34	Debt securities																
35	Equity instruments																
36	Derivatives		44,036,000														
37	On demand interbank loans		679,871,265														
38	Cash and cash-related assets		10,000														
39	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)		5,167,497,593														
40	Total assets		15,115,061,035														
Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments																	
41	Financial guarantees																
42	Assets under management																
43	Of which debt securities																
44	Of which equity instruments																

Template 2 - GAR sector information - TURNOVER

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
4519 - Sale of other motor vehicles	10,845,212	20,385	453	453	0	0	0	0	0
4511 - Sale of cars and light motor vehicles	10,421,518	971,091	11,637	11,637	0	0	0	0	0
3011 - Building of ships and floating structures	1,845,858	1,655,827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4764 - Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialised stores	318,392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4520 - Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	276,796	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4531 - Wholesale trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	273,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES*	0	0	0						
FOSSIL GAS ACTIVITIES**	0	0	0						
OF WHICH NON-ASSESSED EXPOSURES***									

* Referred to in Sections 4.26, 4.27, 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139

** Referred to in Sections 4.29, 4.30, 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139

*** In accordance with Article 7(8) of this Regulation

Template 2 - GAR sector information - CAPEX

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
4519 - Sale of other motor vehicles	10,845,212	26,487	5,102	5,102	0	0	0	0	0
4511 - Sale of cars and light motor vehicles	10,421,518	1,132,520	131,073	131,073	0	0	0	0	0
3011 - Building of ships and floating structures	1,845,858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4764 - Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialised stores	318,392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4520 - Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	276,796	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4531 - Wholesale trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	273,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES*	0	0	0						
FOSSIL GAS ACTIVITIES**	0	0	0						
OF WHICH NON-ASSESSED EXPOSURES***									

* Referred to in Sections 4.26, 4.27, 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139

** Referred to in Sections 4.29, 4.30, 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139

*** In accordance with Article 7(8) of this Regulation

Template 2 - GAR sector information - TURNOVER

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
0000 - Does not apply / code pending									
0111 - Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds									
0112 - Growing of rice									
0113 - Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers									
0114 - Growing of sugar cane									
0115 - Growing of tobacco									
0116 - Growing of fibre crops									
0119 - Growing of other non-perennial crops									
0121 - Growing of grapes									
0122 - Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits									
0123 - Growing of citrus fruits									
0124 - Growing of pome fruits and stone fruits									
0125 - Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts									
0126 - Growing of oleaginous fruits									
0127 - Growing of beverage crops									
0128 - Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops									
0129 - Growing of other perennial crops									
0130 - Plant propagation									
0141 - Raising of dairy cattle									
0142 - Raising of other cattle and buffaloes									
0143 - Raising of horses and other equines									
0144 - Raising of camels and camelids									
0145 - Raising of sheep and goats									
0146 - Raising of swine/pigs									
0147 - Raising of poultry									
0149 - Raising of other animals									
0150 - Mixed farming									
0161 - Support activities for crop production									
0162 - Support activities for animal production									
0163 - Post-harvest crop activities									
0164 - Seed processing for propagation									
0170 - Hunting, trapping and related service activities									
0210 - Silviculture and other forestry activities									
0220 - Logging									
0230 - Gathering of wild growing non-wood products									
0240 - Support services to forestry									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
0311 - Marine fishing									
0312 - Freshwater fishing									
0321 - Marine aquaculture									
0322 - Freshwater aquaculture									
0510 - Mining of hard coal									
0520 - Mining of lignite									
0610 - Extraction of crude petroleum									
0620 - Extraction of natural gas									
0710 - Mining of iron ores									
0721 - Mining of uranium and thorium ores									
0729 - Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores									
0811 - Quarrying of ornamental and building stone, limestone, gypsum, chalk and slate									
0812 - Operation of gravel and sand pits mining of clays and kaolin									
0891 - Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals									
0892 - Extraction of peat									
0893 - Extraction of salt									
0899 - Other mining and quarrying n.E.C.									
0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction									
0990 - Support activities for other mining and quarrying									
1011 - Processing and preserving of meat									
1012 - Processing and preserving of poultry meat									
1013 - Production of meat and poultry meat products									
1020 - Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs									
1031 - Processing and preserving of potatoes									
1032 - Manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice									
1039 - Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables									
1041 - Manufacture of oils and fats									
1042 - Manufacture of margarine and similar edible fats									
1051 - Operation of dairies and cheese making									
1052 - Manufacture of ice cream									
1061 - Manufacture of grain mill products									
1062 - Manufacture of starches and starch products									
1071 - Manufacture of bread manufacture of fresh pastry goods and cakes									
1072 - Manufacture of rusks and biscuits manufacture of preserved pastry goods and cakes									
1073 - Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products									



Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
1081 - Manufacture of sugar									
1082 - Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery									
1083 - Processing of tea and coffee									
1084 - Manufacture of condiments and seasonings									
1085 - Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes									
1086 - Manufacture of homogenised food preparations and dietetic food									
1089 - Manufacture of other food products n.E.C.									
1091 - Manufacture of prepared feeds for farm animals									
1092 - Manufacture of prepared pet foods									
1101 - Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits									
1102 - Manufacture of wine from grape									
1103 - Manufacture of cider and other fruit wines									
1104 - Manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages									
1105 - Manufacture of beer									
1106 - Manufacture of malt									
1107 - Manufacture of soft drinks production of mineral waters and other bottled waters									
1200 - Manufacture of tobacco products									
1310 - Preparation and spinning of textile fibres									
1320 - Weaving of textiles									
1330 - Finishing of textiles									
1391 - Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics									
1392 - Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel									
1393 - Manufacture of carpets and rugs									
1394 - Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting									
1395 - Manufacture of non-wovens and articles made from non-wovens, except apparel									
1396 - Manufacture of other technical and industrial textiles									
1399 - Manufacture of other textiles n.E.C.									
1411 - Manufacture of leather clothes									
1412 - Manufacture of workwear									
1413 - Manufacture of other outerwear									
1414 - Manufacture of underwear									
1419 - Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories									
1420 - Manufacture of articles of fur									
1431 - Manufacture of knitted and crocheted hosiery									
1439 - Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted apparel									
1511 - Tanning and dressing of leather dressing and dyeing of fur									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
1512 - Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness									
1520 - Manufacture of footwear									
1610 - Sawmilling and planing of wood									
1621 - Manufacture of veneer sheets and wood-based panels									
1622 - Manufacture of assembled parquet floors									
1623 - Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery									
1624 - Manufacture of wooden containers									
1629 - Manufacture of other products of wood manufacture of article of cork straw and plating materials									
1711 - Manufacture of pulp									
1712 - Manufacture of paper and paperboard									
1721 - Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard									
1722 - Manufacture of household and sanitary goods and of toilet requisites									
1723 - Manufacture of paper stationery									
1724 - Manufacture of wallpaper									
1729 - Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard									
1811 - Printing of newspapers									
1812 - Other printing									
1813 - Pre-press and pre-media services									
1814 - Binding and related services									
1820 - Reproduction of recorded media									
1910 - Manufacture of coke oven products									
1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products									
2011 - Manufacture of industrial gases									
2012 - Manufacture of dyes and pigments									
2013 - Manufacture of other basic inorganic chemicals n.E.C.									
2014 - Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals									
2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds									
2016 - Manufacture of plastics in primary forms									
2017 - Manufacture of synthetic rubber in primary forms									
2020 - Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products									
2030 - Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics									
2041 - Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations									
2042 - Manufacture of perfumes and toilet preparations									
2051 - Manufacture of explosives									
2052 - Manufacture of glues									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
2053 - Manufacture of essential oils									
2059 - Manufacture of other chemical products n.E.C.									
2060 - Manufacture of man-made fibres									
2110 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products									
2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations									
2211 - Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres									
2219 - Manufacture of other rubber products									
2221 - Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes and profiles									
2222 - Manufacture of plastic packing goods									
2223 - Manufacture of builders' Ware of plastic									
2229 - Manufacture of other plastic products									
2311 - Manufacture of flat glass									
2312 - Shaping and processing of flat glass									
2313 - Manufacture of hollow glass									
2314 - Manufacture of glass fibres									
2319 - Manufacture and processing of other glass, including technical glassware									
2320 - Manufacture of refractory products									
2331 - Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags									
2332 - Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay									
2341 - Manufacture of ceramic household and ornamental articles									
2342 - Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures									
2343 - Manufacture of ceramic insulators and insulating fittings									
2344 - Manufacture of other technical ceramic products									
2349 - Manufacture of other ceramic products									
2351 - Manufacture of cement									
2352 - Manufacture of lime and plaster									
2361 - Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes									
2362 - Manufacture of plaster products for construction purposes									
2363 - Manufacture of ready-mixed concrete									
2364 - Manufacture of mortars									
2365 - Manufacture of fibre cement									
2369 - Manufacture of other articles of concrete, plaster and cement									
2370 - Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone									
2391 - Production of abrasive products									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
2399 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.E.C.									
2410 - Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys									
2420 - Manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel									
2431 - Cold drawing of bars									
2432 - Cold rolling of narrow strip									
2433 - Cold forming or folding									
2434 - Cold drawing of wire									
2441 - Precious metals production									
2442 - Aluminium production									
2443 - Lead, zinc and tin production									
2444 - Copper production									
2445 - Other non-ferrous metal production									
2446 - Processing of nuclear fuel									
2451 - Casting of iron									
2452 - Casting of steel									
2453 - Casting of light metals									
2454 - Casting of other non-ferrous metals									
2511 - Manufacture of metal structures and parts of structures									
2512 - Manufacture of doors and windows of metal									
2521 - Manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers									
2529 - Manufacture of other tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal									
2530 - Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers									
2540 - Manufacture of weapons and ammunition									
2550 - Forging,pressing,stamping, and rool-forming of metal powder metallurgy									
2561 - Treatment and coating of metals									
2562 - Machining									
2571 - Manufacture of cutlery									
2572 - Manufacture of locks and hinges									
2573 - Manufacture of tools									
2591 - Manufacture of steel drums and similar containers									
2592 - Manufacture of light metal packaging									
2593 - Manufacture of wire products, chain and springs									
2594 - Manufacture of fasteners and screw machine products									
2599 - Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.E.C.									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
2611 - Manufacture of electronic components									
2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards									
2620 - Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment									
2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment									
2640 - Manufacture of consumer electronics									
2651 - Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation									
2652 - Manufacture of watches and clocks									
2660 - Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment									
2670 - Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment									
2680 - Manufacture of magnetic and optical media									
2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers									
2712 - Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus									
2720 - Manufacture of batteries and accumulators									
2731 - Manufacture of fibre optic cables									
2732 - Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cables									
2733 - Manufacture of wiring devices									
2740 - Manufacture of electric lighting equipment									
2751 - Manufacture of electric domestic appliances									
2752 - Manufacture of non-electric domestic appliances									
2790 - Manufacture of other electrical equipment									
2811 - Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines									
2812 - Manufacture of fluid power equipment									
2813 - Manufacture of other pumps and compressors									
2814 - Manufacture of other taps and valves									
2815 - Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements									
2821 - Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners									
2822 - Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment									
2823 - Manufacture of office machinery and equipment (except computers and peripheral equipment)									
2824 - Manufacture of power-driven hand tools									
2825 - Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
2829 - Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery n.E.C.									
2830 - Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery									
2841 - Manufacture of metal forming machinery									
2849 - Manufacture of other machine tools									
2891 - Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy									
2892 - Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction									
2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing									
2894 - Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production									
2895 - Manufacture of machinery for paper and paperboard production									
2896 - Manufacture of plastics and rubber machinery									
2899 - Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery n.E.C.									
2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles									
2920 - Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers									
2931 - Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment for motor vehicles									
2932 - Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles									
3011 - Building of ships and floating structures	1,845,858	1,655,827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3012 - Building of pleasure and sporting boats									
3020 - Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock									
3030 - Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery									
3040 - Manufacture of military fighting vehicles									
3091 - Manufacture of motorcycles									
3092 - Manufacture of bicycles and invalid carriages									
3099 - Manufacture of other transport equipment n.E.C.									
3101 - Manufacture of office and shop furniture									
3102 - Manufacture of kitchen furniture									
3103 - Manufacture of mattresses									
3109 - Manufacture of other furniture									
3211 - Striking of coins									
3212 - Manufacture of jewellery and related articles									
3213 - Manufacture of imitation jewellery and related articles									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
3220 - Manufacture of musical instruments									
3230 - Manufacture of sports goods									
3240 - Manufacture of games and toys									
3250 - Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies									
3291 - Manufacture of brooms and brushes									
3299 - Other manufacturing n.E.C.									
3311 - Repair of fabricated metal products									
3312 - Repair of machinery									
3313 - Repair of electronic and optical equipment									
3314 - Repair of electrical equipment									
3315 - Repair and maintenance of ships and boats									
3316 - Repair and maintenance of aircraft and spacecraft									
3317 - Repair and maintenance of other transport equipment									
3319 - Repair of other equipment									
3320 - Installation of industrial machinery and equipment									
3511 - Production of electricity									
3512 - Transmission of electricity									
3513 - Distribution of electricity									
3514 - Trade of electricity									
3521 - Manufacture of gas									
3522 - Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains									
3523 - Trade of gas through mains									
3530 - Steam and air conditioning supply									
3600 - Water collection, treatment and supply									
3700 - Sewerage									
3811 - Collection of non-hazardous waste									
3812 - Collection of hazardous waste									
3821 - Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste									
3822 - Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste									
3831 - Dismantling of wrecks									
3832 - Recovery of sorted materials									
3900 - Remediation activities and other waste management services									
4110 - Development of building projects									
4120 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings									
4211 - Construction of roads and motorways									
4212 - Construction of railways and underground railways									
4213 - Construction of bridges and tunnels									
4221 - Construction of utility projects for fluids									
4222 - Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
4291 - Construction of water projects									
4299 - Construction of other civil engineering projects n.E.C.									
4311 - Demolition									
4312 - Site preparation									
4313 - Test drilling and boring									
4321 - Electrical installation									
4322 - Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation									
4329 - Other installation work n.E.C.									
4331 - Plastering									
4332 - Joinery installation									
4333 - Floor and wall covering									
4334 - Painting and glazing									
4339 - Other building completion and finishing									
4391 - Roofing activities									
4399 - Other specialised construction activities n.E.C.									
4511 - Sale of cars and light motor vehicles	10,421,518	971,091	11,637	11,637	0	0	0	0	0
4519 - Sale of other motor vehicles	10,845,212	20,385	453	453	0	0	0	0	0
4520 - Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	276,796	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4531 - Wholesale trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	273,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4532 - Retail trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories									
4540 - Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories									
4611 - Agents involved in the sale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, textile raw materials and semi-finished goods									
4612 - Agents involved in the sale of fuels, ores, metals and industrial chemicals									
4613 - Agents involved in the sale of timber and building materials									
4614 - Agents involved in the sale of machinery, industrial equipment, ships and aircraft									
4615 - Agents involved in the sale of furniture, household goods, hardware and ironmongery									
4616 - Agents involved in the sale of textiles, clothing, fur, footwear and leather goods									
4617 - Agents involved in the sale of food, beverages and tobacco									
4618 - Agents specialised in the sale of other particular products									
4619 - Central buying offices for non-food items									
4621 - Wholesale of grain, unmanufactured tobacco, seeds and animalfeeds									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
4622 - Wholesale of flowers and plants									
4623 - Wholesale of live animals									
4624 - Wholesale of hides, skins and leather									
4631 - Wholesale of fruit and vegetables									
4632 - Wholesale of meat and meat products									
4633 - Wholesale of dairy products, eggs and edible oils and fats									
4634 - Wholesale of beverages									
4635 - Wholesale of tobacco products									
4636 - Wholesale of sugar and chocolate and sugar confectionery									
4637 - Wholesale of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices									
4638 - Wholesale of other food, including fish, crustaceans and molluscs									
4639 - Non-specialised wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco									
4641 - Wholesale of textiles									
4642 - Wholesale of clothing and footwear									
4643 - Wholesale of electrical household appliances									
4644 - Wholesale of china and glassware and cleaning materials									
4645 - Wholesale of perfume and cosmetics									
4646 - Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods									
4647 - Wholesale of furniture, carpets and lighting equipment									
4648 - Wholesale of watches and jewellery									
4649 - Wholesale of other household goods									
4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software									
4652 - Wholesale of electronic and telecommunications equipment and parts									
4661 - Wholesale of agricultural machinery, equipment and supplies									
4662 - Wholesale of machine tools									
4663 - Wholesale of mining, construction and civil engineering machinery									
4664 - Wholesale of machinery for the textile industry and of sewing and knitting machines									
4665 - Wholesale of office furniture									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
4666 - Wholesale of other office machinery and equipment									
4669 - Wholesale of other machinery and equipment									
4671 - Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products									
4672 - Wholesale of metals and metal ores									
4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment									
4674 - Wholesale in hardware									
4675 - Wholesale of chemical products									
4676 - Wholesale of other intermediate products									
4677 - Wholesale of waste and scrap									
4690 - Non-specialised wholesale trade									
4711 - Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating									
4719 - Department stores									
4721 - Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialised stores									
4722 - Retail sale of meat and meat products in specialised stores									
4723 - Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs in specialised stores									
4724 - Retail sale of bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery in specialised stores									
4725 - Retail sale of beverages in specialised stores									
4726 - Retail sale of tobacco products in specialised stores									
4729 - Other retail sale of food in specialised stores									
4730 - Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores									
4741 - Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software in specialised stores									
4742 - Retail sale of telecommunications equipment in specialised stores									
4743 - Retail sale of audio and video equipment in specialised stores									
4751 - Retail sale of textiles in specialised stores									
4752 - Retail sale of hardware, paints and glass in specialised stores									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
4753 - Retail sale of carpets, rugs, wall and floor coverings in specialised stores									
4754 - Retail sale of electrical household appliances in specialised stores									
4759 - Retail sale of furniture, lighting equipment and other household articles in specialised stores									
4761 - Retail sale of books in specialised stores									
4762 - Retail sale of newspapers and stationery in specialised stores									
4763 - Retail sale of music and video recordings in specialised stores									
4764 - Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialised stores	318,392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4765 - Retail sale of games and toys in specialised stores									
4771 - Retail sale of clothing in specialised stores									
4772 - Retail sale of footwear and leather goods in specialised stores									
4773 - Dispensing chemist in specialised stores									
4774 - Retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods in specialised stores									
4775 - Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores									
4776 - Retail sale of flowers, plants, seeds, fertilisers, pet animals and pet food in specialised stores									
4777 - Retail sale of watches and jewellery in specialised stores									
4778 - Other retail sale of new goods in specialised stores									
4779 - Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores									
4781 - Retail sale via stalls and markets of food, beverages and tobacco products									
4782 - Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing and footwear									
4789 - Retail sale via stalls and markets of other goods									
4791 - Retail sale via mail order houses or via internet									
4799 - Automated sales and other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets n.E.C.									
4910 - Passenger rail transport, interurban									
4920 - Freight rail transport									
4931 - Urban and suburban passenger land transport									
4932 - Taxi operation									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
4939 - Other passenger land transport n.E.C.									
4941 - Freight transport by road									
4942 - Removal services									
4950 - Transport via pipeline									
5010 - Sea and coastal passenger water transport									
5020 - Sea and coastal freight water transport									
5030 - Inland passenger water transport									
5040 - Inland freight water transport									
5110 - Passenger air transport									
5121 - Freight air transport									
5122 - Space transport									
5210 - Warehousing and storage									
5221 - Service activities incidental to land transportation									
5222 - Service activities incidental to water transportation									
5223 - Service activities incidental to air transportation									
5224 - Cargo handling									
5229 - Other transportation support activities									
5310 - Postal activities under universal service obligation									
5320 - Other postal and courier activities									
5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation									
5520 - Holiday and other short-stay accommodation									
5530 - Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks									
5590 - Other accommodation									
5610 - Restaurants and mobile food service activities									
5621 - Event catering activities									
5629 - Other food service activities n.E.C.									
5630 - Beverage serving activities									
5811 - Book publishing									
5812 - Publishing of directories and mailing lists									
5813 - Publishing of newspapers									
5814 - Publishing of journals and periodicals									
5819 - Other publishing activities									
5821 - Publishing of computer games									
5829 - Other software publishing									
5911 - Motion picture, video and television programme production activities									
5912 - Motion picture, video and television programme post-production activities									
5913 - Motion picture, video and television programme distribution activities									
5914 - Motion picture projection activities									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
5920 - Sound recording and music publishing activities									
6010 - Radio broadcasting									
6020 - Television programming and broadcasting activities									
6110 - Wired telecommunications activities									
6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities									
6130 - Satellite telecommunications activities									
6190 - Other telecommunications activities									
6201 - Computer programming activities									
6202 - Computer consultancy activities									
6203 - Computer facilities management activities									
6209 - Other information technology and computer service activities									
6311 - Data processing, hosting and related activities									
6312 - Web portals									
6391 - News agency activities									
6399 - Other information service activities n.E.C.									
6411 - Central banking									
6419 - Other monetary intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6420 - Activities of holding companies									
6430 - Trusts, funds and similar financial entities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6491 - Financial leasing									
6492 - Other credit granting									
6499 - Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding n.E.C.									
6511 - Life insurance									
6512 - Non-life insurance									
6520 - Reinsurance									
6530 - Pension funding									
6611 - Administration of financial markets									
6612 - Security and commodity contracts brokerage									
6619 - Legal support materials for real-estate management									
6621 - Risk and damage evaluation									
6622 - Activities of insurance agents and brokers									
6629 - Other activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding									
6630 - Fund management activities									
6810 - Buying and selling of own real estate									
6820 - Renting and operating of own or leased real estate									
6831 - Real estate agencies									
6832 - Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis									
6910 - Legal activities									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
6920 - Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities tax consultancy									
7010 - Activities of head offices									
7021 - Public relations and communication activities									
7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities									
7111 - Architectural activities									
7112 - Engineering activities and related technical consultancy									
7120 - Technical testing and analysis									
7211 - Research and experimental development on biotechnology									
7219 - Other research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering									
7220 - Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities									
7311 - Advertising agencies									
7312 - Media representation									
7320 - Market research and public opinion polling									
7410 - Specialised design activities									
7420 - Photographic activities									
7430 - Translation and interpretation activities									
7490 - Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.E.C.									
7500 - Veterinary activities									
7711 - Renting and leasing of cars and light motor vehicles									
7712 - Renting and leasing of trucks									
7721 - Renting and leasing of recreational and sports goods									
7722 - Renting of video tapes and disks									
7729 - Renting and leasing of other personal and household goods									
7731 - Renting and leasing of agricultural machinery and equipment									
7732 - Renting and leasing of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment									
7733 - Renting and leasing of office machinery and equipment (including computers)									
7734 - Renting and leasing of water transport equipment									
7735 - Renting and leasing of air transport equipment									
7739 - Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.E.C.									
7740 - Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
7810 - Activities of employment placement agencies									
7820 - Temporary employment agency activities									
7830 - Other human resources provision									
7911 - Travel agency activities									
7912 - Tour operator activities									
7990 - Other reservation service and related activities									
8010 - Private security activities									
8020 - Security systems service activities									
8030 - Investigation activities									
8110 - Combined facilities support activities									
8121 - General cleaning of buildings									
8122 - Other building and industrial cleaning activities									
8129 - Disinfection, disinfectisation, and rat extermination									
8130 - Landscape service activities									
8211 - Combined office administrative service activities									
8219 - Photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support activities									
8220 - Activities of call centres									
8230 - Organisation of conventions and trade shows									
8291 - Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus									
8292 - Packaging activities									
8299 - Other business support service activities n.E.C.									
8411 - General public administration activities									
8412 - Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security									
8413 - Regulation of and contribution to more efficient operation of businesses									
8421 - Foreign affairs									
8422 - Defence activities									
8423 - Justice and judicial activities									
8424 - Public order and safety activities									
8425 - Fire service activities									
8430 - Compulsory social security activities									
8510 - Pre-primary education									
8520 - Primary education									
8531 - General secondary education									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
8532 - Technical and vocational secondary education									
8541 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education									
8542 - Tertiary education									
8551 - Sports and recreation education									
8552 - Cultural education									
8553 - Driving school activities									
8559 - Other education n.E.C.									
8560 - Educational support activities									
8610 - Hospital activities									
8621 - General medical practice activities									
8622 - Specialist medical practice activities									
8623 - Dental practice activities									
8690 - Other human health activities									
8710 - Residential nursing care activities									
8720 - Residential care activities for mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse									
8730 - Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled									
8790 - Other residential care activities									
8810 - Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled									
8891 - Child day-care activities									
8899 - Other social work activities without accommodation n.E.C.									
9001 - Performing arts									
9002 - Support activities to performing arts									
9003 - Artistic creation									
9004 - Operation of arts facilities									
9101 - Library and archives activities									
9102 - Museums activities									
9103 - Operation of historical sites and buildings and similar visitor attractions									
9104 - Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities									
9200 - Gambling and betting activities									
9311 - Operation of sports facilities									
9312 - Activities of sport clubs									
9313 - Fitness facilities									
9319 - Other sports activities									
9321 - Activities of amusement parks and theme parks									
9329 - Other amusement and recreation activities									
9411 - Activities of business and employers membership organisations									
9412 - Activities of professional membership organisations									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
9420 - Activities of trade unions									
9491 - Activities of religious organisations									
9492 - Activities of political organisations									
9499 - Activities of other membership organisations n.E.C.									
9511 - Repair of computers and peripheral equipment									
9512 - Repair of communication equipment									
9521 - Repair of consumer electronics									
9522 - Repair of household appliances and home and garden equipment									
9523 - Repair of footwear and leather goods									
9524 - Repair of furniture and home furnishings									
9525 - Repair of watches, clocks and jewellery									
9529 - Repair of other personal and household goods									
9601 - Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products									
9602 - Hairdressing and other beauty treatment									
9603 - Funeral and related activities									
9604 - Physical well-being activities									
9609 - Other personal service activities n.E.C.									
9700 - Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel									
9810 - Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use									
9820 - Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use									
9900 - Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies									
9999 - Naf unknown									



Template 2 - GAR sector information - (Based on counterparty green) – CAPEX

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
0000 - Does not apply / code pending									
0111 - Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds									
0112 - Growing of rice									
0113 - Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers									
0114 - Growing of sugar cane									
0115 - Growing of tobacco									
0116 - Growing of fibre crops									
0119 - Growing of other non-perennial crops									
0121 - Growing of grapes									
0122 - Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits									
0123 - Growing of citrus fruits									
0124 - Growing of pome fruits and stone fruits									
0125 - Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts									
0126 - Growing of oleaginous fruits									
0127 - Growing of beverage crops									
0128 - Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops									
0129 - Growing of other perennial crops									
0130 - Plant propagation									
0141 - Raising of dairy cattle									
0142 - Raising of other cattle and buffaloes									
0143 - Raising of horses and other equines									
0144 - Raising of camels and camelids									
0145 - Raising of sheep and goats									
0146 - Raising of swine/pigs									
0147 - Raising of poultry									
0149 - Raising of other animals									
0150 - Mixed farming									
0161 - Support activities for crop production									
0162 - Support activities for animal production									
0163 - Post-harvest crop activities									
0164 - Seed processing for propagation									
0170 - Hunting, trapping and related service activities									
0210 - Silviculture and other forestry activities									
0220 - Logging									
0230 - Gathering of wild growing non-wood products									
0240 - Support services to forestry									
0311 - Marine fishing									
0312 - Freshwater fishing									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
0321 - Marine aquaculture									
0322 - Freshwater aquaculture									
0510 - Mining of hard coal									
0520 - Mining of lignite									
0610 - Extraction of crude petroleum									
0620 - Extraction of natural gas									
0710 - Mining of iron ores									
0721 - Mining of uranium and thorium ores									
0729 - Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores									
0811 - Quarrying of ornamental and building stone, limestone, gypsum, chalk and slate									
0812 - Operation of gravel and sand pits mining of clays and kaolin									
0891 - Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals									
0892 - Extraction of peat									
0893 - Extraction of salt									
0899 - Other mining and quarrying n.E.C.									
0910 - Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction									
0990 - Support activities for other mining and quarrying									
1011 - Processing and preserving of meat									
1012 - Processing and preserving of poultry meat									
1013 - Production of meat and poultry meat products									
1020 - Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs									
1031 - Processing and preserving of potatoes									
1032 - Manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice									
1039 - Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables									
1041 - Manufacture of oils and fats									
1042 - Manufacture of margarine and similar edible fats									
1051 - Operation of dairies and cheese making									
1052 - Manufacture of ice cream									
1061 - Manufacture of grain mill products									
1062 - Manufacture of starches and starch products									
1071 - Manufacture of bread manufacture of fresh pastry goods and cakes									
1072 - Manufacture of rusks and biscuits manufacture of preserved pastry goods and cakes									
1073 - Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products									
1081 - Manufacture of sugar									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
1082 - Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery									
1083 - Processing of tea and coffee									
1084 - Manufacture of condiments and seasonings									
1085 - Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes									
1086 - Manufacture of homogenised food preparations and dietetic food									
1089 - Manufacture of other food products n.E.C.									
1091 - Manufacture of prepared feeds for farm animals									
1092 - Manufacture of prepared pet foods									
1101 - Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits									
1102 - Manufacture of wine from grape									
1103 - Manufacture of cider and other fruit wines									
1104 - Manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages									
1105 - Manufacture of beer									
1106 - Manufacture of malt									
1107 - Manufacture of soft drinks production of mineral waters and other bottled waters									
1200 - Manufacture of tobacco products									
1310 - Preparation and spinning of textile fibres									
1320 - Weaving of textiles									
1330 - Finishing of textiles									
1391 - Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics									
1392 - Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel									
1393 - Manufacture of carpets and rugs									
1394 - Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting									
1395 - Manufacture of non-wovens and articles made from non-wovens, except apparel									
1396 - Manufacture of other technical and industrial textiles									
1399 - Manufacture of other textiles n.E.C.									
1411 - Manufacture of leather clothes									
1412 - Manufacture of workwear									
1413 - Manufacture of other outerwear									
1414 - Manufacture of underwear									
1419 - Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories									
1420 - Manufacture of articles of fur									
1431 - Manufacture of knitted and crocheted hosiery									
1439 - Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted apparel									
1511 - Tanning and dressing of leather dressing and dyeing of fur									
1512 - Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
1520 - Manufacture of footwear									
1610 - Sawmilling and planing of wood									
1621 - Manufacture of veneer sheets and wood-based panels									
1622 - Manufacture of assembled parquet floors									
1623 - Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery									
1624 - Manufacture of wooden containers									
1629 - Manufacture of other products of wood manufacture of article of cork straw and plating materials									
1711 - Manufacture of pulp									
1712 - Manufacture of paper and paperboard									
1721 - Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard									
1722 - Manufacture of household and sanitary goods and of toilet requisites									
1723 - Manufacture of paper stationery									
1724 - Manufacture of wallpaper									
1729 - Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard									
1811 - Printing of newspapers									
1812 - Other printing									
1813 - Pre-press and pre-media services									
1814 - Binding and related services									
1820 - Reproduction of recorded media									
1910 - Manufacture of coke oven products									
1920 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products									
2011 - Manufacture of industrial gases									
2012 - Manufacture of dyes and pigments									
2013 - Manufacture of other basic inorganic chemicals n.E.C.									
2014 - Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals									
2015 - Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds									
2016 - Manufacture of plastics in primary forms									
2017 - Manufacture of synthetic rubber in primary forms									
2020 - Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products									
2030 - Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics									
2041 - Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations									
2042 - Manufacture of perfumes and toilet preparations									
2051 - Manufacture of explosives									
2052 - Manufacture of glues									
2053 - Manufacture of essential oils									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
2059 - Manufacture of other chemical products n.E.C.									
2060 - Manufacture of man-made fibres									
2110 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products									
2120 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations									
2211 - Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres									
2219 - Manufacture of other rubber products									
2221 - Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes and profiles									
2222 - Manufacture of plastic packing goods									
2223 - Manufacture of builders' Ware of plastic									
2229 - Manufacture of other plastic products									
2311 - Manufacture of flat glass									
2312 - Shaping and processing of flat glass									
2313 - Manufacture of hollow glass									
2314 - Manufacture of glass fibres									
2319 - Manufacture and processing of other glass, including technical glassware									
2320 - Manufacture of refractory products									
2331 - Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags									
2332 - Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay									
2341 - Manufacture of ceramic household and ornamental articles									
2342 - Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures									
2343 - Manufacture of ceramic insulators and insulating fittings									
2344 - Manufacture of other technical ceramic products									
2349 - Manufacture of other ceramic products									
2351 - Manufacture of cement									
2352 - Manufacture of lime and plaster									
2361 - Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes									
2362 - Manufacture of plaster products for construction purposes									
2363 - Manufacture of ready-mixed concrete									
2364 - Manufacture of mortars									
2365 - Manufacture of fibre cement									
2369 - Manufacture of other articles of concrete, plaster and cement									
2370 - Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone									
2391 - Production of abrasive products									
2399 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.E.C.									
2410 - Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
2420 - Manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel									
2431 - Cold drawing of bars									
2432 - Cold rolling of narrow strip									
2433 - Cold forming or folding									
2434 - Cold drawing of wire									
2441 - Precious metals production									
2442 - Aluminium production									
2443 - Lead, zinc and tin production									
2444 - Copper production									
2445 - Other non-ferrous metal production									
2446 - Processing of nuclear fuel									
2451 - Casting of iron									
2452 - Casting of steel									
2453 - Casting of light metals									
2454 - Casting of other non-ferrous metals									
2511 - Manufacture of metal structures and parts of structures									
2512 - Manufacture of doors and windows of metal									
2521 - Manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers									
2529 - Manufacture of other tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal									
2530 - Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers									
2540 - Manufacture of weapons and ammunition									
2550 - Forging,pressing,stamp, and rool-forming of metal powder metallurgy									
2561 - Treatment and coating of metals									
2562 - Machining									
2571 - Manufacture of cutlery									
2572 - Manufacture of locks and hinges									
2573 - Manufacture of tools									
2591 - Manufacture of steel drums and similar containers									
2592 - Manufacture of light metal packaging									
2593 - Manufacture of wire products, chain and springs									
2594 - Manufacture of fasteners and screw machine products									
2599 - Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.E.C.									
2611 - Manufacture of electronic components									
2612 - Manufacture of loaded electronic boards									
2620 - Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment									
2640 - Manufacture of consumer electronics									
2651 - Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation									
2652 - Manufacture of watches and clocks									
2660 - Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment									
2670 - Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment									
2680 - Manufacture of magnetic and optical media									
2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers									
2712 - Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus									
2720 - Manufacture of batteries and accumulators									
2731 - Manufacture of fibre optic cables									
2732 - Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cables									
2733 - Manufacture of wiring devices									
2740 - Manufacture of electric lighting equipment									
2751 - Manufacture of electric domestic appliances									
2752 - Manufacture of non-electric domestic appliances									
2790 - Manufacture of other electrical equipment									
2811 - Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines									
2812 - Manufacture of fluid power equipment									
2813 - Manufacture of other pumps and compressors									
2814 - Manufacture of other taps and valves									
2815 - Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements									
2821 - Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners									
2822 - Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment									
2823 - Manufacture of office machinery and equipment (except computers and peripheral equipment)									
2824 - Manufacture of power-driven hand tools									
2825 - Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment									
2829 - Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery n.E.C.									
2830 - Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery									
2841 - Manufacture of metal forming machinery									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
2849 - Manufacture of other machine tools									
2891 - Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy									
2892 - Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction									
2893 - Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing									
2894 - Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production									
2895 - Manufacture of machinery for paper and paperboard production									
2896 - Manufacture of plastics and rubber machinery									
2899 - Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery n.E.C.									
2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles									
2920 - Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers									
2931 - Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment for motor vehicles									
2932 - Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles									
3011 - Building of ships and floating structures	1,845,858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3012 - Building of pleasure and sporting boats									
3020 - Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock									
3030 - Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery									
3040 - Manufacture of military fighting vehicles									
3091 - Manufacture of motorcycles									
3092 - Manufacture of bicycles and invalid carriages									
3099 - Manufacture of other transport equipment n.E.C.									
3101 - Manufacture of office and shop furniture									
3102 - Manufacture of kitchen furniture									
3103 - Manufacture of mattresses									
3109 - Manufacture of other furniture									
3211 - Striking of coins									
3212 - Manufacture of jewellery and related articles									
3213 - Manufacture of imitation jewellery and related articles									
3220 - Manufacture of musical instruments									
3230 - Manufacture of sports goods									
3240 - Manufacture of games and toys									
3250 - Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies									
3291 - Manufacture of brooms and brushes									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
3299 - Other manufacturing n.E.C.									
3311 - Repair of fabricated metal products									
3312 - Repair of machinery									
3313 - Repair of electronic and optical equipment									
3314 - Repair of electrical equipment									
3315 - Repair and maintenance of ships and boats									
3316 - Repair and maintenance of aircraft and spacecraft									
3317 - Repair and maintenance of other transport equipment									
3319 - Repair of other equipment									
3320 - Installation of industrial machinery and equipment									
3511 - Production of electricity									
3512 - Transmission of electricity									
3513 - Distribution of electricity									
3514 - Trade of electricity									
3521 - Manufacture of gas									
3522 - Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains									
3523 - Trade of gas through mains									
3530 - Steam and air conditioning supply									
3600 - Water collection, treatment and supply									
3700 - Sewerage									
3811 - Collection of non-hazardous waste									
3812 - Collection of hazardous waste									
3821 - Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste									
3822 - Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste									
3831 - Dismantling of wrecks									
3832 - Recovery of sorted materials									
3900 - Remediation activities and other waste management services									
4110 - Development of building projects									
4120 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings									
4211 - Construction of roads and motorways									
4212 - Construction of railways and underground railways									
4213 - Construction of bridges and tunnels									
4221 - Construction of utility projects for fluids									
4222 - Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications									
4291 - Construction of water projects									
4299 - Construction of other civil engineering projects n.E.C.									
4311 - Demolition									
4312 - Site preparation									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
4313 - Test drilling and boring									
4321 - Electrical installation									
4322 - Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation									
4329 - Other installation work n.E.C.									
4331 - Plastering									
4332 - Joinery installation									
4333 - Floor and wall covering									
4334 - Painting and glazing									
4339 - Other building completion and finishing									
4391 - Roofing activities									
4399 - Other specialised construction activities n.E.C.									
4511 - Sale of cars and light motor vehicles	10,421,518	1,132,520	131,073	131,073	0	0	0	0	0
4519 - Sale of other motor vehicles	10,845,212	26,487	5,102	5,102	0	0	0	0	0
4520 - Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	276,796	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4531 - Wholesale trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	273,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4532 - Retail trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories									
4540 - Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories									
4611 - Agents involved in the sale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, textile raw materials and semi-finished goods									
4612 - Agents involved in the sale of fuels, ores, metals and industrial chemicals									
4613 - Agents involved in the sale of timber and building materials									
4614 - Agents involved in the sale of machinery, industrial equipment, ships and aircraft									
4615 - Agents involved in the sale of furniture, household goods, hardware and ironmongery									
4616 - Agents involved in the sale of textiles, clothing, fur, footwear and leather goods									
4617 - Agents involved in the sale of food, beverages and tobacco									
4618 - Agents specialised in the sale of other particular products									
4619 - Central buying offices for non-food items									
4621 - Wholesale of grain, unmanufactured tobacco, seeds and animalfeeds									
4622 - Wholesale of flowers and plants									
4623 - Wholesale of live animals									
4624 - Wholesale of hides, skins and leather									
4631 - Wholesale of fruit and vegetables									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
4632 - Wholesale of meat and meat products									
4633 - Wholesale of dairy products, eggs and edible oils and fats									
4634 - Wholesale of beverages									
4635 - Wholesale of tobacco products									
4636 - Wholesale of sugar and chocolate and sugar confectionery									
4637 - Wholesale of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices									
4638 - Wholesale of other food, including fish, crustaceans and molluscs									
4639 - Non-specialised wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco									
4641 - Wholesale of textiles									
4642 - Wholesale of clothing and footwear									
4643 - Wholesale of electrical household appliances									
4644 - Wholesale of china and glassware and cleaning materials									
4645 - Wholesale of perfume and cosmetics									
4646 - Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods									
4647 - Wholesale of furniture, carpets and lighting equipment									
4648 - Wholesale of watches and jewellery									
4649 - Wholesale of other household goods									
4651 - Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software									
4652 - Wholesale of electronic and telecommunications equipment and parts									
4661 - Wholesale of agricultural machinery, equipment and supplies									
4662 - Wholesale of machine tools									
4663 - Wholesale of mining, construction and civil engineering machinery									
4664 - Wholesale of machinery for the textile industry and of sewing and knitting machines									
4665 - Wholesale of office furniture									
4666 - Wholesale of other office machinery and equipment									
4669 - Wholesale of other machinery and equipment									
4671 - Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
4672 - Wholesale of metals and metal ores									
4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment									
4674 - Wholesale in hardware									
4675 - Wholesale of chemical products									
4676 - Wholesale of other intermediate products									
4677 - Wholesale of waste and scrap									
4690 - Non-specialised wholesale trade									
4711 - Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating									
4719 - Department stores									
4721 - Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialised stores									
4722 - Retail sale of meat and meat products in specialised stores									
4723 - Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs in specialised stores									
4724 - Retail sale of bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery in specialised stores									
4725 - Retail sale of beverages in specialised stores									
4726 - Retail sale of tobacco products in specialised stores									
4729 - Other retail sale of food in specialised stores									
4730 - Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores									
4741 - Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software in specialised stores									
4742 - Retail sale of telecommunications equipment in specialised stores									
4743 - Retail sale of audio and video equipment in specialised stores									
4751 - Retail sale of textiles in specialised stores									
4752 - Retail sale of hardware, paints and glass in specialised stores									
4753 - Retail sale of carpets, rugs, wall and floor coverings in specialised stores									
4754 - Retail sale of electrical household appliances in specialised stores									
4759 - Retail sale of furniture, lighting equipment and other household articles in specialised stores									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
4761 - Retail sale of books in specialised stores									
4762 - Retail sale of newspapers and stationery in specialised stores									
4763 - Retail sale of music and video recordings in specialised stores									
4764 - Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialised stores	318,392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4765 - Retail sale of games and toys in specialised stores									
4771 - Retail sale of clothing in specialised stores									
4772 - Retail sale of footwear and leather goods in specialised stores									
4773 - Dispensing chemist in specialised stores									
4774 - Retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods in specialised stores									
4775 - Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores									
4776 - Retail sale of flowers, plants, seeds, fertilisers, pet animals and pet food in specialised stores									
4777 - Retail sale of watches and jewellery in specialised stores									
4778 - Other retail sale of new goods in specialised stores									
4779 - Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores									
4781 - Retail sale via stalls and markets of food, beverages and tobacco products									
4782 - Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing and footwear									
4789 - Retail sale via stalls and markets of other goods									
4791 - Retail sale via mail order houses or via internet									
4799 - Automated sales and other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets n.E.C.									
4910 - Passenger rail transport, interurban									
4920 - Freight rail transport									
4931 - Urban and suburban passenger land transport									
4932 - Taxi operation									
4939 - Other passenger land transport n.E.C.									
4941 - Freight transport by road									
4942 - Removal services									
4950 - Transport via pipeline									
5010 - Sea and coastal passenger water transport									
5020 - Sea and coastal freight water transport									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
5030 - Inland passenger water transport									
5040 - Inland freight water transport									
5110 - Passenger air transport									
5121 - Freight air transport									
5122 - Space transport									
5210 - Warehousing and storage									
5221 - Service activities incidental to land transportation									
5222 - Service activities incidental to water transportation									
5223 - Service activities incidental to air transportation									
5224 - Cargo handling									
5229 - Other transportation support activities									
5310 - Postal activities under universal service obligation									
5320 - Other postal and courier activities									
5510 - Hotels and similar accommodation									
5520 - Holiday and other short-stay accommodation									
5530 - Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks									
5590 - Other accommodation									
5610 - Restaurants and mobile food service activities									
5621 - Event catering activities									
5629 - Other food service activities n.E.C.									
5630 - Beverage serving activities									
5811 - Book publishing									
5812 - Publishing of directories and mailing lists									
5813 - Publishing of newspapers									
5814 - Publishing of journals and periodicals									
5819 - Other publishing activities									
5821 - Publishing of computer games									
5829 - Other software publishing									
5911 - Motion picture, video and television programme production activities									
5912 - Motion picture, video and television programme post-production activities									
5913 - Motion picture, video and television programme distribution activities									
5914 - Motion picture projection activities									
5920 - Sound recording and music publishing activities									
6010 - Radio broadcasting									
6020 - Television programming and broadcasting activities									
6110 - Wired telecommunications activities									
6120 - Wireless telecommunications activities									
6130 - Satellite telecommunications activities									
6190 - Other telecommunications activities									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
6201 - Computer programming activities									
6202 - Computer consultancy activities									
6203 - Computer facilities management activities									
6209 - Other information technology and computer service activities									
6311 - Data processing, hosting and related activities									
6312 - Web portals									
6391 - News agency activities									
6399 - Other information service activities n.E.C.									
6411 - Central banking									
6419 - Other monetary intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6420 - Activities of holding companies									
6430 - Trusts, funds and similar financial entities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6491 - Financial leasing									
6492 - Other credit granting									
6499 - Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding n.E.C.									
6511 - Life insurance									
6512 - Non-life insurance									
6520 - Reinsurance									
6530 - Pension funding									
6611 - Administration of financial markets									
6612 - Security and commodity contracts brokerage									
6619 - Legal support materials for real-estate management									
6621 - Risk and damage evaluation									
6622 - Activities of insurance agents and brokers									
6629 - Other activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding									
6630 - Fund management activities									
6810 - Buying and selling of own real estate									
6820 - Renting and operating of own or leased real estate									
6831 - Real estate agencies									
6832 - Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis									
6910 - Legal activities									
6920 - Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities tax consultancy									
7010 - Activities of head offices									
7021 - Public relations and communication activities									
7022 - Business and other management consultancy activities									
7111 - Architectural activities									
7112 - Engineering activities and related technical consultancy									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
7120 - Technical testing and analysis									
7211 - Research and experimental development on biotechnology									
7219 - Other research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering									
7220 - Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities									
7311 - Advertising agencies									
7312 - Media representation									
7320 - Market research and public opinion polling									
7410 - Specialised design activities									
7420 - Photographic activities									
7430 - Translation and interpretation activities									
7490 - Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.E.C.									
7500 - Veterinary activities									
7711 - Renting and leasing of cars and light motor vehicles									
7712 - Renting and leasing of trucks									
7721 - Renting and leasing of recreational and sports goods									
7722 - Renting of video tapes and disks									
7729 - Renting and leasing of other personal and household goods									
7731 - Renting and leasing of agricultural machinery and equipment									
7732 - Renting and leasing of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment									
7733 - Renting and leasing of office machinery and equipment (including computers)									
7734 - Renting and leasing of water transport equipment									
7735 - Renting and leasing of air transport equipment									
7739 - Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.E.C.									
7740 - Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works									
7810 - Activities of employment placement agencies									
7820 - Temporary employment agency activities									
7830 - Other human resources provision									
7911 - Travel agency activities									
7912 - Tour operator activities									
7990 - Other reservation service and related activities									
8010 - Private security activities									

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8020 - Security systems service activities									
8030 - Investigation activities									
8110 - Combined facilities support activities									
8121 - General cleaning of buildings									
8122 - Other building and industrial cleaning activities									
8129 - Disinfection, disinfectisation, and rat extermination									
8130 - Landscape service activities									
8211 - Combined office administrative service activities									
8219 - Photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support activities									
8220 - Activities of call centres									
8230 - Organisation of conventions and trade shows									
8291 - Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus									
8292 - Packaging activities									
8299 - Other business support service activities n.E.C.									
8411 - General public administration activities									
8412 - Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security									
8413 - Regulation of and contribution to more efficient operation of businesses									
8421 - Foreign affairs									
8422 - Defence activities									
8423 - Justice and judicial activities									
8424 - Public order and safety activities									
8425 - Fire service activities									
8430 - Compulsory social security activities									
8510 - Pre-primary education									
8520 - Primary education									
8531 - General secondary education									
8532 - Technical and vocational secondary education									
8541 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education									
8542 - Tertiary education									
8551 - Sports and recreation education									
8552 - Cultural education									
8553 - Driving school activities									
8559 - Other education n.E.C.									
8560 - Educational support activities									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
8610 - Hospital activities									
8621 - General medical practice activities									
8622 - Specialist medical practice activities									
8623 - Dental practice activities									
8690 - Other human health activities									
8710 - Residential nursing care activities									
8720 - Residential care activities for mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse									
8730 - Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled									
8790 - Other residential care activities									
8810 - Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled									
8891 - Child day-care activities									
8899 - Other social work activities without accommodation n.E.C.									
9001 - Performing arts									
9002 - Support activities to performing arts									
9003 - Artistic creation									
9004 - Operation of arts facilities									
9101 - Library and archives activities									
9102 - Museums activities									
9103 - Operation of historical sites and buildings and similar visitor attractions									
9104 - Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities									
9200 - Gambling and betting activities									
9311 - Operation of sports facilities									
9312 - Activities of sport clubs									
9313 - Fitness facilities									
9319 - Other sports activities									
9321 - Activities of amusement parks and theme parks									
9329 - Other amusement and recreation activities									
9411 - Activities of business and employers membership organisations									
9412 - Activities of professional membership organisations									
9420 - Activities of trade unions									
9491 - Activities of religious organisations									
9492 - Activities of political organisations									
9499 - Activities of other membership organisations n.E.C.									
9511 - Repair of computers and peripheral equipment									
9512 - Repair of communication equipment									
9521 - Repair of consumer electronics									

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy - eligible	Of which Taxonomy aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
9522 - Repair of household appliances and home and garden equipment									
9523 - Repair of footwear and leather goods									
9524 - Repair of furniture and home furnishings									
9525 - Repair of watches, clocks and jewellery									
9529 - Repair of other personal and household goods									
9601 - Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products									
9602 - Hairdressing and other beauty treatment									
9603 - Funeral and related activities									
9604 - Physical well-being activities									
9609 - Other personal service activities n.E.C.									
9700 - Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel									
9810 - Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use									
9820 - Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use									
9900 - Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies									
9999 - Naf unknown									



Template 3 - GAR KPI - TURNOVER

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Taxonomy - eligible	Taxonomy aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned in Taxonomy eligible	Non-assessed exposures
				Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	89.35%	0.06%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.07%	
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	89.35%	0.06%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.07%	
3	Financial undertakings	12.13%	2.33%	2.32%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	0.64%	19.20%	
4	Loans and advances	11.34%	2.47%	2.47%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%	0.68%	21.82%	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	25.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
6	Equity instruments													
7	Non-financial undertakings	11.04%	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.46%	
8	Loans and advances	11.04%	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.46%	
9	Debt securities, including UoP													
10	Equity instruments													
11	Households	91.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%			0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property													
13	of which building renovation loans													
14	of which motor vehicle loans	91.59%	0.00%	0.00%						0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
15	Local governments financing	97.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
16	Housing financing													
17	Other local government financing	97.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties													
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis													
20	GAR - Total GAR assets	89.35%	0.06%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.07%	

Template 3 - GAR KPI - CAPEX

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Taxonomy - eligible	Taxonomy aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned in Taxonomy eligible	Non-assessed exposures
				Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	89.38%	0.13%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.03%	0.14%	
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	89.38%	0.13%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.03%	0.14%	
3	Financial undertakings	13.84%	4.71%	4.70%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	1.25%	34.03%	
4	Loans and advances	13.14%	5.00%	4.99%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	1.33%	38.02%	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	25.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
6	Equity instruments													
7	Non-financial undertakings	4.83%	0.57%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	11.75%	
8	Loans and advances	4.83%	0.57%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	11.75%	
9	Debt securities, including UoP													
10	Equity instruments													
11	Households	91.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%			0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property													
13	of which building renovation loans													
14	of which motor vehicle loans	91.59%	0.00%	0.00%						0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
15	Local governments financing	97.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
16	Housing financing													
17	Other local government financing	97.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties													
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis													
20	GAR - Total GAR assets	89.38%	0.13%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.03%	0.14%	

Template 4 - GAR KPI flow - TURNOVER

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Taxonomy - eligible	Taxonomy aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned in Taxonomy eligible	Non-assessed exposures
				Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	96.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	96.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
3	Financial undertakings	26.03%	0.57%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.19%	
4	Loans and advances	26.03%	0.57%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.19%	
5	Debt securities, including UoP													
6	Equity instruments													
7	Non-financial undertakings	4.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
8	Loans and advances	4.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
9	Debt securities, including UoP													
10	Equity instruments													
11	Households	97.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%			0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property													
13	of which building renovation loans													
14	of which motor vehicle loans	97.97%	0.00%	0.00%						0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
15	Local governments financing	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
16	Housing financing													
17	Other local government financing	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties													
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis													
20	GAR - Total GAR assets	96.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

Template 4 - GAR KPI flow - CAPEX

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Taxonomy - eligible	Taxonomy aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective						Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned in Taxonomy eligible	Non-assessed exposures
				Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
1	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator	96.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	96.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
3	Financial undertakings	26.25%	0.84%	0.84%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.20%	
4	Loans and advances	26.25%	0.84%	0.84%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.20%	
5	Debt securities, including UoP													
6	Equity instruments													
7	Non-financial undertakings	2.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
8	Loans and advances	2.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
9	Debt securities, including UoP													
10	Equity instruments													
11	Households	97.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%			0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property													
13	of which building renovation loans													
14	of which motor vehicle loans	97.97%	0.00%	0.00%						0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
15	Local governments financing	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
16	Housing financing													
17	Other local government financing	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
18	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties													
19	Exposures included on a voluntary basis													
20	GAR - Total GAR assets	96.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

Template 5 - KPI off-balance sheet exposures - TURNOVER

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Taxonomy - eligible	Taxonomy aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective							Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)												
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)												

Template 5 - KPI off-balance sheet exposures - CAPEX

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Taxonomy - eligible	Taxonomy aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective							Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)												
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)												

Template 5 - KPI off-balance sheet exposures (flow) - TURNOVER

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Taxonomy - eligible	Taxonomy aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective							Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)												
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)												

Template 5 - KPI off-balance sheet exposures (flow) - CAPEX

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Taxonomy - eligible	Taxonomy aligned	Breakdown per environmental objective							Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)												
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)												

3. Social responsibility

3.1. Company’s own workforce

3.1.1. Strategy

S1 - SBM-2
DP 12

Regarding the requirements of datapoint S1-SBM-2- DP 12, reference is made to the information already reported in the section relating to ESRs 2 - SBM-2 DP 45, where the disclosure is presented in an integrated manner.

S1 - SBM-3
DP 14

CA Auto Bank is a people-oriented company at the service of people. Its primary objective is to attract, retain, and motivate highly qualified personnel, while also rewarding those who promote, believe in, and uphold corporate values through remuneration structures linked to long-term value creation.

Within the CA Auto Bank Group, in addition to employees — those hired directly by individual companies and identified as “headcount” in the various tables provided — the workforce also includes workers provided by third-party companies, hired through temporary work agencies and seconded to Group companies. All companies also offer internship opportunities to students (primarily from university or master’s courses) for durations ranging from a few months to two years.

Positive impacts are closely linked to the safeguarding and enhancement of the workforce regarding human rights and actions aimed at protecting occupational health and safety, as well as promoting freedom of association. Furthermore, the Group recognizes the importance of training and development to ensure short-, medium-, and long-term employability and the management of innovative career paths.

The Group’s double materiality analysis has identified significant risks related to human rights, health and safety, social dialogue, diversity and inclusion, as well as talent attraction, retention, and employee engagement. At the same time, opportunities include enhanced overall performance and employee loyalty—driven by ambitious policies supporting career progression and skill development—alongside increased attractiveness resulting from bold and innovative ESG practices.

The double materiality assessment has allowed for the identification and analysis of the impacts,

risks, and opportunities (IROs) specifically related to Own Workers. This analysis was conducted by integrating social themes across all corporate processes and the business model related to banking, financial, and mobility operations, assessing how the Group’s strategy may influence working conditions and, conversely, how risks associated with personnel management may affect the company’s financial resilience.

For further information on the description of the main IROs and their interaction with the strategy, please refer to the detailed table provided in ESRs 2 IRO-1 / SBM-3 DP 48.

CA Auto Bank does not engage in activities with operations at risk of child or forced labor. CA Auto Bank does not conduct activities in countries or geographic areas considered at risk of child or forced labor.

S1 - SBM-3
AR 6) AR 7)

During 2025, the strengthening of central oversight continued across various processes related to personnel management and Governance mechanisms. Particular attention was dedicated to the following activities:

- The transfer of responsibilities from the Procurement department and the assignment of responsibility for the “outsourcing” process to the Human Resources department. This aimed to improve the Company’s compliance with EBA Guidelines, the DORA (Digital Operational Resilience Act) regulation, and the CAPFM framework, as well as to mitigate related risks. Concurrently, the Head of Human Resources was appointed as Outsourcing Officer, and the department was renamed Human Resources, Process Governance & Procurement;
- The creation of the “Leasys Operation” unit within the Italian market, in order to strengthen the service provided to Leasys, in compliance with the defined Service Level Agreements (SLAs);
- The completion of the activities for the cross-border merger by incorporation of CA Auto Bank GmbH - Austria into CA Auto Bank S.p.A., which took place in December 2025;
- The completion of the activities for the cross-border merger by incorporation of CA Auto Bank GmbH - Hellenic Branch into CA Auto Bank S.p.A., which took place in December 2025;

- The redefinition of the Nordics region perimeter, and the subsequent renaming of “Denmark & Nordics” to “Denmark & Sweden”;
- The establishment of CA Auto Bank Finland;
- The establishment of CA Auto Bank Norway.

S1 - SBM-3
DP 15

The Group has successfully identified employees most at risk through the implementation of a Code of Conduct, which includes a specific section dedicated to social issues. This section provides guidelines aimed at preventing and condemning discriminatory treatment, preserving diversity and gender equality, and supporting the fight against harassment. Furthermore, to identify and protect workers, a whistleblowing system has been implemented, allowing for the reporting of violations of the Code and any other applicable laws, rules, and regulations (issued at both national and EU levels) governing Group companies.

Additionally, the CA Auto Bank Group adheres to the Group Ethics Charter adopted at the Crédit Agricole level. This document serves as the highest-level reference for the Group’s ethical framework and provides the value-based foundation upon which the CA Auto Bank Code of Conduct is built.

- The Ethics Charter:
- Affirms the Group’s core values (customer centricity, responsibility, and solidarity);
 - Defines the principles of conduct toward customers, employees, suppliers, stakeholders, and the community;
 - Strengthens the Group’s commitment to preventing corruption, fraud, conflicts of interest, and other forms of unethical conduct;
 - Integrates issues such as human rights, environmental and social sustainability, the responsible use of new technologies, and personal data protection;
 - Introduces an approach based on individual accountability, encouraging employees to evaluate their decisions from an ethical perspective.

The Ethics Charter applies to all Group companies and to all employees and members of the governance bodies. Each Group entity, including CA Auto Bank, is required to incorporate these principles into its own Code of Conduct, ensuring full consistency and operational application.

The CA Auto Bank Code of Conduct remains fully effective and serves as the instrument through which the principles of the Group Ethics Charter are translated into concrete rules of conduct, including in relation to AML/CFT policies, anti-corruption, data protection, market abuse, and the management of gifts and invitations.

S1 - SBM-3
DP 16

The double materiality analysis highlighted the involvement of the Group’s entire workforce regarding the identified risks and opportunities, without limiting the analysis to specific employee segments.

3.1.2. Policies, action plans, and resources mobilized as part of the hr policy

S1-1 DP 19

CA Auto Bank’s HR strategy is influenced by the impacts, risks, and opportunities that concern all employees without distinction.

Human resources-related issues are currently governed by the following set of policies valid for the entire CA Auto Bank Group:

- **Organizational changes communication procedure**, which describes and regulates the main phases of drafting Organizational and/or Personnel Announcements, and the related communication process.
- **Salary benchmark procedure**, which outlines the procedure for adhering to the salary benchmarks that CA Auto Bank acquires periodically. These benchmarks are voluntary and include the main legal entities/markets of the CA Auto Bank Group.
- **Remuneration policy 2025**, which describes the principles, systems, and remuneration practices applied within the CA Auto Bank Group, which, in line with its values, manages these processes with fairness, correctness, and prudent risk management, with the aim of attracting and retaining individuals with professional skills and abilities adequate to the company’s needs.
- **Employee selection and recruitment procedure**, which summarizes the employee selection and recruitment policies (including internal mobility) adopted by the Group, defining roles and responsibilities. It is noted that interns/trainees and temporary workers are excluded from this procedure.

Furthermore, during 2025, five policies dedicated to the Group’s men and women will be issued to address these impacts, risks, and opportunities (IRO), as detailed in section:

1. **Development of human capital**, its objective is to enhance the professional development of the Group’s men and women across every market. Human capital represents the collective knowledge, skills, abilities, experiences, talents, and qualities acquired by an individual, a team, or an organization, which partially determine their capacity to perform for themselves or for others;
2. **Social dialogue**, the CA Auto Bank Group is convinced that developing dialogue between labor and trade unions at all levels and across all components within each entity fosters economic performance and better cohesion. Labor-management dialogue is a crucial step in industrial relations, not only to maintain a link and a communication channel between the management of CA Auto Bank entities and employees, but also between their elected or

designated trade union representatives and the governing bodies;

3. **Diversity**, valuing the diversity of profiles, cultures, and skills guarantees its success. The Group is committed to continuing to welcome all talents that will ensure its future success, regardless of their gender, disability, age, social or cultural origin, or sexual orientation, offering them support, guidance, and development opportunities throughout their entire professional journey;
4. **Working environment**, in addition to safeguarding the occupational health and safety of its employees, the CA Auto Bank Group is convinced that Quality of Life at Work (QLW) is a key driver of employee engagement and economic performance. The Group is committed to further enhancing employee well-being and work-life balance, as well as parental leave policies, which are fundamental to professional equality. Furthermore, as a responsible employer, CA Auto Bank and its subsidiaries base their ‘Human Project’ on solid commitments to their staff, particularly in the areas of health, safety, and Quality of Life and Working Conditions (QLWC). Across all its markets, CA Auto Bank and its subsidiaries ensure working and employment conditions that preserve the health and safety of their employees and provide a high-quality working environment.

As in every year, the **2025 Remuneration Policy** has also been issued.

The identified positive impacts thus contribute to generating opportunities through:

1. Effective talent management, supported by the implementation of ambitious skill development and remuneration policies, which enhances the Group’s attractiveness and employee retention;
2. The adoption of proactive policies for employee well-being (both within and outside the work context), diversity, and inclusion—combined with the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining—guarantees an improvement in workers’ health and safety.

These positive impacts influence CA Auto Bank’s strategy and business model and ultimately represent a guarantee of greater overall performance.

Promoting gender diversity means creating an open and responsible corporate culture that fosters internal cohesion and progress. Teams comprising diverse profiles and talents reflect the Company and enable us to develop new models, better meet our customers’ expectations, and thus deliver benefits to everyone, guided

by principles of equity. The Board of Directors, supported by the Remuneration Committee, periodically analyzes the gender neutrality of the policies and monitors the gender pay gap and its evolution over time. In particular, the reasons for the gender pay gap are appropriately documented and, where necessary, corrective measures are implemented.

With the aim of supporting the CA Auto Bank Strategic Plan and serving as an incentive to achieve Group objectives, CA Auto Bank has included a series of non-financial KPIs in the 2025 Objective Grid, with specific reference to customer satisfaction and ESG/CSR factors, which impact the calculation of variable remuneration.

S1-1 DP 20) 21) 22)

Respect for fundamental human rights represents an important driver for the CA Auto Bank Group in its role as an intermediary and within the value chain, which involves not only the Group’s stakeholders, but above all its employees. All Group companies respect and operate to guarantee the right to diversity and equal opportunities for all employees.

The CA Auto Bank Group shares, and its Code of Conduct incorporates, the principles of the United Nations (“UN”) “Universal Declaration of Human Rights,” the International Labor Organization (“ILO”) Conventions, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (“OECD”) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

No instances of discrimination were reported during the year; the Group structurally applies remuneration policies aimed at equal opportunities and non-discrimination (both on the fixed and variable components).

S1-1 DP 23

All Group companies meticulously observe legal regulations regarding workplace safety. CA Auto Bank S.p.A., in the Italian market, manages worker health and safety risks in the following phases:

- risk assessment;
- identification and preparation of prevention and protection measures and procedures;
- definition of an intervention plan within a program to ensure the improvement of safety levels over time;
- implementation of planned interventions within the program;
- definition of worker information and training programs;
- management of residual risk.

CA Auto Bank S.p.A. Italy (acting through the person of the employer), with the collaboration

of the Head of the Prevention and Protection Service and the Competent Doctors, after consulting with the Workers’ Safety Representatives, prepares and keeps the risk assessment document updated. The last update of the document was carried out on August 31st, 2023.

The assessment and the related document are updated whenever there are significant changes in the company organization, such as to affect the workers’ exposure to risk, and following the biennial assessment of work-related stress.

WORK-RELATED STRESS

CA Auto Bank S.p.A. in Italy assesses work-related stress every two years, except for significant changes in the production process and work organization for the purposes of worker health and safety. The latest update is from October 2025 and places the risk level in the green area (non-significant risk).

S1-1 DP 24

The Group structurally applies remuneration policies aimed at equal opportunities and non-discrimination (covering both fixed and variable components). Furthermore, to strengthen this commitment and increase awareness across the Group, the Gender Neutrality project continued throughout 2025, taking into account the guidelines issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA).

The key elements of the project are designed to ensure gender neutrality in recruitment policies, the definition of succession plans, development and growth opportunities, and remuneration policies.

To this end, a series of initiatives have been launched, including the definition of improvement targets for significant KPIs, with specific targets assigned to the HR professional family (e.g., gender balance in recruiting, gender-neutral remuneration).

Moreover, the CA Auto Bank Group Code of Conduct formally and clearly establishes the commitment of all Group companies to managing reports from personnel, ensuring they are analyzed with due diligence and properly investigated. The Group is committed to promoting a widespread culture that ensures an inclusive work environment, free from discrimination based on gender, age, disability, health status, ethnicity, geographical origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, or political beliefs.

PERFORMANCE LEADERSHIP MANAGEMENT

S1-2 AR 17

Starting from 2025, CA Auto Bank has introduced a new Performance Management process. This system includes a revamped annual variable remuneration scheme, designed to reward eligible employees for their contribution toward achieving corporate milestones. The bonus amount will be determined by integrating Group results, Company results, and individual performance. These three metrics will be weighted differently based on the specific role held within the organization.

This initiative demonstrates the Group's commitment to fostering a merit-based culture and underscores the importance of every CA Auto Bank employee's contribution to the company's success.

Through the "Performance Management" process, the CA Auto Bank Group ensures the alignment of individual behaviors with the annual and long-term objectives of the company and its Shareholders. It aims to establish transparent and two-way communication with people to define how they can contribute to organizational results and how they are working to effectively achieve agreed objectives, ultimately providing them with adequate support for improvement and development.

The Performance Management methodology is based on two dimensions, focusing on objectives and related results, as well as on individual attitudes and behaviors, with the aim of fostering accountability and directly involving employees in their own development.

In 2025, the Chief Executive Officer & General Manager and all Material Risk Takers (MRTs) participate in the Performance Management process, as does the rest of the corporate population, in order to align strategic objectives with individual performance.

S1-2
DP 27) 28)

Trade union rights, employee representation, and collective bargaining are fundamental rights respected by CA Auto Bank. The Company is firmly convinced that transparent and responsible social dialogue contributes to strengthening mutual trust among stakeholders, supporting transformations, and adapting to environmental changes, particularly legislative and regulatory developments.

The markets where internal employee representatives are present include Italy, France, Germany, and Spain. These representatives are regularly engaged to ensure proper interaction between the Company and its employees.

Supporting employees during reorganizations represents a significant challenge; CA Auto Bank is committed to ensuring that any entity considering a restructuring plan with a substantial impact on employment announces such plan with adequate notice, allowing for dialogue to be initiated with employee representatives.

In Italy, regarding Industrial Relations, participation in the Specific Collective Labor Agreement (CCSL) for the 2023-2026 period continued in 2025. The participatory logic of employees in corporate results is implemented through the annual "Performance-based Bonus," while the CCSL confirms initiatives related to corporate welfare and remote working.

The CA Auto Bank Group is convinced that fostering dialogue between employees and trade unions, at all levels and across all components within each entity, contributes to driving economic performance and strengthening cohesion.

Dialogue between employees and trade unions represents a fundamental step in social relations, not only to maintain a connection and communication channel between the management of CA Auto Bank entities and employees but also between their elected or designated representatives and the governance bodies.

With a view to enhancing internal communication, the publication of CA Auto Bank's **Our Planet** has continued: the Magazine, distributed annually to all Group employees, is available in both hard copy and digital formats via the corporate Intranet.

S1-3 DP 32

The CA Auto Bank Group has a Code of Conduct that is part of its employee recruitment documentation and contains an explicit reference to the rules of behaviour to be observed.

In a constantly evolving environment and to reinforce its promise as a Responsible Employer and consolidate it in the long term, CA Auto Bank's commitment is focused on five main pillars, to respond to the impacts, risks, and opportunities identified by the HR division:

- 1. Development of human capital:** In an environment of major and continuously accelerating transformations, CA Auto Bank monitors its human capital and the long-term employability of its employees. CA Auto Bank promotes continuous training and skills development to ensure employability and functional mobility, as well as the strengthening of leadership.
- 2. Social dialogue:** CA Auto Bank encourages a rich, constructive social dialogue that respects human rights, freedom of association, and trade union rights, while fostering active listening to its employees.
- 3. Diversity and inclusion:** CA Auto Bank pursues an inclusive policy implemented at all levels of the organization, enabling it to firmly

oppose all forms of discrimination and promote equal opportunities. This pillar is an integral part of the Crédit Agricole Group's Social Project.

- 4. Working environment:** CA Auto Bank's social policy guarantees working and employment conditions that ensure safety, preserve health, and improve the quality of life and working conditions of its employees.
- 5. Performance and compensation:** As a key player in both national and international banking markets, CA Auto Bank applies a remuneration policy aimed at aligning the interests of customers, shareholders, and employees within an increasingly competitive and regulated market. CA Auto Bank's remuneration policy is based on the values of responsibility and transparency, ensuring that Group employees are rewarded for their performance fairly and in compliance with international standards.

To act daily in the best interests of its customers and society, CA Auto Bank has aligned its actions with the Medium-Term Plan of Crédit Agricole S.A., placing individual and collective responsibility at the heart of the Group's managerial, cultural, and human transformation. CA Auto Bank recognizes the individual and collective commitment and performance of its employees, while promoting skill development and offering extensive career and mobility opportunities through a corporate culture based on continuous learning. In a constantly evolving context faced with multiple transformations (digital, environmental, and social), CA Auto Bank acts as a responsible employer for all its employees worldwide.

Furthermore, in accordance with its Code of Ethics, CA Auto Bank has reaffirmed its commitment to complying with all labor laws, freedom of association, collective bargaining agreements, and national health and safety regulations, as well as internationally recognized human rights and applicable laws in all markets where it operates.

Finally, CA Auto Bank is committed to adhering to international and national legislation, as well as the provisions of agreements in all countries of operation, ensuring fair working and employment conditions for all its employees. For the CA Auto Bank Group, the Code of Conduct (hereinafter the "Code") represents a key instrument aimed at ensuring a work environment that embodies the highest ethical standards of business conduct. Indeed, the Code includes a specific section dedicated to social and environmental issues, providing guidelines to prevent and condemn discriminatory treatment, preserve diversity and gender equality, and support the fight against harassment. Moreover, two principles contained therein are specifically dedicated to ensuring the implementation of an environmental protection strategy and community support.

The CA Auto Bank integrity system therefore lays the foundations for the Group's corporate

governance and includes a critical framework of principles, policies, and procedures. The whistleblowing system allows for reporting violations of the Code and any other rules, laws, and regulations (issued both nationally and at the EU level) applicable to Group companies (i.e., subsidiaries and branches). In fact, in accordance with the provisions contained in Bank of Italy Circular No. 285, this system allows employees to report acts or facts that could constitute a violation of the bank's rules.

The CA Auto Bank Group's Code of Conduct formalizes and clearly establishes the commitment of all Group companies in managing reports from personnel, ensuring they are analyzed with due diligence and adequately investigated. The personnel identified as responsible for analyzing these reports assess, first of all, the expressed accusations of violation of the Code, or of all other applicable regulations. Furthermore, they must also give due attention to any other expression of concern or report of a problem raised by employees, as these are also circumstances that must be subject to appropriate investigation. Finally, the analysis activity can be carried out by resorting, if deemed necessary, to qualified personnel or experts in the field. If unlawful conduct is detected and ascertained, the necessary and appropriate corrective actions are applied regardless of the level or hierarchical position of the personnel involved. All investigated cases are tracked until final resolution.

Confidentiality is a fundamental principle; with the exception of certain limitations arising from local regulations, reports can be submitted on an anonymous basis. All information provided and the identity of the individual submitting the report are shared on a "need-to-know" basis with those responsible for evaluating the report, investigating the potential violation, and having the authority to take related corrective actions. Any form of retaliation is not allowed or tolerated: the CA Auto Bank Group expressly prohibits any member of the company from acts or attitudes of revenge or discrimination against those who have submitted a report or collaborated during the investigation activity.

Anyone who adopts retaliatory behavior against such individuals will be subject to disciplinary actions extending to dismissal. The fundamental principles that inspire the Group's conduct prohibit, in fact, towards each employee, any form of demotion, dismissal, suspension, threat, harassment, coercion to certain actions, or intimidation following a report, in good faith, of unethical behavior, or because of participation in an investigation on facts or acts contrary to the Code.

Internal controls on the correct application of the whistleblowing process management are ensured by the Group Compliance Function, as indicated in the Group's Whistleblowing Procedure.

S1-3 DP 33

Training on the Company's whistleblowing system is conducted annually for all employees of CA Auto Bank and Drivalia. The preparation of the course is entrusted to the CSR&DP (Corporate Social Responsibility & Data Protection) department, while the Human Resources Department is responsible for the delivery and monitoring of the program. The training includes a specific focus on the operational procedures of the reporting tool implemented by the Group to assist CA Auto Bank employees in reporting concerns regarding violations of the principles outlined in the "Code of Conduct" or other corporate policies. The training course is dedicated to the Branches and was delivered concurrently with the activation of the platform in each market.

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With reference to the impact on its own workforce, the Group supports fair choices regarding maternity, paternity, and adoption, encouraging employees to balance parental responsibilities with their careers. While labor law requirements may vary by country, parental leave is provided to all employees to the extent necessary to comply with local regulations.

In certain countries, the Group exceeds local requirements through dedicated policies. Return-to-work and retention rates following parental leave are two key indicators of the Bank's medium- and long-term ability to offer professional growth opportunities and achieve a work-life balance. Financial wellbeing is also an important aspect of this balance. An initiative in Italy, known as the "Conto Welfare" (Welfare Account), allows employees to convert a portion of their gross earnings into a spending account that can be used for a wide range of benefits and services, including healthcare, wellness, caregiving, education, and pension schemes. In addition to the tax benefit, the Company contributes an additional 10 percent to the spending account utilized by the employee.

For CA Auto Bank, providing dynamic and innovative support to employees and implementing skill development policies represent fundamental challenges. To this end, the Group invests in the professional growth and continuous learning of its employees worldwide. The Company places particular emphasis on the diversification of career paths across its business lines, regions, and geographical areas.

In Italy, regarding actions implemented for employee training, all individuals involved in various capacities within the permanent preventive Safety Management System (Directors, Supervisors, Workers' Health and Safety Representatives - RLS, Emergency and First Aid Responders) receive training appropriate to their roles. Training

is provided through basic, specific, and refresher courses, delivered in accordance with current regulations. Directors, Supervisors, and RLS receive training via compliant methods, while first aid and evacuation responders are trained in person by external instructors. Training is conducted during paid working hours and assessed through a final test. A total of 54 training days were delivered. All training documentation (attendance registers, final tests, and certificates) is electronically archived by the Prevention and Protection Service.

The Group offers a wide range of skill development opportunities, focusing on two key areas:

- Promoting continuous skill development and constant adaptation to keep pace with business changes and ensure long-term employee employability;
- Supporting the acquisition of new skills and anticipating changes.

Furthermore, CA Auto Bank has chosen to manage its training according to three main themes:

- Mandatory regulatory training;
- Training on ESG issues;
- Other technical skills (hard skills) and transversal skills (soft skills).

Through an exclusive partnership, in 2025 CA Auto Bank continued to utilize an international platform to develop each individual's potential. To accelerate managerial and cultural transformation, CA Auto Bank pursued its project with LinkedIn, engaging all employees to help them constantly develop their potential through continuous learning and self-training opportunities. All CA Auto Bank employees - with the exception of 3 markets - have progressively gained unlimited access to the Group's training and skill development programs via the LinkedIn platform. CA Auto Bank has taken a further step forward by allowing for extensive customization of training pathways.

The main advantages of this platform are:

- A complementary, innovative, and constantly updated training offer, available for all CA Auto Bank entities;
- A response to the growing challenges of the labor market, competitiveness, and talent search on a global scale;
- A cultural transformation to address the challenges of professional mobility and encourage HR teams, managers, and employees to rethink and embark on innovative career paths.

The partnership focuses on four main areas:

- **Recruiting:** unlimited publication and promotion of job offers to facilitate internal mobility;
- **Data analysis:** provision and use of data to support the management of current and future employment;
- **Career paths and mobility:** improvement of skills, greater visibility of mobility opportunities, and creation of a shared and unified pool of candidates;

- **Training:** coverage of training needs (technologies, Digital for All, new trends, AI) with a regularly updated training offer to contribute more and more effectively to the development of employee skills.

In 2025, employee training expenditures across the Group's entire perimeter remained at appropriate levels, while maintaining a steady focus on cost control. The preference for e-learning delivery modes continued. Throughout the Group, over 5,750 training days were delivered, averaging 17.6 hours per employee.

Furthermore, in 2025, CA Auto Bank and Drivalia renewed their commitment to culture and sustainability through a series of strategic sponsorships that combine green mobility with cultural support. For five years, we have served as the Mobility Partner of the Reggia di Venaria, a UNESCO World Heritage site, and our efforts have expanded further.

A key development in 2025 is the sponsorship of the National Automobile Museum in Turin (MAUTO), an institution focused on the future. As a Project Partner, CA Auto Bank and Drivalia actively participate in the exhibition path, specifically within the 'Future Space,' where visitors can reflect on the environmental impact of their choices and discover the vehicles of tomorrow. Additionally, we provided the institution with two electrified vehicles for its logistical needs. Music also remains a core element of the Bank's and Drivalia's support for the arts, ranging from the Kappa Future Festival in Italy to Nuits Sonores in Lyon. As the Mobility Partner, Drivalia provided its electrified vehicle fleet to the organizers and offered dedicated discounts and promotions to attendees, aiming to make event-related travel more sustainable. Drivalia supported musical events in Turin and Lyon through its E+Share Drivalia electric car-sharing service, offering a special promotion that enabled fans to experience the festivals in an eco-friendly and practical way. This year, support was extended to another musical event in Norway, 'We Love the 90s and 2000s'; in August, Drivalia supplied the vehicles for the transportation of the artists and crew of this renowned concert concept. Through these initiatives, CA Auto Bank and Drivalia not only reaffirm their support for culture but also provide tangible evidence of their commitment to a more sustainable future, integrating art, entertainment, and environmental responsibility.

The CA Auto Bank Group is convinced that fostering industrial dialogue at all levels and across all components within each entity is instrumental in driving economic results and enhancing cohesion. Labor dialogue is a fundamental step in social relations, not only to maintain a connection and communication channel between the management of CA Auto Bank entities and employees but also between their elected or designated representatives and governing bodies.

The Group firmly believes that transparent and responsible social dialogue at the corporate level is the most effective way to support change and strengthen mutual trust between Management and employees.

CA Auto Bank is committed to ensuring that any entity considering a restructuring plan with a significant impact on employment discloses it in a timely manner, so that a dialogue can be initiated with employee representatives and management to find socially responsible solutions aimed at mitigating the consequences of such reorganizations for employees.

CA Auto Bank applies a rigorous process to establish its remuneration policy, which aims to align the interests of Customers, Shareholders, Employees, and Society within an increasingly competitive and regulated market. The remuneration policy is designed to manage compensation systems according to criteria of equity, fairness, and prudent risk management, in order to attract and retain individuals with the professional expertise and skills suited to the Company's needs. The impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with the performance and remuneration policy are reviewed by the CA Auto Bank Human Resources department and supervised annually.

CA Auto Bank's objective is to offer its employees attractive and motivating remuneration packages that enable the retention of required talent, while remaining aligned with its Medium-Term Plan and the interests of various stakeholders. Through its people-centric project, CA Auto Bank promotes a remuneration policy based on fairness and common rules for all employees, in compliance with the current regulatory framework. This policy ensures internal consistency and external pay competitiveness through benchmarking against peers. The own workforce represents a key asset for the CA Auto Bank Group, which seeks to continue welcoming all talents that will ensure its future success, regardless of gender, disability, age, social or cultural origin, or sexual orientation, offering them support, guidance, and development opportunities throughout their professional career. The impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with the diversity policy are reviewed by the CA Auto Bank Human Resources department and supervised annually.

CA Auto Bank identifies the need to understand its employees' characteristics; specifically, it monitors headcount, gender breakdown, contract types, and employee turnover, in order to offer all employees equal development and career opportunities in the interest of equal opportunities.

Furthermore, it enhances gender equality in the workplace by offering all employees the same opportunities for access to positions, promotions, and benefits based on their skills and performance. Through this policy, a culture of value

and meritocracy is encouraged, promoting gender diversity across all business lines and at all levels of the organization. Workplace equality and gender diversity are fundamental to the efficiency of our organizations. For CA Auto Bank, team diversity in a fast-evolving environment is a driver of performance, engagement, and attractiveness; the Bank strives for gender equality at work, regardless of differences: fairness in recruitment, training, promotion, remuneration, and work-life balance. Particular attention is also paid to ensuring equal pay between men and women. In 2025, CA Auto Bank and its subsidiaries continued their approach to promoting equal opportunities and, specifically, gender equality in the workplace.

The Group structurally applies remuneration policies aimed at equal opportunities and non-discrimination (covering both fixed and variable components), taking into account the guidelines issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA). These guidelines are designed to ensure gender neutrality in recruitment policies, succession planning, development and growth opportunities, and remuneration policies. To this end, a series of initiatives are implemented, including the definition of improvement targets for significant KPIs (e.g., gender balance in recruiting, gender-neutral remuneration).

CA Auto Bank pays close attention to the internationalization of its workforce. In this regard, it pursues a proactive policy in favor of equal rights and opportunities and places the inclusion of people with disabilities at the core of the Group's social responsibility. In collaboration with partner associations, CA Auto Bank welcomes university students from various Master's programs; indeed, in 2025, CA Auto Bank offered opportunities (internships, apprenticeships) to approximately 118 young people. In June 2024, CA Auto Bank participated in the opening event of the second-level Master's in Digital ESG, organized by the University of Turin. The Group hosted two interns from this Master's program during 2025 for a duration of 450 hours each.

As a responsible employer, CA Auto Bank and its subsidiaries base their Human Project on a foundation of strong commitments toward their employees, particularly in the areas of health, safety, quality of life, and working conditions. Furthermore, the Group guarantees, across all markets, working and employment conditions that preserve the health and safety of employees and a high-quality work environment. These bodies are responsible for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of this policy and the related actions.

The impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with the work environment policy are reviewed by the CA Auto Bank Human Resources department and supervised annually.

As a responsible employer, CA Auto Bank's commitments regarding the health, safety, and protection of all its employees are as follows:

- protect the health, safety, and physical integrity of employees working in the various locations;
- comply with local regulations and laws on health and safety;
- adapt to new ways of working;
- facilitate the balance between work and private life.

Worldwide, CA Auto Bank and its subsidiaries comply with local regulations and laws on health and safety, to develop and maintain a work environment and conditions that ensure the physical and mental health and safety of employees in the workplace, including in a digital and/or remote work environment.

CA Auto Bank has made a strong commitment to parenthood, committing to the Global Agreement to grant new fathers worldwide 28 calendar days of fully paid paternity leave for all children born from the beginning of 2025. These days include those granted for the birth of a child. This commitment, which represents a factor of gender equality in the workplace, is a counterpoint to the introduction of sixteen weeks of fully paid maternity leave.

The aforementioned measures reflect CA Auto Bank's commitment to gender parity and work-life balance.

CA Auto Bank attaches great importance to flexibility in the duration and organization of work (part-time), remote work, the right to disconnect, sabbatical leave, or rest days for family events (rest days for sick children, death, marriage, return to school, etc.). All CA Auto Bank entities are covered by a remote working agreement. Provided that the activities are suitable for remote working, employees are allowed to work remotely for up to 40% of their weekly working hours, with flexibility in the scheduling of days.

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Relevant impacts are managed through the dedicated HR structure.

In each market, the HR Manager is accountable to the Country Manager and functionally to the Head of Human Resources of the Holding. Within the Holding, the Human Resources entity sees the following roles:

- HR banking regulation and remuneration policy;
- CA Auto Bank HQ HR Manager;
- Human Resources Manager of the European market organization;
- Environment, health and safety and facility management.

OBJECTIVES RELATED TO THE MANAGEMENT OF MATERIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS, THE ENHANCEMENT OF POSITIVE IMPACTS, AND THE MANAGEMENT OF MATERIAL RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

S1-5 DP 44

In line with its sustainability strategy, CA Auto Bank has defined a set of outcome-oriented and time-bound objectives for 2026. These targets aim to manage material risks, mitigate negative impacts, and enhance positive effects on its workforce, focusing on four fundamental pillars:

1. Welfare, Well-being, and Safety
The Bank is committed to ensuring a safe and inclusive working environment through:
 - Occupational Health and Safety: Maintaining an injury frequency rate below 3.9 episodes per million hours worked.
 - Family Welfare: Introduction of 28 days of fully paid leave for the second parent starting from 2025.
 - Engagement: Achieving a 92% response rate to the Accountability Index (IMR) survey to monitor the corporate climate.
2. Diversity, Equal Opportunities, and Human Rights
To promote equity and combat all forms of discrimination, the 2026 targets include:
 - Gender Representation: Achieving 48% of employees and 40% of managers belonging to the under-represented gender.
 - Gender Pay Gap: Reduction of the gender pay gap by 30% in the most critical market and by 40% in the most disadvantaged salary bracket compared to 2023 levels.
 - Zero Tolerance: A target of 0 discrimination incidents.
3. Training and Human Capital Development
Professional growth is supported by ambitious quantitative targets:
 - Participation: Involvement of 90% of employees in general and specific training courses on ESG themes.
 - Training Intensity: An increase in average training hours per employee of 118% compared to 2023.
 - Performance: Merit-based appraisal for 90% of the corporate population.
4. Integrity and Risk Governance
The corporate culture is overseen by rigorous compliance targets:
 - Anti-corruption: Specific training for 100% of employees over a three-year horizon and a target of 0 corruption events or confirmed reports.
 - Greenwashing: Total absence of sanctions related to unfair practices.

3.1.3. Company employee metrics

3.1.3.1. COMPANY EMPLOYEE CHARACTERISTICS

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The following tables cover all employees with indefinite (permanent) and fixed-term (temporary) contracts, expressed as headcounts as of 12/31/2025 and 12/31/2024. Geographical areas have been defined in relation to the respective markets.

These tables include all active employees, broken down by gender, expressed in Full-Time Equivalents (each person counted as 1 FTE) as of December 31st, 2024 and 2025. The data is first categorized by employment contract type (indefinite/permanent contract and fixed-term/temporary contract) and subsequently by working hours (full-time and part-time).

2025					
	Female	Male	Other	Not declared	Total
Employees					
In terms of FTEs	1,283	1,340	0	0	2,623
In %	48.91%	51.09%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Employees with Permanent Contracts					
In terms of FTEs	1,248	1,310	0	0	2,558
In %	48.79%	51.21%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Employees with Fixed-Term Contracts					
In terms of FTEs	35	30	0	0	65
In %	53.85%	46.15%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Employees with Zero-Hour Contracts					
In terms of FTEs	0	0	0	0	0
In %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Full-Time Employees					
In terms of FTEs	1,132	1,323	0	0	2,455
In %	46.11%	53.89%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Part-Time Employees					
In terms of FTEs	151	17	0	0	168
In %	89.88%	10.12%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

2024					
	Female	Male	Other	Not declared	Total
Employees					
In terms of FTEs	1,287	1,364	0	0	2,651
In %	48.55%	51.45%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Employees with Permanent Contracts					
In terms of FTEs	1,255	1,330	0	0	2,585
In %	48.55%	51.45%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Employees with Fixed-Term Contracts					
In terms of FTEs	32	34	0	0	66
In %	48.48%	51.52%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Employees with Zero-Hour Contracts					
In terms of FTEs	0	0	0	0	0
In %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Full-Time Employees					
In terms of FTEs	1,129	1,346	0	0	2,475
In %	45.62%	54.38%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Part-Time Employees					
In terms of FTEs	158	18	0	0	176
In %	89.77%	10.23%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

In alignment with the policies applied by Crédit Agricole, the CAAB Group does not track 'Other' or 'Undeclared' gender categories, as local legislation does not permit such data collection in many of the countries where the Group operates, including France.

This table includes all active employees under permanent and fixed-term contracts, expressed as Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) (each person counted as 1 FTE) as of December 31st, 2024 and 2025, broken down by Markets in which the group operates.

Country	2025		2024	
	Number of Employees (FTEs)	% Percentage of Employees	Number of Employees (FTEs)	% Percentage of Employees
Austria	33	1.26%	31	1.17%
Belgium	43	1.64%	39	1.47%
Czech Republic	192	7.32%	180	6.79%
Denmark	48	1.83%	52	1.96%
Finland	118	4.50%	110	4.15%
France	480	18.30%	489	18.45%
Germany	291	11.09%	296	11.17%
Greece	48	1.83%	48	1.81%
Ireland	87	3.32%	87	3.28%
Italy	588	22.42%	596	22.48%
Morocco	3	0.11%	3	0.11%
The Netherlands	57	2.17%	58	2.19%
Norway	60	2.29%	66	2.49%
Poland	53	2.02%	55	2.07%
Portugal	80	3.05%	80	3.02%
Spain	146	5.57%	155	5.85%
Sweden	6	0.23%	5	0.19%
Switzerland	54	2.06%	53	2.00%
UK	236	9.00%	248	9.35%

This table includes all active employees expressed in Full-Time Equivalents (each person counted as 1 FTE) as of December 31st, 2024 and 2025. The data is first categorized by employment contract type (indefinite/permanent contract and fixed-term/temporary contract) and subsequently by working hours (full-time and part-time).

	2025							Total
	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Middle East	Africa	Asia - Oceania	North America	Central & South America	
Employees (FTEs)	2,375	245	0	3	0	0	0	2,623
Employees with Permanent Contracts (FTEs)	2,336	219	0	3	0	0	0	2,558
Employees with Fixed-Term Contracts (FTEs)	39	26	0	0	0	0	0	65
Employees with Zero-Hour Contracts (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Full-Time Employees (FTEs)	2,223	229	0	3	0	0	0	2,455
Part-Time Employees (FTEs)	152	16	0	0	0	0	0	168

2024								
	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Middle East	Africa	Asia - Oceania	North America	Central & South America	Total
Employees (FTEs)	2,413	235	0	3	0	0	0	2,651
Employees with Permanent Contracts (FTEs)	2,377	205	0	3	0	0	0	2,585
Employees with Fixed-Term Contracts (FTEs)	36	30	0	0	0	0	0	66
Employees with Zero-Hour Contracts (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Full-Time Employees (FTEs)	2,252	220	0	3	0	0	0	2,475
Part-Time Employees (FTEs)	161	15	0	0	0	0	0	176

EMPLOYEE TURNOVER RATE

	2025	2024
Number of new hires	259	387
Number of departures	279	328
Number of employees as of 12/31	2,623	2,651
Employee turnover rate	10.3%	13.49%

The information represented in the table above, pertaining to employee turnover, includes all employees active during the year with a permanent and fixed-term contract, expressed in units ad of 12/31/2024 and 12/31/2025.

The reasons for termination considered are: resignations, retirements, dismissals, other exits (consensual termination of contract, termination of probationary period, death, others). An employee present on 12/31/N, but who leaves the company on that date, will be considered as resigning on 01/01/N+1. The calculation formula used is: [(Number of permanent and temporary hires in year N + Number of permanent and temporary employee departures in year N) / 2] / Number of active permanent and temporary employees as of 01/01/N (or, if unavailable, as of 12/31/N-1).

The data is consolidated for all Group companies as of 12/31/2025, and 12/31/2024. It is consistent with the figures reported in the Report on Operations, which shows a total headcount of 2,623 employees for the CA Auto Bank Group as of December 31st, 2025, compared to 2,651 employees as of December 31st, 2024.

CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-EMPLOYEE WORKERS IN THE COMPANY’S WORKFORCE

S1-7

During 2025, the CA Auto Bank Group’s workforce was further supported by an average of 516 external collaborators (non-employees). Specifically, the average annual composition consisted of 375 temporary workers and 141 trainees/ interns, employed to support business activities and manage operational peaks, thereby ensuring the necessary flexibility and promoting generational turnover.

3.1.3.2. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING COVERAGE AND SOCIAL DIALOGUE

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING COVERAGE AND SOCIAL DIALOGUE

S1-8 DP 60) 63) AR 70) T1

55.39% of employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement. In companies without a collective bargaining agreement, local legislation is strictly observed.

2025			
Collective bargaining coverage			
Coverage rate	Employees — EEA	Employees — non-EEA	Workplace representation (EEA only)
	(For countries with > 50 employees representing > 10% of total employees)	(Estimate for regions with > 50 employees representing > 10% of total employees)	(For countries with > 50 employees representing > 10% of total employees)
0 – 19%			
20 – 39%			
40 – 59%	Germany		Germany
60 – 79%			
80 – 100%	Italy, France		Italy, France

2024			
Collective bargaining coverage			
Coverage rate	Employees — EEA	Employees — non-EEA	Workplace representation (EEA only)
	(For countries with > 50 employees representing > 10% of total employees)	(Estimate for regions with > 50 employees representing > 10% of total employees)	(For countries with > 50 employees representing > 10% of total employees)
0 – 19%			
20 – 39%			
40 – 59%	Germany		Germany
60 – 79%			
80 – 100%	Italy, France		Italy, France

In Germany, the collective bargaining agreement applies exclusively to employees classified as ‘Tariff’ and defines the standard salary scales and working conditions for the general workforce. ‘Non-Tariff’ employees (AT - Außertariflich) are not covered by the collective agreement.

3.1.3.3. DIVERSITY

DIVERSITY METRICS

S1-9 DP 66

Data distribution is by gender in number and percentage. Only Male and Female genders have been considered, as CAAB does not recognize other genders.

	2025		2024		Change
	Number of individuals	In %	Number of individuals	In %	Number of individuals
Executive Committee breakdown *	18	100.00%	18	100.00%	0.00%
Women	5	27.78%	5	27.78%	0.00%
Men	13	72.22%	13	72.22%	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Undeclared	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Gender breakdown among managers (outside the Executive Committee)	645	100.00%	642	100.00%	0.47%
Women	243	37.67%	232	36.14%	4.74%
Men	402	62.33%	410	63.86%	-1.95%
Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Undeclared	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%

The age group breakdown was prepared based on employees' dates of birth as recorded in the HR information system. Individuals under 30, between 30 and 50, and over 50 represent 10%, 57.2%, and 32.8% of the total workforce in 2025, respectively, compared to 10.2%, 55.2%, and 34.6% in 2024.

	2025	2024	Change (%)
Under 30 years, of which	262	271	-3.32%
< 25 years	52	56	-7.14%
25 - 29 years	210	215	-2.33%
Between 30 and 50 years, of which	1,501	1,464	2.53%
30 - 34 years	281	308	-8.77%
35 - 39 years	334	329	1.52%
40 - 44 years	366	392	-6.63%
45 - 50 years	520	435	19.54%
Over 50 years, of which	860	916	-6.11%
51 - 54 years	331	418	-20.81%
55 - 59 years	330	325	1.54%
60 - 65 years	193	163	18.40%
> 65 years	6	10	-40.00%
Not reported	0	0	0.00%
Total	2,623	2,651	-1.06%
Average	44.5	44.10	0.00%

For the purposes of this Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, the Executive Committee is considered to consist of the CEO and their direct reports, as per the Governance section of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Gender Breakdown among Managers reports all individuals holding a role with hierarchical responsibility, excluding those already included in the Executive Committee.

3.1.3.4. ADEQUATE WAGES

S1-10 DP 69

The CAAB Group ensures adequate wages for all Group employees. This commitment will be explicitly stated in the 2026 Remuneration Policy. Wage is defined as the notional gross annual salary paid during the year. For part-time employees or those who joined the company mid-year, the gross annual salary paid during the year has

been annualized and adjusted to 100% (Full-Time Equivalent). Living Wage: the CAAB Group is aligned with Crédit Agricole S.A., which has adopted the definition provided by the Fair Wage Network, an internationally recognized external organization. The living wage applied by Crédit Agricole S.A. corresponds to the living wage for a household composed of two adults and a number of children consistent with the country's fertility rate, adjusted based on the number of workers within the household.

S1-10 DP 70

	2025	2024
Percentage of employees with a salary above the living wage in each country	100.00%	100.00%
Percentage of active employees with a salary above the living wage in each country	100.00%	100.00%

As of December 31st, 2025, and consistent with 2024, all employees and active employees were found to have a salary exceeding the living wage in each country.

EMPLOYEES RECEIVING A NON-ADEQUATE WAGE ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE BENCHMARKS (HEADCOUNT)

Country	2025		Change (%)
	Number of individuals	% of the country's workforce	Number of individuals
ALL MARKETS	0	0.00%	0.00%

As of December 31st, 2025, and consistent with 2024, no active employee received a wage lower than the living wage in any of the countries where the Group operates.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

S1-11 DP 74

All Group employees are covered by social protection schemes, which in some markets include company-provided benefits. Specifically, the Group promotes an initiative in Italy called “Con-to Welfare” (Welfare Account), which allows employees to convert a portion of their pre-tax earnings into a spending account that can be used for a wide range of benefits or services related to health, wellness, care, education, and pension. In addition to the tax advantage, the company contributes an additional 10 percent to the spending account utilized by the employee. The Group supports equitable choices regarding maternity, paternity, and adoption leave, encouraging employees to balance parental responsibilities with their professional careers.

3.1.3.5. DISABILITY

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

S1-12 DP 79

As the CA Auto Bank Group operates in diverse markets, it is subject in some of them to legal restrictions regarding the collection of such data; therefore, this information is not collected on a

centralized basis, as it is managed at the local level in accordance with applicable legislation. For the sole purpose of the Social Report, the data has been collected in aggregate numerical form. The percentage of employees who disclosed their disability status to the employer stands at 2.8% of the total headcount as of December 31st, 2025.

3.1.3.6. TRAINING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

S1-13 DP 83

	2025	2024
Number of employees participating in regular performance and career development reviews, of which	2,409	2,651
Women	1,145	1,287
Men	1,264	1,364
Other	0	0
Undeclared	0	0
Percentage of employees participating in regular performance and career development reviews (%)		
Women	89.24%	82.70%
Men	94.33%	88.80%
Other	0.00%	0.00%
Undeclared	0.00%	0.00%
Total employees participating in regular performance and career development reviews (%)	91.84%	85.80%

The table above highlights the percentage of individuals participating in the formal objective setting and performance evaluation process. As a general rule, to ensure an objective annual evaluation, individuals who have not been employed for at least six months during the year are exclu-

ded. Additionally, “white collar” employees of the CA Auto Bank German Branch are currently excluded from the formal process pending completion of the labor agreement.

	2025	2024
Total number of training hours, of which	46,087.90	36,338
Women	23,238.70	19,203
Men	22,849.20	17,135
Other	0.00	0
Undeclared	0.00	0
Average number of training hours per employee, of which	17.57	14.90
Women	18.11	14.70
Men	17.05	15.20
Other	0.00	0.00
Undeclared	0.00	0.00

The figure represents the average training hours broken down by gender, calculated as the total training hours completed by employees during 2025 divided by the headcount at year-end.

Training includes classroom-based training, e-learning, and mandatory training, with attendance tracked either automatically or manually.

3.1.3.7. HEALTH AND SAFETY INDICATORS

S1-14 DP 88

During the reporting period, a total of 15 work-related injuries occurred across the Group, relative to the total number of employees as of December 31st, 2025. The breakdown of total injuries by country is as follows: 1 in the Czech

Republic, 7 in France, 3 in Italy, 2 in Portugal, 1 in Spain, and 1 in Switzerland. None of the injuries had significant consequences on the life or health of the employees. Given the nature of the work performed within the Group (VDU-based office work), no Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) or Collective Protective Equipment (CPE) is required.

	2025	2024	Change (%)
Total protected employees	2,623	2,651	-1.05%
Total employees	2,623	2,651	0.00%
Percentage of personnel covered by the health and safety management system (%)	100.00%	100.00%	-41.78%
Number of fatalities due to occupational accidents or diseases (employees)	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Number of work-related accidents	15.00	7.00	114.29%
Number of hours worked	4,420,106.60	4,297,749.00	2.85%
Occupational accident frequency rate	3.39	1.63	108.35%
Number of occupational disease cases	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Number of absence days due to occupational accidents and diseases	258.00	54.00	377.78%
Occupational accident and disease severity rate per 1,000 total theoretical working hours	0.06	0.01	364.55%

3.1.3.8. WORK-LIFE BALANCE INDICATORS

S1-15 DP 93

Family Leave	
	12/31/2025
% of employees entitled to family leave	100%
Number of employees who took family leave in 2025	18 %
-of which women	39 %
-of which men	61 %

During 2025, 18% of CAAB Group employees took family-related leave as provided for by local legislation and/or collective bargaining agreements, where applicable.

The table above includes all maternity and paternity leave taken before and after childbirth (or adoption, where provided for by local legislation), parental leave for childcare in subsequent years (in accordance with each country’s local legislation), and caregiver leave for family members or cohabitants (in accordance with the local legislation of each country).

S1-15 DP 94

The Group supports equitable choices regarding maternity, paternity, and adoption, encouraging employees to balance parental responsibilities with their careers. While labor law requirements may vary from country to country, parental leave is provided to all employees to the extent necessary to comply with local regulations. In some countries, the Group exceeds local requiremen-

3.1.3.9. REMUNERATION INDICATORS

S1-16 DP 97

The analysis of the “unadjusted” gender pay gap was conducted in 2025 for all Group companies. It is defined as the difference between the average remuneration levels paid to female and male employees, expressed as a percentage of the average remuneration level of male employees: the figure for the entire Group stands at 21.7%. Taking into account that this value measures the average pay difference between men and

	2025
Gender pay gap	21.70%

	2025	2024
Ratio of the annual salary of the highest paid person to the median fixed salary of employees	834.00%	862.00%

The calculation, carried out in-house using remuneration data from the HR information system and without validation by external bodies, considers the comparison between the fixed salary of the CEO and the median fixed salary of the employees.

S1-17 DP 103

In accordance with the Code of Conduct, all reports of discrimination and harassment are treated with the utmost confidentiality and subject to internal investigation. The total number of incidents recorded and investigated in the reference period is 0.

The company has implemented various reporting mechanisms, including anonymous channels and the whistleblowing system outlined in the Code of Conduct. In the reference period, 0 formal complaints were received through these channels.

The total amount of penalties, fines, and damages related to recorded incidents is 0. This amount is reconciled with the most relevant item recorded in the financial statements, in accordance with corporate transparency principles.

ts with dedicated policies. Return-to-work and retention rates following parental leave are key indicators of the bank’s medium- to long-term ability to offer employees professional growth opportunities and achieve a balance between their home and work lives. Financial well-being is also an important aspect of work-life balance.

women across the entire Group population — present in 19 countries — regardless of country, sector, specific roles, responsibilities, seniority, and other relevant factors that explain wage differentiation, a job weighting exercise was completed in 2025 for all Group companies, including recently acquired ones. This activity is a prerequisite for the “adjusted” gender pay gap analysis, which was carried out for 2025 across the major markets within the banking perimeter (Italy, France, Germany, the UK, and Spain).

Registered severe incidents refer to episodes of discrimination, harassment, or human rights violations (e.g., forced labor, human trafficking, or child labor).

- To fall within this category, such incidents must:
1. Be the result of legal proceedings, formal complaints, or serious accusations concerning company personnel (permanent employees, temporary employees, and interns, excluding contractors and suppliers).
 2. Be circumstances that the company does not contest in any way (e.g., through press releases or legal actions).
 3. Have a significant impact on the company’s image and reputation, with reports from external sources such as:
 - a. Public reports;
 - b. Press articles;
 - c. Television broadcasts;
 - d. Complaints filed by human rights advocacy associations.

This definition aligns with the **company commitments outlined in the Code of Conduct**, which prohibits any form of discrimination and promotes a safe and equitable working environment.

	2025	2024
Total number of reported incidents of discrimination and harassment (whether confirmed or not)	0	0
Number of complaints and grievances submitted regarding working conditions, equal treatment and opportunities for all, and other labor-related rights, excluding incidents of discrimination and harassment	0	0
Through channels that allow company personnel to express concerns/complaints	0	0
At the national contact points for the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises	0	0
Total amount of fines, penalties, and compensation paid for damages resulting from the aforementioned complaints and grievances	0,00	0,00
of which amount related to incidents occurring during the year	0,00	0,00
Number of identified severe human rights incidents affecting company personnel	0	0
Including numerous cases of non-compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0	0
Total amount of fines, penalties, and compensation paid for serious human rights violations and issues	0,00	0,00
of which amount related to incidents occurring during the year	0,00	0,00

CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION AND DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY.

The data reported were collected through the following channels:

- **Internal reporting tools**, including through the Human Resources function;
- **Whistleblowing**, dedicated platform in accordance with the system provided by the Code of Conduct;
- **Legal proceedings and arbitrations;**
- **Internal audits.**

The data collection methodology follows a rigorous approach, based on:

- **Verification of reports through** internal investigations;
- **Classification of incidents** according to objective criteria;
- **Exclusion of unconfirmed reports.**

Furthermore, the Group ensures that all reports are treated **confidentially** and that there are no **retaliations** against those who report incidents of discrimination or harassment, in line with the Code of Conduct.

S1-17 DP 104

During the reference period, there were **no serious human** rights incidents related to the workforce.

Consequently:

- **0** cases of non-compliance with the **UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights**;
- **0** violations of the **ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work**;

- **0** violations of the **OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises**.

The company confirms that **no episodes of human rights violations related to the workforce were recorded during the reference period**.

During the reference period, **no penalties, fines, or damages related to human rights violations** were imposed. The total amount is **0**.

3.1.3.10. OTHER ENTITY-SPECIFIC METRICS

In addition to the disclosure requirements provided by the ESRS standards, CA Auto Bank Group monitors additional metrics related to the priority workforce, in line with what is reported in the Sustainability Plan, as detailed below:

IMR SURVEY PARTICIPATION RATE (IMR RESPONSIBILITY INDEX):

IMR survey (IMR responsibility index)	% 2025	% 2024
Participation rate	90.10%	94.00%

It is noted that the participation rate is significantly high. This strong participation demonstrates the commitment and trust of employees towards the Group.

EMPLOYEE ESG TRAINING:

ESG training courses	2023	2024	2025	Total 3 Years
Employees present as of December 31 st , 2025, who have participated in ESG training courses	0	2,168	210	2,359
Percentage of employees present as of December 31 st , 2025, who have participated in ESG training courses	0.00%	82.00%	8.00%	90.00%

It should be noted that during 2024, the Group made a significant investment aimed at providing all employees with comprehensive training on CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) topics. The training initiative—coordinated centrally by HQ—was structured into two webinars open to all Group employees, accompanied by thematic modules translated into the main languages and made available online.

During the 2025 financial year, training activities related to ESG matters were managed and implemented at the local level.



3.2. Consumers and end users

3.2.1. Strategy

3.2.1.1. THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP CUSTOMER PROJECT

The Crédit Agricole Group has adopted the Medium-Term Plan, known as the *Projet du Groupe*, to fulfill its corporate *Raison d'être* “Working every day in the interest of our customers and society” across all global markets in which it operates.

The *Projet du Groupe* articulates the ambitions of the CA Group, which functions under the Universal Customer-Focused Banking model. Its goals are to create social utility, support communities through major structural transformations, and solidify its role as a trusted partner for sustainable and inclusive development.

The *Projet du Groupe* is built upon three fundamental pillars: the Client Project, focused on serving customers by striving for excellence in relationship management; the Societal Project, aimed at acting in the collective interest through a steadfast commitment to sustainability; the Human Project, centered on individual responsibility and proximity to the customer, fostered by a bond of trust.

The Client Project defines the CA Group's priorities in safeguarding the interests of all clients—both individuals and businesses—as a reliable partner supporting them through every project and life stage. The CA Group's financial strength, the diversity of its métiers, and its historical experience enable it to offer comprehensive solutions for daily needs, long-term planning, and managing uncertainties.

The Group is committed to pursuing and protecting its customers' interests in every action. It provides advice characterized by transparency and fairness, places human responsibility at the core of its business model, and pledges to provide cutting-edge technological solutions while ensuring the continuous availability of its people.

3.2.1.2. THE BUSINESS MODEL AND CUSTOMER INTERESTS

S4 - SBM-2
DP 8

CA Auto Bank's business model is intrinsically oriented toward creating value for the end customer by promoting democratic and sustainable mobility. The Bank constantly monitors the evolution of consumer preferences, which show a growing interest in simplified access to low-environmental-impact vehicles (BEVs and PHEVs).

Furthermore, our digitalization strategy ensures high contractual transparency, reducing information asymmetries and promoting responsible lending practices that protect our customers' financial health. The Group is committed to maintaining an ongoing dialogue with its stakehol-

ders in order to take into account their needs and suggestions for improvement. Among these stakeholders, customers play a fundamental role.

CAAB has developed specific communication channels that allow for periodic listening and understanding of its customers' perspectives and needs. Customer engagement and feedback monitoring take place on a continuous basis and are an integral part of the commercial department's activities. This process ensures a constant dialogue and the collection of useful information to improve the services offered. In addition to the qualitative data obtained through direct contact, the Group interacts with them through the following methods:

- Corporate website: The Group's website provides detailed information on products and services, as well as a direct channel for customer inquiries and feedback;
- Complaint management: The Group has implemented an effective complaint management system, which allows for prompt responses to customer reports and the continuous improvement of product and service quality;
- After-sales service: The Group offers a dedicated after-sales service, ensuring ongoing support and assistance to customers following the purchase of services.

Through these communication channels, the organization is committed to building and maintaining relationships of trust with its customers, ensuring that their needs remain at the heart of corporate decision-making. Customer satisfaction is monitored through the Net Promoter Score (NPS), and expectations and concerns are also taken into account through the analysis of Google and Trustpilot reviews.

As part of its sustainable development strategy, the Bank has adopted a program aimed at strengthening cybersecurity and operational resilience. The primary objective is to ensure the protection of customer data and the integrity of information systems, within a landscape characterized by a constant increase in cyber threats.

In recent years, cyberattacks have grown in frequency and sophistication, with an increasing exposure of attack surfaces. The Bank faces daily risks related to cybercrime, both through direct attempts to compromise its information systems and through attacks targeting third-party suppliers and partners. Cybersecurity is therefore a strategic priority, integrated into operational risk management policies and aligned with industry best practices.

3.2.1.3. MATERIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES AND INTERACTION WITH STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL

S4 - SBM - 3
DP 9) 10)

CA Auto Bank's customers include individuals, SMEs, entrepreneurs, companies, and local authorities. They fall into various categories, including the most vulnerable, such as financially fragile individuals, young people, and the elderly. The products and services we offer reflect the diverse needs of this varied clientele.

Consequently, CA Auto Bank, through all its subsidiaries, offers its full range of banking and leasing services to all its customer segments, ensuring that all economic actors in the various regions in which it operates are assisted and supported in current and future transformations.

This combination of social utility and universality is reflected in the social strategy that the CA Auto Bank Group has adopted towards its customers:

1. offering a range of products that does not exclude any customer to promote social inclusion, through products accessible to all regardless of their financial situation, a renewed commitment to young people and vulnerable populations;
2. supporting actors with an impact on the social economy and promoting initiatives of social interest, such as reducing social inequalities through the provision of electric car sharing and new forms of medium-term mobility, through the activities and promotions offered by DRIVALIA.

The accessibility of products is an integral part of the Group's strategy. At the same time, CA Auto Bank is committed to protecting its customers and their legitimate interests through a transparent and fair relationship focused on customer needs and satisfaction.

Affected communities and the customers of the CA Auto Bank Group who may experience material impacts from the undertaking—including impacts directly linked to its own operations and the identified value chain—are included within the reporting scope pursuant to ESRS 2.

In the range of products offered to its customers, the CA Auto Bank Group does not include products or services that are inherently harmful to individuals and/or increase the risks of chronic diseases.

Although representing marginal volumes compared to the Bank's core business, the management of Credit Cards and personal loans adheres to the same safeguard standards. CA Auto Bank Credit Cards, launched in 2018, are targeted only at individual private customers of legal age and, in any case, with a maximum age of 75.

The primary distribution channels consist of existing bank customers and employees of the CA Auto Bank Group (including former FCA employees).

The issuance of the card is mandatorily subject to a credit assessment and, where possible, existing customers identified as having “non-performing” status or over-exposure are excluded from promotional initiatives, in order to actively prevent over-indebtedness.

Today, the credit card product does not represent the Bank's core business but is part of the banking products available in the catalog for customers.

The CA Auto Bank Group places at the core of its conduct the actual customer perception of the company, its products, and its processes, in order to distinguish between effective practices and areas requiring further improvement. To this end, it is essential to measure customer satisfaction levels by conducting periodic surveys and monitoring key performance indicators, such as the Net Promoter Score (NPS). Furthermore, the Group ensures an attentive and proactive customer assistance service, constantly analyzing complaints through a structured management process that guarantees timely resolutions and the identification of any recurring critical issues.

In this regard, the CA Auto Bank Group promotes the protection of consumers and end-users who could experience negative impacts on their rights to privacy, personal data protection, freedom of expression, and non-discrimination.

For the CA Auto Bank Group, ‘Transparency’ is not merely a set of rules to follow, but a fundamental tool for safeguarding customers' interests. It is based on conduct inspired by principles of openness and fairness, with the aim of building a relationship founded on trust and mutual benefit on one hand, and protecting the company and its shareholders on the other, by reducing the risk of sanctions and limiting potential reputational damage.

A business model is considered virtuous only when every stage is centered on the interests and respect for the needs and requests of its customers—starting from product design and the marketing phase, through to implementation, including attention to the needs expressed by customers in the after-sales phase.

In particular, with regard to the car sharing service, the General Terms and Conditions of Contract (T&Cs) clearly require that the use of the vehicle must take place in compliance with current regulations and in safe conditions. In particular, Art. 6 - Rules of conduct in the use of the Vehicle states that:

- The customer is obliged to respect the Highway Code, the Civil Code and the Criminal Code, driving with the utmost diligence.
- The vehicle must be driven exclusively by the registered customer, and it is forbidden to transfer driving to third parties, even if they are family members or other registered customers.
- The customer, at the time of each rental, must be in full possession of their mental faculties and must not have taken alcohol, drugs or me-

dicines that could compromise driving ability.

- Failure to comply with these rules may result in financial penalties, charges for the recovery of the vehicle and, in the most serious cases, the involvement of the Competent Authorities.

These provisions are clearly indicated to ensure road safety and prevent potentially harmful use of shared vehicles.

Within the framework of the double materiality analysis, the CA Auto Bank Group has also taken into account categories of financially vulnerable customers and so-called “potentially fragile” customers. Specifically, a “potentially fragile customer” is defined as an individual facing financial difficulties that have not yet materialized but could emerge (e.g., unemployment, divorce, salary reduction, illness, etc.), or who could be affected by external events (e.g., natural disasters, wars, etc.) that might lead to missed installments and, potentially, to a reclassification of the credit position.

The categories of vulnerable customers differ depending on the stage the customer is in; each stage is characterized by distinct levels of financial difficulty and corresponding differentiated management approaches.

Based on the results of the double materiality analysis, it emerges that the CA Auto Bank Group has identified two relevant negative impacts potentially linked to individual incidents. Specifically, these are:

- Negative impact in case of insufficient identification of conflicts of interest and market abuses (market integrity);
- Negative impact on customer well-being in the event of a cyberattack.

With regard to positive impacts, the CA Auto Bank Group identifies as material the added value created for customers through targeted advisory services provided by its employees. This occurs, for instance, when advisors conduct a comprehensive assessment of the customer's situation, taking into account not only their immediate needs but also their assets and long-term financial position. This approach fosters the marketing of products and services tailored to the customer's actual requirements, avoiding standardized solutions that may not be the most appropriate. Furthermore, limiting fees for customers in financial distress demonstrates a commitment to prioritizing customer well-being, fostering a relationship built on trust and mutual benefit.

In relation to financial materiality, seven relevant risks have been identified, listed below:

- Margin reduction due to lowering prices to make ESG offerings accessible to all, consequently, no longer being able to cover fixed costs;
- Compliance risk related to insufficient adequacy of products and services to the customer's profile (banking inclusion, product governance);

- Reputational risk in case of misleading communication on environmental and social issues;
- Reputational risk in the event of data breaches, theft, or inappropriate use of personal data;
- Compliance risk related to non-conformity with personal data protection regulations;
- Compliance risk arising from insufficient identification of conflicts of interest and market abuses (market integrity);
- Financial risk deriving from the failure to provide essential services and the associated operational remediation costs.

ESRS 2 - SBM - 3
DP 11

To understand how consumers and/or end users with particular characteristics, or those using particular products or services, may be more exposed to risks, the CA Auto Bank Group considered the following phases:

1. Identification of “Potentially Fragile Customers”: these are individuals or entities showing early signs of potential financial distress. They may face circumstances such as job instability, significant life changes (e.g., divorce), or external factors like economic recessions or natural disasters. The distinguishing feature at this stage is that these difficulties have not yet fully materialized. The focus here is on preventive measures – proactively engaging with these customers to mitigate risks and prevent further deterioration of their financial health.
2. “Unlikely To Pay (UTP)”: This stage represents customers facing severe financial difficulties, often resulting in a negative credit outcome. These customers are considered high-risk, and the focus shifts toward managing potential losses and exploring recovery options.

ESRS 2 - SBM - 3
DP 12

The result of the double materiality analysis highlighted significant risks and opportunities, applicable to all customers of the Group, without being associated with specific groups.

3.2.2. Policies and action plans

S4-1 DP 15

To proactively manage impacts, risks, and opportunities, the CA Auto Bank Group is developing a targeted policy that reflects the Group's core values of social utility and universality. The objective is to ensure an inclusive offering, capable of accommodating all types of customers without distinction. Concurrently, the Group is committed to protecting the legitimate interests of its customers, with a particular focus on transparency, the simplification of contractual terms, and financial inclusion.

The CA Auto Bank Group has developed a set of targeted policies and actions focused on the following strategic areas:

- **Cybersecurity and the fight against cybercrime:** Advanced measures are adopted to protect customer data and transactions, through state-of-the-art cybersecurity systems and prevention protocols against fraud and cyberattacks. To oversee the fight against cybercrime and ensure Cybersecurity, the CA Auto Bank Group has adopted a security policy and procedure framework (e.g., 06G.02.01. Information Security policy, 06G.02.04. Data management policy, 06G.02.19. IS monitoring policy, 06G.02.09. Information Security incident management policy, 06G.02.20. ICT Resilience policy). This framework establishes the fundamental principles, objectives, roles, and responsibilities for managing an effective information security system within the Group. In particular, the General Information Security Policy, which is reviewed annually, incorporates the risks to the availability, integrity, and confidentiality of the Group's information systems, as well as the main provisions of the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA). Furthermore, the CA Auto Bank Group has established a Data Retention Policy. In addition to sharing a methodology and best practices for defining data retention periods with Group entities, this policy requires compliance with the following principles: data retention for each data subject must be justified based on the service provided; the principle of accountability must be ensured, involving the adoption of appropriate technical and organizational measures to guarantee and demonstrate that personal data processing complies with GDPR principles; and the principle of data minimization must be guaranteed, balancing it with the need to protect the Bank's rights within the statutes of limitation of the data subject's rights. All documentation regarding security policies and procedures is available on the corporate internal regulations portal. To keep employees constantly updated, a specific communication is sent for every new publication or amendment, including a direct link to the document.

- **Customer protection:** Initiatives are implemented to protect consumers, ensuring ethical commercial practices, support tools for customers in difficulty, and dedicated channels for managing complaints and reports. To this end, during 2025, the 02G.27. Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) - Customer Protection policy was issued, aimed at protecting customers and their legitimate interests through transparent and fair relationships and principles based on customer needs and satisfaction. Customer protection is a top priority for Crédit Agricole and the CA Auto Bank Group, fully aligning with the “Customer” and “Societal” pillars of the Group Project.
- **Customer Satisfaction:** the Group has also implemented the ‘02G.24. Duties to Customer and Conflict of Interest policy,’ aimed at preventing and managing conflicts of interest, and ensuring the principles of clarity, accuracy, and non-misleading information. These principles must be applied to all banking and financial activities carried out by CA Auto Bank Group entities, for both regulatory compliance and customer assistance purposes.

This integrated approach enables the Group to responsibly address market challenges while ensuring security, fairness, and a service-oriented focus on customer needs.

S4-1 DP 16

CA Auto Bank's social strategy contributes to compliance with the following regulatory frameworks:

- United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;
- ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;
- OECD Guidelines.

Through its products and services, CA Auto Bank responds to several fundamental rights addressed in the aforementioned documents.

To protect its customers, the Group complies with various regulatory and internal frameworks:

- Regulatory framework: Legislative, regulatory, and professional obligations regarding customer protection are divided into four pillars (Product and Service Quality, Transparency, Loyalty, and Customer Listening). These derive from international, European, and national regulations, as well as market commitments (e.g., customers in financial distress).
- Customer protection standards: To meet customer protection obligations, the Group has adopted a dedicated body of regulations. These standards apply to CA Auto Bank as a whole on matters such as access to bank or leasing accounts, the right to banking services, the handling of payment transactions disputed by customers, financial savings, insuran-

ce, and the complaints management system. These are aligned with the fundamental controls associated with each theme, which apply throughout the Group.

- **Code of conduct:** The Code of Conduct expresses the Group’s commitment to a behavioral approach driven by its values and principles of action toward customers. It reflects the Group’s determination to go further in providing the best possible service. In practical terms, this means promoting respect and support for customers and demonstrating loyalty; assisting them in decision-making by proposing solutions suited to their profile and interests, while informing them of the associated risks.
- **Group Ethics Charter** adopted at the Crédit Agricole level: This represents the highest-level reference document within the Group’s ethical system and constitutes the value framework upon which the CA Auto Bank Code of Conduct is built. The Ethics Charter is based on the Crédit Agricole Group’s Raison d’Être – “Working every day in the interest of our customers and society” – and aims to promote a shared ethical culture, guiding the behavior of employees and management, preventing ethical, reputational, and conduct risks, and supporting the Group in operating within complex environments.
- **Roles and responsibilities:** Customer protection is everyone’s responsibility, as specified in the Group’s Code of Conduct. This implies compliance by all employees and executives with the rules and principles regarding customer protection and vigilance in decision-making and daily actions.

In terms of personal data protection, the Group adheres to various regulatory and internal frameworks:

- **Regulatory framework:** CA Auto Bank applies the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and its national versions in each European country where it is present.
- **Personal data protection system:** To ensure respect for the rights and freedoms of individuals whose personal data are processed, CA Auto Bank has established a system based on the following four pillars: “Governance,” ‘Standards,’ ‘Training,’ and ‘Control.’

In terms of Roles and responsibilities: This system is overseen by data protection officers appointed within each Market. They submit an annual report on their activities to the head of their department and send it to the Group’s Compliance department. During 2025, the CA Auto Bank Group continued to engage banking consumers in the United Kingdom through the IES (Societal Commitment Index) survey. This third edition involved 766 British customers and 300 customers of competitors.

The objectives of this survey were to:

- Evaluate the Societal Commitment Index

among CA Auto Bank customers in Italy and the United Kingdom;

- Identify strengths and areas for improvement regarding social commitment;
- Analyze the awareness and effectiveness of local initiatives.

The data collection method involved online collection via email, using contacts provided by CA Auto Bank.

The questions aimed to understand how CA Auto Bank is committed to promoting social cohesion and inclusion. In particular, policies and actions taken to ensure accessibility and support for various customer categories, such as the elderly and young people, were evaluated, with a special focus on inclusion and support in difficult times.

Some of these questions focused on **CA Auto Bank’s commitment to diversity and gender equality within its entities**, with particular attention to the inclusion of people with disabilities. It was also verified how the company contributes to the integration of young people through employment and training opportunities, a crucial aspect for their entry into the world of work and their professional growth.

Finally, the survey also considered the support that CAAB offers to customers in using digital tools and during difficult periods, seeking to understand how the company is close to people in times of need, both through technological support and with concrete solutions in critical periods of life.

The Group explores its awareness and commitment to social and environmental issues, paying particular attention to the responsibility of fostering the professional development of its employees through a variety of positions and initiatives aimed at youth integration. The commitment to helping people in economic difficulty is also examined, with solutions such as microcredit, fee limitations, and payment suspensions. Another central theme concerns financial education, with activities such as budget management workshops aimed at young people and vulnerable groups.

In addition, the company’s approach to responsible purchasing, such as the preference for local suppliers, and its concrete actions for environmental protection, including initiatives for biodiversity, waste collection, and support for environmental conservation projects, are analyzed. Finally, the company’s attention to customer data protection and cybersecurity, fundamental issues for ensuring user trust and protection in an increasingly digital world, is verified.

S4-1 DP 17

The communities in which we operate are influenced by our conduct as employees and collaborators of the CA Auto Bank Group, and

they benefit when we act correctly. Within the CA Auto Bank Group, the Code of Conduct (the “Code”) represents the means to develop a work environment that incorporates high ethical standards of conduct. Our values, inspired by honesty, underpin the corporate governance of the CA Auto Bank Group and encompass a fundamental system of Principles, Policies, and Procedures that combine our corporate expertise with legal requirements, the pursuit of best practices, and engagement on ethics and compliance issues. The various topics included in the Code are classified into four sections: relationships with customers and suppliers; social, environmental, and corporate matters; anti-corruption; and protection and reputation of the Group. It should be noted that the topic of conflict of interest, which pertains to various matters, is included in the anti-corruption section. To provide further information, practical case studies are cited to illustrate, through specific examples, the principles set out in the Code. The Code aims to ensure that all members of the CA Auto Bank Group act with the utmost integrity, complying with current laws and building a better future for our Company and the communities in which we operate.

The CA Auto Bank Group shares, and its Code of Conduct incorporates, the principles of the United Nations (“UN”) “Universal Declaration of Human Rights,” the International Labour Organization (“ILO”) Conventions, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The Code is approved by the Board of Directors of CA Auto Bank S.p.A. The Code applies to CA Auto Bank S.p.A. and its subsidiaries, collectively defined as the “CA Auto Bank Group,” and globally to all its employees and collaborators.

S4-1) ESRs 2 - DP 62

Action plans implemented regarding product and service accessibility, as well as customer and personal data protection, are ongoing and therefore do not involve specific milestones marking the end of the actions undertaken. These matters are directly monitored by the administrative and control bodies.

At present, the Group does not have an ad-hoc policy regarding product accessibility; however, in line with the direction of the CA.SA Group, it plans to adopt a specific policy concerning “Consumers and End-users” that incorporates this particularity.

3.2.2.1. PROCESSES FOR ENGAGING WITH CONSUMERS AND END-USERS REGARDING IMPACTS

S4-2 DP 20

The Group engages consumers through the ad-

ministration of periodic Customer Satisfaction Surveys with detailed analyses of emerging needs and through dedicated complaint and customer care channels, monitored to ensure timely resolution.

The CA Auto Bank Group recognizes the importance of its customers’ perspectives and promotes the direct engagement of consumers, end-users, and institutions, alongside trade associations, through dedicated working groups (such as ASSILEA, AGCOM, ASSOFIN, and Consorzio Tutela Credito). Furthermore, CAAB is a member of the Arbitro Bancario Finanziario (ABF), an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system for settling disputes between customers and banks or other financial intermediaries regarding banking and financial transactions and services.

The Company has adopted a robust process for engaging consumers and end users, ensuring transparent governance and continuous monitoring of customer interactions. This approach is based on various tools and initiatives aimed at gathering feedback, improving services, and ensuring consumer protection.

Customer engagement occurs through a structured system that includes:

- Periodic customer satisfaction surveys, which allow measuring service perception and identifying areas for improvement.
- Digital and physical channels for managing complaints and requests, ensuring timely feedback and effective monitoring of raised issues. Furthermore, with reference to the analysis of reports received through dedicated complaint channels, the Group provides periodic reporting on implemented improvement actions.
- Analysis of reviews on Trustpilot and Google. Customer voice is our compass, and every day, people express themselves on various platforms, leaving reviews, comments, and opinions on Trustpilot, Google, social media, online forums, and blogs. Constantly monitoring these channels allows us to gather valuable feedback and understand the real needs of our audience, and represents a transparent and beneficial dialogue. Through social listening tools and data analysis, we listen to our customers and their conversations to promptly respond to questions, clarify any doubts, and resolve issues effectively.
- Dialogue with trade associations and institutions, to ensure alignment with best practices and current regulations.
- Continuous staff training to improve the quality of customer interaction and complaint management.

Engagement is continuous and structured through market research and complaint analysis. Operational responsibility for customer protection is assigned to the **Compliance Depart-**

ment, which works in close collaboration with the **Customer Experience Department**. This means that the Compliance Department ensures all customer protection laws and regulations are respected and integrated into business processes, while the Customer Experience Department is responsible for ensuring that business practices are aligned with customer expectations and needs.

Furthermore, the customer protection process involves **internal control functions** such as:

- **Risk & Permanent Control**, which is responsible for monitoring operational and strategic risks related to the services offered to customers.
- **Compliance**, which ensures adherence to current regulations and industry best practices, both in the preliminary phase—through supervision and opinions on product suitability relative to customer needs during the NPA (New Product Activity) process—and in the after-sales phase, with the authority to request specific post-launch monitoring and participation in product monitoring committees (e.g., Complaints Office Committees). It also maintains a constant dialogue with regulatory bodies to ensure compliance and manage any reports.
- **Data Protection**, which safeguards customers' sensitive and personal data, ensuring that business practices comply with privacy regulations.

Effectiveness is monitored through:

- **KPI indicators on customer satisfaction**, such as the Net Promoter Score (NPS) and the Customer Effort Score (CES), which allow tracking the level of customer satisfaction and loyalty.
- **Scores on Trustpilot and Google** (expressed in scores from 1 to 5 stars) identify areas for improvement to enhance our customer offering.
- **Analysis of complaints and reports received**, with periodic reports on implemented improvement actions.
- **Internal audits and compliance checks**, to ensure that customer engagement procedures are aligned with European and international regulations.

The Group is strongly committed to continuously improving its consumer engagement process by adopting an innovative and inclusive approach. This includes the adoption of new technologies to more effectively collect and analyze customer feedback, thereby ensuring a deeper understanding of their needs and expectations.

Furthermore, the Group is expanding its interaction channels with consumers, with a particular focus on digital inclusion and accessibility for vulnerable categories, to ensure that every customer can access services easily and fairly. CA Auto Bank is committed to updating internal customer management policies, ensuring

they are always aligned with the latest regulatory provisions and banking and financial sector best practices, to provide an increasingly responsible, secure, and transparent service.

Through these initiatives, the undertaking ensures proactive and transparent consumer engagement, contributing to the construction of a lasting relationship of trust and the continuous improvement of its services.

S4-2 DP 21

The Group adopts measures to protect vulnerable customers, such as specialized support for at-risk categories, with dedicated teams tailored to managing their specific needs. Furthermore, the undertaking has developed a range of tools to foster constant dialogue with consumers. Among these tools, the **Customer Portal** enables customers to **autonomously manage** their financing and services, reducing the need for manual intervention and making interaction with the company clearer and more direct.

The Group also provides **telephone and digital assistance** services with **specialized operators**, ready to respond promptly to customer needs by offering tailored solutions. Additionally, it has developed **mobile applications and user-friendly digital interfaces** designed to ensure **optimal accessibility** and a **seamless customer experience**, including for those who may face limitations in the use of technology.

3.2.2.2. PROCESSES TO REMEDIATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND CHANNELS FOR CONSUMERS AND END-USERS TO RAISE CONCERNS

S4-3 DP 25

Where negative impacts on consumers are identified, the Group intervenes by adopting several measures to ensure responsible and transparent management. Firstly, it initiates a mediation and negotiation process with the customer, aiming to reach a fair and satisfactory solution. Concurrently, it proceeds with a review of commercial policies, ensuring that the products and services offered are aligned with ethical principles and current regulations. Finally, where necessary, modifications are made to products and services to align them with ESG standards, drawing inspiration from industry best practices.

The Group adopts a structured customer assistance system, providing various channels to ensure efficient support and timely management of reports.

Among these, the toll-free number represents a direct point of contact for providing immediate assistance regarding information requests, reports, and complaints. This is complemented

by dedicated email and Certified Email (PEC) channels, which allow for asynchronous communication management, offering a convenient and traceable alternative for customer requests.

Furthermore, the Group has implemented digital platforms integrated into **Customer Relationship Management (CRM)** systems, which allow for the structured management of complaints, ensuring traceability, defined response times, and constant monitoring of requests. Additionally, online assistance services provide rapid answers to frequently asked questions, guiding customers toward the solutions best suited to their needs and improving the accessibility of support.

CA Auto Bank ensures the availability and effectiveness of communication channels for managing reports and complaints through the following processes:

- **Integration into Commercial Relationships**
 - Requires partners and suppliers to adopt complaint management systems that comply with company standards.
 - Monitors the quality of customer service at external points of contact (e.g., dealers).
- **Standardization of Assistance Channels**
 - Implements **uniform procedures** for managing requests across all channels (telephone, online, branches).
- **Supervision and Monitoring**
 - Periodically analyzes **interaction data** to assess response times and customer satisfaction.
 - Conducts internal audits to verify the effectiveness of assistance processes.
- **Continuous Improvement**
 - Updates communication channels based on **customer feedback** and usage data.
 - Promotes digitalization and accessibility to improve user experience.

The Group constantly monitors the **effectiveness of complaint channels** through a structured system of performance analysis and evaluation.

One of the main tools is the **analysis of the volume of complaints received and managed**, with quarterly reporting that allows identifying recurring trends and areas for improvement, as well as an **assessment of average resolution times**, with the aim of progressively reducing them through defined annual targets, thus ensuring more timely and efficient management of reports. The Group also collects feedback directly from customers through **post-assistance surveys**, which allow measuring the level of satisfaction and identifying any opportunities to further optimize support processes.

The Customer, in case of dispute, can file a complaint with the Company, by registered letter with return receipt or through email or certified email (PEC) channels. The company must respond within 60 days of receipt.

The company offers its customers the possibility of initiating a **mediation procedure** to resolve any disputes, with the assistance of an independent conciliator. This process takes place as a preliminary condition for judgment, and is conducted before the **Banking and Financial Conciliator**, competent for the territory and in compliance with the relevant regulation. The Banking and Financial Conciliator is an officially registered body in the register kept by the Ministry of Justice.

Regarding the **insurance sector**, complaints about insurance products must be answered within 45 days of receipt of the complaint by the competent Company. If the complainant, who can be a natural or legal person, consumer associations or subjects with collective interests, is not satisfied with the response or if no response is received within the expected time, they have the possibility to **contact IVASS - User Protection Service** in writing. The IVASS website provides a model for submitting complaints. Furthermore, the contracting party can resort to alternative systems of out-of-court dispute resolution provided for by current legislation.

In the case of **payment services**, such as credit cards and bank transfers, in compliance with the **Payment Service Directive (PSD II)**, the complaint must be answered within 15 days of receipt of the complaint by the Company.

Regarding **complaints related to the protection of personal data**, and in line with the **European Regulation 2016/679**, the response must be sent within 30 days of receipt of the complaint. This term can be extended up to 60 days, if the complexity of the complaint or the number of requests justifies it, after informing the interested party, who will receive the reasons for the delay within 30 days.

The Company constantly monitors the effectiveness of its complaint channels by **monitoring response times, analyzing the volume** and type of complaints received, as well as **evaluating customer feedback**. These data are regularly analyzed and used **to verify and improve internal processes**, ensuring that the issues raised are addressed promptly and with the aim of satisfying consumer needs. The Company also involves stakeholders, such as consumer associations, to ensure that the adopted policies are effective and meet the real needs of users.

CA Auto Bank also constantly monitors the number of appeals to the Banking and Financial Arbitrator (ABF) as well as the number of complaints to the Authority, the count of which constitutes in itself an indication of the degree of customer dissatisfaction with the original complaint.

S4-3 DP 26

The company assesses consumer awareness and trust in assistance processes through periodic satisfaction surveys, analysis of complaint channel usage rates, and monitoring of

3.2.3. Action plans

S4-3 DP 30

ACTION PLANS AIMED AT ENSURING OFFER ACCESSIBILITY

Customer protection is a well-established priority for the Group, which is committed to ensuring a structured approach to consumer defense, with a specific focus on governance, transparency, and risk mitigation. Within the scope of customer protection, the Compliance Function coordinates working groups aimed at strengthening customer loyalty, with particular emphasis on product governance. The objective is to ensure the protection of customers and their legitimate interests through a structured approach based on the following operational safeguards:

- **Regulatory compliance risks**, arising from the evolution of the regulatory framework and the alignment of internal processes.
- **Reputational risks**, related to any practices not aligned with standards of transparency and fairness.
- **Financial risks for customers**, linked to the sale of products unsuitable for their economic situation or the lack of clear information on costs and benefits.
- **Social impact**, with specific focus on the protection of vulnerable customer segments and the accessibility of financial products.

In line with its Purpose, the Compliance Department expresses these ambitions through the ‘Smart Compliance for Society’ approach, which integrates customer protection.

In this context, the various actions implemented are organized around the following four pillars:

1. Quality of offers, reflecting the Group’s commitment to product governance at every stage of the offering process;
2. Customer loyalty, aiming to provide fair advice to all our customers;
3. Information transparency, to make information accessible to all and allow customers to make informed decisions;
4. Customer listening, through a complaint management system at the heart of our continuous improvement processes.

The Group maintains an advanced monitoring system for emerging regulations, aimed at timely identification of new requirements and anticipating their operational application. This ensures regulatory compliance and the proactive integration of necessary adjustments into

response and resolution times. The data collected allows improving the accessibility and effectiveness of support structures, ensuring transparency and timeliness in addressing customer needs.

business processes.

The primary external regulations the Group adheres to include:

- Banking consumer protection regulations, such as Regulation (EU) 2019/1150 on transparency in digital services.
- Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT) regulations.
- CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive), for the integration of ESG factors into corporate governance.
- Operational Application of Regulatory and Professional Obligations.

Customer protection is a fundamental principle for CA Auto Bank Group, achieved through the rigorous application of legislative, regulatory, and professional standards. This commitment translates into a focus on two key aspects:

- Suitability of the commercial offer: Products and services are proposed ensuring maximum transparency and documentary clarity, so that customers can make informed and conscious choices.
- Support for customers in financial distress: The Group has adopted concrete measures to support consumers in economically vulnerable situations, including the introduction of a fee cap and the definition of specific offers designed to facilitate the management of financial difficulties.

Through these initiatives, the Group commits to ensuring a fair and responsible relationship with its clientele, promoting a robust protection system compliant with the highest industry standards.

The Compliance Department defines the regulatory and control framework related to product governance, assigning responsibility for implementation to individual operating entities. This system aims to ensure the quality and compatibility of products and services offered to customers through:

- Identification of target customers and non-compatible segments, to prevent the sale of inappropriate products;
- Clarity of documentation and price transparency, to ensure the comprehensibility of contractual terms;
- Compliance with AML/CFT, ethics, ESG, and tax regulations, to strengthen the protection of customer interests.

An additional level of control is represented by the NPA (New Product Activities) Committee, tasked with evaluating new offers before their market launch. The Committee ensures the integration of ESG factors during the product development phase and customer protection through a preliminary analysis of the risks and benefits of new initiatives.

In defining and implementing its customer protection policy, the Group adopts an inclusive approach that considers the interests of key stakeholders, including:

- Customers, through listening activities, customer satisfaction surveys, and reporting channels for any issues.
- Regulatory Authorities, through constant dialogue to ensure compliance with industry standards.
- Employees and sales networks, with specific training programs to ensure the application of the policy in customer relationships.

Furthermore, these principles are made available through the following institutional channels: the publication of the Code of Conduct to ensure transparency and accessibility for customers and stakeholders, and the publication of Customer Protection implementation policies on the CA Auto Bank Intranet to support staff application. Additionally, interactions with external stakeholders occur through reports and summary documents shared with interested parties.

The Group has implemented an internal control system aimed at verifying the correct application of customer protection regulations. Moreover, reports are periodically submitted to regulatory authorities, including a control system to monitor the application of the required standards through internal audits and periodic verifications, and regular reporting to regulatory authorities, including the Bank of Italy and the European Central Bank (ECB), to ensure transparency and accountability.

CA Auto Bank uses a monitoring system to identify future regulations and anticipate operational changes within the Group. Regarding the marketing of offers, this monitoring covers all Group business areas, particularly savings and insurance products, which receive specific attention from regulatory authorities.

Compliance ensures the fulfillment of legislative, regulatory, and professional obligations and the implementation of the Group’s Social Project commitments by publishing standards that describe the systems to be implemented. Entities are responsible for the implementation of these devices.

This Product Governance system applies to all Group entities. It is governed by a set of procedures and controls defined by the Compliance Division, whose implementation is the responsi-

bility of the entities. The objective is to ensure the quality of the offers proposed to all customers by marketing suitable offers and establishing an exchange of information between manufacturers and distributors, and more generally ensuring control over risks inherent to new products. This involves two essential phases:

- I) the definition and validation of an offer’s characteristics and its distribution strategy (within the “NPA” committees);
- II) II) their periodic review.

Any launch of new products, activities, or services, or any significant modification to an existing product, activity, or service, cannot be carried out without the prior and explicit authorization of the New Products/New Activities Committee (NPA Committee - at HQ level). This phase validates the identification of target customers (e.g., the end customers for whom the offer is intended) and customers whose needs, characteristics, and objectives are not compatible with the offer (e.g., the negative target market). Furthermore, it allows for verification that all necessary conditions for distribution have been met, both in terms of legal and regulatory compliance and at an operational level. For example, the committee ensures that documentation intended for customers and advisors is compliant, that the presentation of how the offers work is clear, and that their pricing is transparent. The NPA committee’s decision is therefore based on an analysis covering all Group challenges and risks (e.g., customer protection, corruption, conflicts of interest, international sanctions, AML/CFT, fraud, ethics, ESG, data protection, legal, tax, accounting issues, etc.).

The periodic review of marketed offers (financial savings, non-banking insurance products, and foreign currency loans, where applicable) is based on the analysis of subscriptions made to identify any anomalies, customer complaints recorded on such offers, and recommendations issued by supervisory authorities. The results of these analyses are shared with the product manufacturer to evaluate, if necessary, an evolution of the offer or its distribution strategy.

Furthermore, the body of regulations is complemented by coordination and training mechanisms for Group employees. It contributes to spreading a Customer Protection culture through appropriate training modules (e.g., daily compliance and ethics, and specialized modules by customer protection theme). The Group utilizes a control system aimed at ensuring the correct application of the body of regulations based on the nature of the activity, particularly through consolidated second-level controls. This system ensures compliance with deadlines and the quality of responses provided to customer complaints, the quality of opinions expressed regarding new product and service offers, and the suitability of products and services relative to customers’ situations and objectives.

ACTION PLANS FOR PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

CA Auto Bank has implemented a social strategy organized around various actions:

- **Risk Management:** through the Group Security Committee, led by the Risk & Permanent Control (RPC) department, with the participation of the Heads of Information Security, ICT, Compliance, Data Protection, and Internal Audit.
- **Active Awareness Among Employees:** through communications, training courses, targeted actions, and thematic exercises. Awareness activities aimed at customers are also conducted regularly.
- **Information Systems Protection:** through Multi-Factor Authentication and device configuration, as well as specific clauses for IT outsourcing.
- **Incident Management:** through a process aligned with the Business Continuity Plan (BCP), in accordance with the alert procedure for the correct reporting of incidents and the provision of solutions in the event of an IT system disruption.

ACTION PLANS TO ENSURE OFFER ACCESSIBILITY

The Group defines action plans to promote greater financial literacy among consumers, facilitating their access to services and supporting them in managing their economic needs. It also implements an effectiveness monitoring system, which involves measuring customer satisfaction and analyzing complaints. This allows for the timely identification of any issues and the adoption of potential corrective actions.

ACTION PLANS RELATED TO CYBERSECURITY

In alignment with the Group's Cybersecurity Policies, a comprehensive monitoring and data protection system has been implemented, structured as follows:

- **Monitoring and Prevention:** The Security Operation Centre (SOC) monitors cyber threats 24/7, providing timely incident response.
- **Data Protection and Access Control:** Data is classified and secured through encryption, while system access is managed via Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) and network segmentation.
- **Vulnerability Management:** Regular security testing (including penetration tests and vulnerability assessments) is conducted to promptly identify and remediate system weaknesses.
- **Operational Resilience and Business Continuity:** IT systems are engineered to ensure operational continuity through backup strategies, disaster recovery protocols, and periodic stress-test scenarios.
- **Third-Party Security:** Critical vendors undergo security audits and are required to meet contractual standards regarding data protection and cybersecurity.

The Bank invests in awareness and training of its employees and customers on cybersecurity issues.

All employees receive regular cyber risk training sessions, including phishing simulations and cyber-attack response tests. In addition, periodic awareness campaigns are organized, specifically aimed at identifying fraud attempts and protecting personal information.

The Bank's cybersecurity strategy is constantly updated to respond to evolving threats and new regulations. The Bank monitors its security posture and adopts corrective measures to further strengthen the protection of its digital ecosystem.

Through a proactive approach to cybersecurity, the Bank is committed to ensuring a secure digital environment, protecting its customers, employees, and stakeholders from increasingly sophisticated cyber risks. Security-related information is accessible to the Bank's customers via the FAQ section of the web portals used to access the Bank's services.

Furthermore, taking into account the regulations regarding the Public Opposition Register (RPO), the CA Auto Bank Group has updated its personal data processing disclosures, providing specific evidence of this regulatory development.

In light of the Standard Contractual Clauses (SCCs) developed by the European Commission, CA Auto Bank has updated its records by verifying and mapping all transfers of personal data to providers. This applies to services involving the processing (storage, access, analysis, etc.) of personal data, with the aim of identifying those processing data outside the EU/EEA and requiring the adoption of safeguards mandated by the relevant regulations to avoid non-compliance.

A specific training plan has been implemented to disseminate, improve, and increase employee awareness of data protection issues. This makes these topics more accessible and allows employees to integrate key aspects into their daily routines.

Cybersecurity management is based on a three lines of defense model:

- **First line of defense:** Cybersecurity, ICT, and business operational functions identify and mitigate cyber risks, in coordination with the Chief Information Security Officers (CISO);
- **Second line of defense:** The ICT risk management unit oversees and assesses the effectiveness of the security measures implemented, ensuring compliance with current regulations;
- **Third line of defense:** Internal Audit performs periodic reviews to monitor the effectiveness of security strategies and adherence to corporate policies.

The Bank has established a Security Committee aimed at preventing and/or reducing risks related to information systems, Cybersecurity, Business Continuity, and logical and physical security. This ensures alignment with the relevant functions and provides a global view of the Bank's security to support decision-making. During 2025, the approach adopted involved providing specific and differentiated training: one course for all employees covering general data protection concepts, and a course for all CA Auto Bank Group subsidiaries providing guidance on the correct use of the processing register (GDPR Tool).

Furthermore, specific activities were carried out to increase awareness of data processing related to fraud governance and geolocation, in accordance with Guidelines 01/2020 on the processing of personal data in the context of connected vehicles and mobility-related applications, adopted on March 9, 2021, by the European Data Protection Board (EDPB), as well as tools available to data subjects to ensure they can exercise their rights.

Finally, the implementation of the GDPR Tool platform is being consolidated across all branches and subsidiaries of the CA Auto Bank Group for more streamlined management of data processing.

This platform, already in use within the Italian scope, aims to strengthen and automate personal data protection processes based on four pillars: the record of processing activities, Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA), data breach management, and controls. The objective is to have a single tool for storage, management, and control in the data protection field, in compliance with common and uniform guidelines and assessment criteria (such as data breach protocols and controls) for the entire CA Auto Bank Group.

In-depth analyses of new threats are performed regularly, applying industry best practices to contain detected risks. In this regard, the company has improved employee awareness through specific cybersecurity training activities. Additionally, CA Auto Bank utilizes Threat Intelligence tools to monitor cyber threats on the web, also considering the increasing risks identified in international security analyst studies. With reference to remote working, related security measures have been consolidated, not only at a technical level but also regarding employee awareness.

Lastly, during 2025, CA Auto Bank S.p.A. reached a significant milestone by obtaining the ISO/IEC 27001 certification, the international benchmark for information security management. The certificate confirms the robustness and compliance of the Bank's management system with international standards for data protection and cyber resilience. Specifically, the

certification scope covers the management of information systems for providing digital financing services to Italian retail customers—with contracting via digital channels—as well as the management of the digital contract lifecycle, from activation to archiving. This recognition testifies to the Bank's constant commitment to ensuring maximum reliability and trust for customers and partners, ensuring rigorous governance of risks and processes in a constantly evolving digital context.

3.2.5. Actions on material impacts on consumers and end-users, approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and the effectiveness of those actions

S4-4 DP 31

The CA Auto Bank Group adopts a structured approach to effectively manage impacts on consumers, developing targeted multi-level interventions by implementing preventive and corrective actions aimed at preventing and mitigating potential negative impacts. This includes programs designed to ensure maximum transparency in the products and services offered, ensuring that the information provided is clear and accessible.

To minimize negative impacts on consumers, the Group has implemented a structured control system consisting of various measures aimed at ensuring transparency, regulatory compliance, and customer protection. One of the key actions adopted is the periodic review of commercial and product policies, which ensures constant alignment with ESG standards and industry best practices, thereby reducing potential risks for consumers. This activity is complemented by specific dispute resolution assistance procedures, through the activation of dedicated complaint management channels and a mediation system aimed at identifying fair and timely solutions for customers.

Finally, the Group invests in employee training regarding consumer protection, with particular attention to the needs of vulnerable customers, thus ensuring a conscious and responsible approach to managing customer relationships.

The Group has implemented a structured remediation system aimed at ensuring transparency, fairness, and timeliness in handling customer reports and complaints. A key element of this approach is represented by transparent complaint mechanisms, which include defined and constantly monitored response times, thereby ensuring fair and consistent treatment of all requests received. The company has provided for the possibility of reviewing and adjusting corporate decisions by CA Auto Bank Management based on the feedback collected, with the goal of continuously improving internal processes and the customer experience. Finally, to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of the measures adopted, the company actively collaborates with trade associations and external advisors, ensuring that remediation processes are aligned with industry best practices and respect the highest standards of fairness and transparency.

In parallel with mitigation actions, the Group actively promotes digital innovation, constantly evolving its operating models to keep pace with the digitalization of the financial sector. This commitment translates into the adoption of cutting-edge technological solutions aimed at simplifying accessibility and strengthening security through the optimization of the digital signature process and the development of new functionalities that allow for a fluid and integrated transition between onsite and remote processes.

Specifically, the Group has implemented advanced tools for digital document uploads, remote recognition systems, and methods for immediate access to documents in digital format. These innovations ensure a multi-channel, transparent, and flexible user experience, allowing customers to manage their files with total autonomy and security, regardless of the chosen touchpoint.

The effectiveness of these initiatives is evaluated through:

- **Performance indicators on customer satisfaction** (Net Promoter Score, Customer Satisfaction Index);
- **Analysis of complaint resolution times** with continuous improvement targets;
- **Quarterly reporting on actions taken and progress in service improvement.**

The Complaints Operational Meeting has the mission of examining complaint trends (volume, type, outcome, response times) as well as the collective review of cases brought forward by the Head of the Complaints Office or other relevant corporate functions (e.g., commercial structures, control bodies). The Meeting allows for the effective use of information derived from complaints to review the structure of the products offered, monitor the distribution methods used, and correct any criticalities related to the operations of specific corporate structures or processes.

Participants include the Heads of CA Auto Bank - Customer Care, Complaints Office, Legal Affairs, Compliance, Supervisory Relations & Data Protection, Risk & Permanent Control, as well as the Head of the relevant Market. Other corporate functions may also be invited depending on the specific topic addressed. The Head of the Complaints Office highlights the most significant cases and any increasing trends to evaluate interventions in existing processes, information systems, resource training plans, or

other actions. The Meeting is held on a quarterly or semi-annual basis and/or as needed based on trends, and may assess the necessity of reviewing internal processes and/or planning ICT or other interventions.

S4-4 DP 32

The Group adopts a **proactive approach** in identifying the actions necessary to continuously improve its processes and ensure consumer protection. One of the main levers of this approach is the **analysis of customer complaints and reports**, which allows for the identification of critical areas for improvement and timely intervention to resolve any issues. The Group performs **constant regulatory monitoring** and conducts industry benchmarking, ensuring that its strategies are always aligned with best practices and the most advanced standards. To support these activities, **NPA committees internally evaluate** and analyze emerging risks to propose appropriate corrective measures, ensuring a structured decision-making process oriented toward service quality.

The **mitigation actions adopted** to reduce potential negative impacts on consumers and ensure a fair and transparent service relate to **products and services**, aimed at improving accessibility and the clarity of information, ensuring informed choices by customers. This is in addition to the monitoring of **sales practices** through structured internal controls, aimed at preventing misconduct and ensuring compliance with ethical and regulatory standards. Furthermore, the Group has developed support plans dedicated to customers in distress, which include financial restructuring solutions, with the aim of offering concrete assistance and fostering long-term economic sustainability.

To ensure the effectiveness of remediation processes, the Group has adopted a series of structured and transparent measures, including the implementation of **clear and easily accessible complaint channels**, which ensure transparent management of reports and rapid, targeted resolution. This allows customers to know exactly how their complaint will be handled and what the intervention methods are.

Additionally, the Group has activated **close supervision by the compliance functions**, which constantly monitor the application of consumer protection policies, ensuring that the actions taken comply with current regulations and industry best practices. To complete the process, an **impact assessment of the corrective measures** adopted is performed. This occurs through **customer feedback collection** and the analysis of **improvement indicators**, to measure the effectiveness of the actions taken and identify further optimization opportunities. The monitoring and evaluation of the reme-

diation process effectiveness follow the same procedure applied to other corrective actions, ensuring a continuous improvement cycle that responds to consumer needs and enhances service quality.

S4-4 DP 33

In relation to the risks and opportunities arising from the company's impacts and dependencies on consumers and end-users, the organization adopts a structured approach based on preventive and corrective measures aimed at ensuring the security, quality, and accessibility of its products and services. The company reduces risks through:

- **Quality and safety controls on financial products** to ensure full compliance with ESG requirements.
- **Continuous monitoring of reputational and regulatory risks**, with periodic analyses of impacts on consumers.
- **Constant improvement of transparency**, ensuring clear and informative communications regarding service conditions.

Regarding risks related to the company's dependencies on consumers and end-users, the company evaluates them through:

- The impact of economic crises, monitoring economic indicators to anticipate potential reductions in purchasing power. In this context, pricing and accessibility strategies are adopted to maintain demand for products and services;
- The evolution of consumer preferences, investing in market research and innovation to respond timely to changes in consumer behavior and expectations.

The identified risks and opportunities are integrated into the enterprise risk management processes, ensuring constant monitoring and the implementation of mitigation and opportunity enhancement strategies. Assessments are periodically updated based on the evolution of the economic, regulatory, and social context.

While no significant opportunities related to consumers have been identified at this time, the Group is nevertheless committed to pursuing future opportunities in this area, with the goal of continuously improving customer experience and satisfaction.

Among the main actions undertaken are:

- **The development of innovative customer experience solutions**, including the **digitalization** of services and the creation of **tailored offers** to better respond to the specific needs of each customer and make processes more efficient and accessible;
- **The expansion of sustainable financial products**, designed to meet the growing ESG needs of consumers by offering solutions that reflect values of sustainability and responsibility;

- **The enhancement of customer trust and loyalty**, through personalized **engagement** initiatives and constant support from **Customer Care**, to strengthen relationships with customers and ensure that every need is addressed timely and attentively.

These initiatives are aimed at creating value for both consumers and the company, consolidating mutual trust and responding proactively to the evolving needs of the market.

S4-4 DP 34

The company has adopted specific preventive measures, including staff training on the ethical management of customer relationships and transparency and compliance policies to ensure that marketing and sales practices are fair.

S4-4 DP 35

During the reporting period, no serious human rights incidents related to consumers were reported. However, the CAAB Group maintains constant monitoring of the situation to ensure respect for human rights and prevent any issues. This commitment is realized through:

- **Internal reporting mechanisms**, which allow for the collection of reports and the assessment of risks related to human rights, ensuring that any issue is addressed in a timely and appropriate manner;
- **Collaboration with regulatory bodies**, in order to align with international human rights regulations and standards and to ensure compliance with current laws.

These tools allow the Group to proactively monitor and manage risks related to human rights, keeping consumer protection and their needs at the center.

S4-4 DP 37

The Group has allocated significant resources to ensure consumer protection, adopting a series of strategic initiatives.

These include:

- The creation of specialized Compliance and Customer Protection departments, with a dedicated team exclusively focused on consumer defense and ensuring compliance with current regulations;
- Continuous investments in staff training, to strengthen awareness regarding regulations and best practices and to promote a customer protection-oriented culture;
- A dedicated budget for the development of technological solutions, aimed at improving both the customer experience and the security of consumers' personal data.

Additionally, the Group adopts an integrated approach that combines compliance, customer

experience, and technological innovation.

Key initiatives include:

- **Annual training and awareness programs for staff**, focusing on cybersecurity fundamentals and the protection of confidential and sensitive information, to ensure that employees and collaborators are up to date on best security practices;
- Targeted **technology investments** to improve service accessibility and data protection through the implementation of advanced cybersecurity solutions that ensure the protection of sensitive information and full compliance with privacy regulations.

This integrated approach allows the Group to constantly strengthen its capabilities in consumer protection, ensuring a secure, innovative, and compliant service.

3.2.3.3. ACTION PLANS FOR PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

CA Auto Bank has implemented a social strategy organized around various actions:

- **Risk Management**, through the Group Security Committee, led by the Risk & Permanent Control (RPC) department, with the participation of the Heads of Information Security, ICT, Compliance, Data Protection, and Internal Audit.
- **Active awareness among employees** through communications, training courses, targeted actions, and thematic exercises. Awareness activities aimed at customers are also conducted regularly.
- **General Information Security Policy**, which is reviewed annually and incorporates the risks of availability, integrity, and confidentiality of the Group's information systems and the main provisions of the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA).
- **Information systems protection** through multi-factor authentication and device configuration, as well as clauses for IT outsourcing.
- Incident management through a process aligned with the Business Continuity Plan (BCP), in accordance with the alert procedure for the correct reporting of incidents and the provision of solutions in the event of an IT system disruption.

3.2.4. Metrics and objectives

S4-5 DP 41

The Company defines measurable objectives to manage impacts, risks, and opportunities, ensuring transparency and accountability within its ESG policies.

The Group's 2024-2026 Sustainability Plan includes 4 indicators related to the relationship with customers and consumers:

- The percentage of total complaints and transparency-related complaints relative to active banking contracts;
- The percentage of digitally signed banking contracts, aimed at increasing contractual transparency;
- The number of collaboration projects with start-ups to provide customers with increasingly innovative products and services.

The Group has consolidated a **structured Open Innovation program**, utilizing a dedicated platform for **active research and the constant scouting** of high-tech potential start-ups. This initiative is not limited to monitoring the number of collaborations but aims to integrate cutting-edge solutions into business processes to diversify the product and service offering. The objective is to anticipate new market trends and consumer needs, ensuring access to increasingly advanced, seamless, and secure financial and mobility solutions. Within the context of evolving digital risks, **priority was given in 2025 to fraud prevention**. This initiative is part of the customer protection strategy and the scouting of advanced security solutions aimed at the timely detection of fraud attempts and identity theft.

The Group has implemented a four-pillar system – Governance, Normative Corpus, Training, and Control – to ensure full respect for individual rights and freedoms regarding privacy. This framework includes a fundamental section dedicated to personal data protection (including the Group Data Protection Policy and the Personal Data Charter), updated in early 2023, which applies to all Group entities subject to the GDPR. The standard defines a rigorous ethical framework that mandates total transparency toward customers, prohibits the sale of their personal data, and ensures they consistently maintain control over their information. The Compliance Department monitors the implementation of this policy within the entities, verifying its application through a permanent control plan, the results of which are reported semi-annually to senior management.

The Group's objective-setting process unfolds through several key phases, each playing a crucial role in ensuring that corporate strategies remain aligned with market demands and current regulations.

The first phase is **target setting**, which is based on an in-depth analysis of risks and opportunities. In this phase, targets are formulated with the aim of reducing negative impacts, maximizing opportunities for sustainable growth and responding to market needs. In addition, the objectives are aligned with international **standards and reference regulations**, so that they are consistent with the legal provisions applicable to the Group.

The second phase is **performance monitoring**. To assess the effectiveness of the achievement of objectives, the enterprise adopts specific measurement instruments. **Key performance indicators (KPIs)** are used, which monitor crucial aspects such as **customer satisfaction and reporting management**. In parallel, **periodic audits** are carried out by the Compliance Department to ensure that all activities comply with regulations, thus ensuring that objectives are pursued in accordance with the rules.

The final stage of the process involves **adjustments, improvements and revision of targets**. If **regulatory updates or new market requirements** arise, the targets can be adapted to keep the Group aligned with external conditions. In addition, **continuous alignment with the business model** is ensured to ensure that corporate strategies are always consistent with **ESG** (environmental, social and governance) objectives, strengthening the link between business choices and sustainability objectives.

This process allows the Group to define, monitor and constantly adapt its objectives, maintaining an agile and sustainable approach that is able to respond to internal and external challenges and ensure positive results in the long term.

3.2.4.1. ENTITY SPECIFIC METRICS

As set out in the Sustainability Plan, the Group reports the percentage of transparency-related complaints¹ relative to total active contracts:

Geographic location	2025		2024	
	N.	N % of active contracts	N.	N % of active contracts
Austria	2	0.01%	0	0.00%
Belgium	6	0.04%	1	0.01%
Denmark and Nordic Pole	11	0.06%	30	0.11%
France	78	0.07%	11	0.02%
Germany	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Greece	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Italy	424	0.08%	258	0.04%
The Netherlands	17	0.09%	0	0.00%
Poland	8	0.06%	2	0.03%
Portugal	2	0.01%	47	0.30%
United Kingdom	101	0.06%	88	0.05%
Spain and Morocco	369	0.68%	83	0.18%
Switzerland	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	1,018	0.08%	520	0.04%

It should be noted that the increase in complaint volumes shown in the table is attributable to specific factors across different geographies:

- **Spain and Morocco:** the increase is not due to the introduction of new regulations regarding usury or transparency, but rather to the recent uncertainty generated by various court rulings on specific matters (primarily interest rates and, more recently, the concept and limits of processing fees).

- **Italy and Austria:** the growth in complaints is attributable to malfunctions in the operating systems. In this regard, management has already defined and is currently implementing appropriate corrective measures to promptly mitigate and resolve the issue.

Percentage of digitally signed financing documents compared to the total (retail):

	2025 - %	2024 - %
Percentage of digitally signed financial documents	85.10%	84.00%

Number of partnerships (PoC or projects) with start-ups:

	2025	2024
Partnership with start-up	6	5

The Group has established a structured Open Innovation program, leveraging a dedicated platform for the active research and continuous scouting of high-tech potential start-ups. This initiative goes beyond merely monitoring the number of partnerships; it aims to integrate cutting-edge solutions into business processes to diversify the product and service offering. The objective is to anticipate emerging market trends and consumer needs, ensuring access

to increasingly advanced, seamless, and secure financial and mobility solutions. In response to the evolution of digital risks, a primary focus was placed on fraud prevention in 2025. This initiative is part of the broader customer protection strategy and includes the scouting of advanced security solutions designed to promptly detect and intercept attempted fraud and identity theft.

(1) Methodological Note: This representation exclusively includes complaints falling under the scope of “Transparency, contractual and economic aspects”. Specifically, this perimeter comprises complaints related to the repayment plan of the credit granted, the rates applied, the contractual terms, and the transparency of the documentation provided to the customer. It is further specified that the classification adopted incorporates the one defined by the Assofin trade association.

4. Business ethics

4.1. Strategy

BUSINESS ETHICS GOVERNANCE WITHIN THE CAAB GROUP

G1 ESRS 2 - GOV-1 DP 5

For further information regarding the requirements of this Data Requirement, and specifically for the description of the role of the administrative, management, and control bodies in relation to sustainability factors, please refer to the disclosures provided in ESRS2 DP22.

MATERIAL IMPACTS, RISKS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

G1 ESRS 2 - IRO-1 DP6) SBM-3 DP48

The double materiality assessment was conducted by identifying the impacts, risks, and opportunities related to business conduct themes, taking into account the entirety of corporate processes within the framework of banking, financial, and mobility operations. For more information, please refer to the detailed table in ESRS2 IRO-1 SBM-3 DP48.

4.2. Compliance in the interests of customers and society

4.2.1. Policies, objectives and ambitions, impacts, risks and opportunities and their scope

G1-1 DP 7

The communities in which the CA Auto Bank Group (hereinafter also “Group”) operates are directly influenced by the behavior of its employees and collaborators, benefiting when actions are taken correctly. For this reason, the Group has adopted the following policies relating to business conduct:

- Code of Conduct;
- AML and Counter-Terrorism Financing;
- Protection;
- Countering Fraud and Corruption, Officer/Employee Ethics, Gifts and Market Abuse/Insider Dealing;
- Organization, Management and Control Model (MOGC).

The Group has adopted a Code of Conduct (hereinafter also “Code”) that regulates corporate activities and ensures compliance with ethical and regulatory standards.

The Code of Conduct addresses the following areas:

- Relationships with customers and suppliers;
- Financial transparency;
- Social, environmental, and corporate issues;
- Combating corruption, tax evasion, money laundering, and terrorist financing;

- Prevention of market abuse.

Through its Code of Conduct, the Group aims to ensure that all members act with the utmost integrity, complying with current laws and building a better future for our Society and the communities in which it operates. The Code applies to members of the Board of Directors, managers at various levels, and all full-time and part-time employees. Furthermore, its application extends to all collaborators, individuals, and companies operating in the name and on behalf of the CA Auto Bank Group, as well as to all subsidiaries.

The Group is committed to developing a Code of Conduct that does not conflict with the applicable regulations in the other countries where it operates. Moreover, CA Auto Bank makes every effort to ensure that companies in which it holds even a minority interest adopt codes of conduct inspired by its own principles, or which, at the very least, are not in conflict with them.

The Group also intends for its Code of Conduct to be considered a “best practice” by value chain stakeholders who maintain relationships with CA Auto Bank S.p.A., such as suppliers, dealers, consultants, and agents.

The Code is approved by the Board of Directors, and responsibility for its implementation and oversight is assigned to the company’s managers. For the purposes of this Code, the term “manager” refers to any individual responsible for leading, managing, or supervising a member of the workforce.

Furthermore, the Code is subject to review by the Board of Directors of CA Auto Bank S.p.A., while the Compliance Function is responsible for defining, monitoring, and updating the Code of Conduct, with the support of Human Resources and other relevant functions. The Code incorporates the principles of the United Nations (“UN”) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

It is specified that, at a local level, CA Auto Bank S.p.A. has implemented an Organization, Management and Control Model (MOGC) in compliance with Legislative Decree 231/2001. This Model represents a fundamental national safeguard integrated into the Governance system, specifically designed to map risk areas and prevent the commission of offenses, including corruption-related crimes, thereby ensuring maximum transparency and integrity in the conduct of business activities.

GROUP CODE OF ETHICS

The CA Auto Bank Group adheres to the **Group Code of Ethics** adopted at the Crédit Agricole level. This document serves as the highest-level reference for the Group’s ethical framework and provides the overarching value system upon which the CA Auto Bank Code of Conduct is built.

The Code of Ethics is founded on the Crédit Agricole Group’s Raison d’Être – “Working every day in the interest of our customers and society” – and aims to foster a shared ethical culture. It guides the behavior of employees and management, prevents ethical, reputational, and conduct risks, and supports the Group’s operations within complex environments.

The Code of Ethics:

- affirms the Group’s core values (customer centricity, accountability, and solidarity);
- defines principles of conduct towards customers, employees, suppliers, stakeholders, and the community;
- strengthens the Group’s commitment to preventing corruption, fraud, conflicts of interest, and other forms of unethical behavior;
- integrates key themes such as human rights, environmental and social sustainability, the

responsible use of new technologies, and personal data protection;

- introduces an individual accountability approach, encouraging employees to evaluate their decisions from an ethical perspective.

The Code of Ethics applies to all Group companies, employees, and members of the governance bodies. Each Group entity, including CA Auto Bank, is required to implement these principles within its own Code of Conduct, ensuring full consistency and operational application.

The CA Auto Bank Code of Conduct remains fully effective and serves as the instrument through which the principles of the Group Code of Ethics are translated into concrete rules of behavior. This includes areas such as AML/CFT (Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism) policies, anti-corruption, data protection, market abuse, and the management of gifts and invitations.

The CA Auto Bank Group has adopted the **“Group AML and Counter Terrorism Financing”** Policy, introduced at the group level by Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility. This policy establishes the guidelines for the prevention and management of the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing in its business operations.

The policy aims to establish the obligations to be respected within the Group in order to combat:

- Clandestine financial circuits;
- Money laundering;
- Terrorist financing.

This is also undertaken to prevent the Group or its employees from incurring legal and administrative sanctions imposed by international bodies.

The policy, introduced by Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility (CAPFM), the Parent Company of CA Auto Bank, extends to all companies within the CAPFM Group, including its subsidiaries, and applies uniformly across all corporate entities involved. In this manner, it ensures that the entire CAPFM Group adopts common Anti-Money Laundering (AML) standards, guaranteeing compliance with international and local regulations, as well as a consistent and integrated approach to managing risks related to money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

The policy must be implemented by all Group companies, with the responsibility for ensuring its effective execution assigned to the Responsible Management Officer (RMO). The RMO is tasked with overseeing and coordinating the adoption of the policy across all business entities, ensuring that the required standards are met and that anti-money laundering measures are correctly integrated into the company’s daily operations. The policy is compliant with

international standards on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (CTF).

Furthermore, the Group has adopted the **“Group Data Protection Policy”** concerning the protection of personal data. This Policy governs corporate activities regarding the processing of personal data, ensuring compliance with current privacy and data protection laws.

At the Group level, the policy aims to address the following subject matters:

- Harmonize the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons within the EU Member States with regard to data processing;
- Apply the principles to all data processing (legality, fairness, transparency) that are carried out for predetermined, explicit, and legitimate purposes;
- Strengthen various rights such as: rights of information, access, modification, cancellation, or to limit and oppose decisions based on automated processing of personal data;
- Ensure accessibility, traceability, and ease of understanding of all information relating to the processing of personal data transmitted in the event of direct and indirect data collection;
- Designate a data protection officer (DPO) to inform and advise the Entity on the protection of personal data and ensure compliance with current legislation;
- Notify the Supervisory Authority of any personal data breach within 72 hours in the event of a high risk to the rights and freedoms of the individuals involved.

The Policy applies to CA Auto Bank and all its subsidiaries, extending its principles and guidelines to all Group entities to ensure a uniform approach to personal data protection management.

Within the context of CA Auto Bank and its entities, the local Data Protection Office supports the Data Protection Officer (DPO) in acquiring and documenting the assessment of privacy criticality and data protection levels.

The Data Protection Manager assists in acquiring and documenting the assessment of privacy criticality and privacy severity levels. Where required, the Manager provides advisory on the Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA), determines whether a DPIA is necessary, and monitors its execution—verifying its accuracy and ensuring that the assessment results comply with GDPR requirements. The Data Protection Officer is the owner of the DPIA and is supported by the Data Protection Specialist, who performs the assessment.

Within CA Auto Bank and its entities, the validation of the DPIA takes place within a dedicated committee, known as the Data Protection Committee.

The Policy refers to the following internal and external regulations:

- CAPFM Group Regulatory Framework (Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility) – GPS No. 533 – Personal Data Protection Disclosure (implemented through the publication of this Policy);
- Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR) of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 27th, 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data;
- Legislative Decree 196/03, as updated by Legislative Decree 101/18;
- Directive 2009/136/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 25th, 2009;
- Provisions of the EDPB (European Data Protection Board), which replaced the Working Party 29 (WP 29). The EDPB is an independent European body that contributes to the consistent application of data protection rules throughout the European Union and promotes cooperation between EU data protection authorities.

In compliance with the Policy **“Countering Fraud and Corruption, Officer/Employee Ethics, Gift and Market Abuse/Insider Dealing”**, the Group defines the methods for fraud management and corruption prevention and regulates aspects related to market abuse and insider dealing.

The Policy describes the following topics:

- **Fraud management** and configuration of the organization that must enable fraud prevention/deterrence, fraud detection, and fraud management. The effectiveness of these measures depends on the active collaboration of all employees and the Management of the CA Auto Bank Group in compliance with the regulatory framework.
- **Group Anti-Corruption Program**, which is based primarily on the integration of various pre-existing programs, which focus on the prevention of internal fraud, the fight against money laundering, and the fight against terrorist financing.
- **Ethical Principles and Obligations**, which apply to all employees of the CA Auto Bank Group in matters of ethics, such as, for example, the management of gifts.
- **Whistleblowing system**, through which to strengthen risk prevention by providing employees with the means to report any facts that may be considered violations, crimes, or any other fact of which the employee may become aware in relation to his duties.
- **General Principles of the CA.SA Group Code of Ethics**, according to which all employees must behave honestly, fairly, and professionally, always pursuing the best interests of their customers. It is forbidden to participate, directly or indirectly, in any form of active or passive corruption. Furthermore, employee-

es are required to refuse any gift or benefit that could put them in a position of conflict of interest, thus ensuring the integrity of their decisions.

• **Rules on Market Abuse and Insider Trading.**

The provisions established by the Policy apply to all companies of the CA Auto Bank Group. In compliance with the provisions of the policy, the role of supervision and monitoring is assigned to the Board of Directors. Its members, with the support of specialized committees, must ensure the correct functioning of the internal control system, which has the task of ensuring compliance with the policy and implementing concrete actions to combat cases of internal and external fraud and corruption.

The Policy refers to the following regulations:

- Legislative Decree 231/01;
- Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 16th, 2014 on market abuse (market abuse regulation) and repealing Directive 2003/6/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directives 2003/124/EC and 2003/124/EC;
- Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 23rd, 2019 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law.

In addition to the Code of Conduct and the general policies of the Crédit Agricole Group, CA Auto Bank has adopted a set of specific policies in line with CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive) to further strengthen its ethical and compliance framework across the entire value chain:

- **Corporate Culture and Business Conduct Policy (CSRD 02G.28):** aims to actively promote an ethical culture within the Group and to enhance its reputation, supporting the commitment to ‘work every day in the interest of customers and society’. This approach applies to all employees and managers, impacting the entire value chain: downstream on customers (support and protection) and upstream on suppliers, partners, and employees.
- **Customer Protection Policy (CSRD 02G.27):** The Group aims to protect customers and their legitimate interests through transparent relationships and needs-based assistance. The system is based on four fundamental pillars: quality of the offering (product governance), transparency of information, loyalty to customers (with a focus on vulnerable individuals), and engagement through a robust complaint management system.
- **Conflict of Interest and Market Abuse Policy (CSRD 02G.26):** Guarantees the primacy of customer interests and the integrity of financial markets. The policy aims to prevent reputational and regulatory risks through a system of training, prevention, and oversight for both conflicts of interest (extended to all employees, suppliers, and partners) and mar-

ket abuse.

- **Fight Against Financial Crime Policy (CSRD 02G.30):** Establishes a ‘zero tolerance’ objective regarding compliance with international sanctions and adopts a rigorous, risk-based approach against fraud, money laundering, and the financing of terrorism. The system involves the entire value chain (customers, employees, and suppliers) and utilizes centralized tools for transaction filtering and third-party screening.
- **Fight Against Corruption Policy (CSRD 02G.29):** Complements the pre-existing program to increase stakeholder awareness and maintain a solid anti-corruption framework, demonstrating the commitment to adhering to high international anti-corruption standards.
- **Protection of Personal Data Policy (CSRD 02G.31):** Supplementing the Group Data Protection Policy, the Group has adopted a Personal Data Charter structured around five commitments: not selling customer data, using data in the customers’ interest, ensuring full transparency, giving customers control over their data, and consistently prioritizing security.

G1-1 DP 9

The Group promotes a corporate culture founded on the values of integrity and social responsibility, ensuring that these principles are an integral part of its daily operations.

The core values guiding the Group’s operations and its interactions with stakeholders are:

- **Honesty:** Acting with rectitude in every activity;
- **Integrity:** Maintaining the highest ethical and professional standards to safeguard the Bank’s reputation;
- **Loyalty:** Operating faithfully towards the Company and its partners;
- **Transparency:** Ensuring clarity in communications and decision-making processes;
- **Impartiality:** Ensuring fair and objective treatment, avoiding bias or favoritism;
- **Accountability:** Being collectively and individually responsible for one’s choices and for compliance with the Code.

Communication and awareness-raising represent another crucial aspect: senior management is actively involved in disseminating corporate values through internal communication campaigns and training programs reaching all levels of the organization. Specifically, regarding governance, the Board of Directors regularly addresses themes related to corporate culture and ethical conduct, ensuring these matters are prioritized at a strategic level.

Furthermore, the Group has implemented incentive schemes that align business performance evaluations with ESG criteria, rewarding

behavior that complies with ethical standards through recognition mechanisms. This approach helps consolidate a corporate culture that promotes ethical and sustainable values in a consistent and structured manner.

To ensure continuous awareness, the integration of ethics begins during the onboarding process for new hires, who are presented with the entity’s Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct. The Group regularly organizes ongoing awareness initiatives (communication campaigns, dedicated newsletters, training events) aimed at all employees and specific groups, such as managers. Furthermore, members of the Board of Directors receive a separate annual training session on regulatory compliance matters.

G1-1 DP 10

Under the **Whistleblower Protection Policy (CSRD 02G.32)**, the Group’s objective is to provide anyone with the opportunity to report crimes, threats to the public interest, or regulatory violations, while ensuring the full confidentiality of the whistleblower’s identity and the information disclosed. Starting from 2023, to transpose EU Directive 2019/1937, the Group’s BKMS platform was implemented, accessible 24/7 via professional or personal computers. The scope of application and access to the reporting channel are extended not only to employees but also to third parties, such as former employees, job candidates, suppliers, partners, and shareholders. The platform ensures confidentiality through data encryption and stipulates that reports be acknowledged within 7 business days.

The Company has implemented a whistleblowing system in accordance with European regulations to ensure the effective reporting and handling of unethical behavior. To facilitate whistleblowing, the Group has identified several channels, available to those who wish to report situations that may compromise the **ethical integrity of the organization. The channels provided are as follows:**

- **Online platform:** called CA Auto Bank “Ethics Helpline,” accessible through the BKMS system website and via the corporate intranet.
- **E-mail address:** whistleblowing@ca-auto-bank.com.
- **Verbal or written communication:** you can contact the CSR & DP Manager, who manages the function independently, as required by law.

Reports may be submitted by various categories of individuals, including the primary stakeholders identified by the Company, namely: employees, shareholders, and members of the administrative, management, or supervisory bodies; as well as individuals working under the supervision and direction of contractors, subcontractors, and suppliers.

To combat active and passive corruption, the CA Auto Bank Group has adopted the “Countering Fraud and Corruption, Officer / Employee Ethics, Gift, and Market Abuse / Insider Dealing” Policy. Furthermore, each entity within the CA Auto Bank Group has integrated a risk management system into its internal procedures and regulations.

In compliance with EU Directive 2019/1937, the CA Auto Bank Group implements anti-retaliation measures to protect those who report wrongdoings. The identity of the whistleblower may only be disclosed with their consent or when such knowledge is essential for the defendant’s right of defense. Those responsible for receiving, analyzing, and assessing reports, the Whistleblowing Officer, and every person involved in the procedure must ensure the confidentiality of the information received, including the whistleblower’s identity. CA Auto Bank is committed to protecting good-faith whistleblowers against any form of retaliation, discrimination, or unfair treatment resulting from the report. In cases of established bad faith, CA Auto Bank reserves the right to take necessary disciplinary action and pursue legal measures against the whistleblower.

On an annual basis, the Company provides whistleblowing system training to all CA Auto Bank employees. This training includes specific focus on the operational framework of the Ethics Helpline—a comprehensive and confidential reporting tool implemented by CA Auto Bank to assist staff in reporting concerns regarding breaches of Group principles outlined in the “Code of Conduct” or other corporate policies (including alleged fraud, abuse, and other workplace misconduct), as well as violations of applicable laws and regulations.

Regarding the Code of Conduct, the CA Auto Bank Group carries out periodic training initiatives to ensure that employees are adequately informed about the provisions contained in the Code of Ethics.

Under the Data Protection Policy, all personnel, including executives and collaborators—and particularly new hires—are required to complete a standard privacy training course. The training plan includes diversified programs tailored to the needs of specific positions. Providing general training to all employees is considered fundamental to ensuring a baseline understanding of privacy, which may be supplemented by specialized courses for roles such as the DPO (Data Protection Officer), Data Control Representative, Data Protection Manager, and Data Protection Specialist within the CA Auto Bank Group.

In the context of Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, key functions exposed to **active and passive corruption** risk include:

- Sales network (dealers, agents, brokers);
- Communication & ESG;
- Credit granting and assessment office;
- Credit recovery office;
- Supplier and procurement management;
- Compliance and internal control;
- HR;
- Accounting;
- Board Committee and Management.

The Bank mitigates these risks with anti-corruption policies, internal controls and whistleblowing tools in line with CSRD requirements.

G1-2 DP 14

The CAAB Group operates in compliance with the “04G.04.03. Outgoing payments policy” which, regarding payment terms, requires that all necessary measures be adopted to ensure compliance with the contractual deadlines agreed upon with suppliers.

In this regard, the Company performs quarterly monitoring of settled invoices to verify that payment lead times are aligned with the agreed credit terms. This process aims to prevent delays that could jeopardize supply chain sustainability, with a particular focus on Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).

G1-2 DP 15

The current, rapidly evolving regulatory landscape requires heightened attention to ESG risks. For this reason, ESG principles are an integral part of the CA Auto Bank Group’s strategy, including the management of supplier relationships.

In line with the Code of Conduct, the Group maintains relationships with its suppliers based on the principles of transparency, fairness, and equal treatment. The Company adopts a structured approach to vendor management, ensuring sustainability, corporate social responsibility (CSR), and risk mitigation throughout the supply chain.

Specifically regarding the Italian market, supplier selection is conducted via a dedicated portal. On this platform, suppliers—under their own responsibility regarding the declarations made—sign disclaimers concerning Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDA), personal data protection (GDPR), the Code of Ethics, and General Terms and Conditions of Supply. These documents are re-signed upon completion of the tendering phase by the selected supplier. Furthermore, the contract templates include specific ESG clauses in adherence to the requirements set by the CAPFM Group.

At the time of supplier engagement for a tender / Request for Quotation (RFQ), a Due Diligence

process is conducted. In collaboration with Compliance and RPC (Risk, Policy & Compliance), this involves an analysis of key economic indicators, alongside a screening for reports related to Land Registry events, AML (Anti-Money Laundering), and Counter-Terrorism Financing (CTF). Concurrently, cybersecurity is verified through a mandatory Security Checklist, evaluated by the CISO (Chief Information Security Officer).

For the purposes of supplier monitoring, the Group issues surveys aimed at ensuring compliance with ESG standards. To measure and enhance suppliers’ social and environmental performance, the Company requires registration on the EcoVadis Platform, which also provides access to dedicated sustainability training content.

To ensure business continuity even in crisis situations, the Company has implemented specific procedures to mitigate the impact of supply chain disruptions.

G1-3 DP 18

To combat fraud and corruption across the Group, CA Auto Bank has adopted the “Countering Fraud and Corruption, Officer/Employee Ethics, Gift, and Market Abuse/Insider Dealing Policy.” This policy applies to all Group companies and primarily aims at the preventive management of fraud cases, the fight against corruption, and the promotion of a work ethic based on the integrity of its employees.

Procedures to combat both internal and external corruption begin with risk mapping. This phase is a fundamental pillar of the corruption risk management strategy and plays a vital role in determining the mechanisms to be implemented. Corruption risk identification is carried out according to the Group’s current methodology; however, individual CA Auto Bank Group entities are responsible for drafting a specific mapping focused on their own corruption risks.

The anti-corruption program is also integrated into CA Auto Bank’s Code of Conduct, which includes a dedicated section on anti-corruption. This section regulates all behaviors that Group members must maintain to avoid involvement in corruption. Another fundamental element of the process is the whistleblowing system, which allows all members of the organization to securely and anonymously report suspicious or illicit activities.

A rigorous vetting process is required for third parties (referring to customers, first-tier suppliers, and intermediaries) to ensure compliance with the required ethical standards. Accounting controls are in place to monitor and prevent irregular financial practices, supported by a training system to continuously raise

awareness and educate staff on corruption and compliance matters.

A disciplinary system is implemented to address violations of corporate policies, while an internal control and evaluation system ensures ongoing monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in place. Rigorous record-keeping is maintained to track corporate activities, supported by an information management system that includes periodic reports, ensuring transparency and continuous oversight of adherence to anti-corruption policies.

Furthermore, with a view to continuous improvement, the procedural framework outlined in the **Fight Against Corruption Policy (CSRD 02G.29)** is structured around eight pillars (risk mapping, code of conduct, whistleblowing system, third-party due diligence, accounting controls, training, disciplinary regime, and internal control and assessment). Significant emphasis is placed on third-party assessment (customers, suppliers, partners): the Group performs screening and conducts searches for adverse information on suppliers, evaluating the termination of the business relationship should critical issues emerge. These same suppliers are contractually balanced to familiarize themselves with the Group’s Anti-Corruption Code of Conduct.

Within the CA Auto Bank Group, the task of supervising the detection of active and passive corruption is entrusted to the Board of Directors. To ensure proper management of reports, this body has appointed an “Anti-Corruption Referent.” This individual is responsible for managing and supervising the anti-corruption process and receiving whistleblowing reports. Once collected, information regarding the management of violations is brought to the attention of the Board of Directors.

When investigating a whistleblowing report, the Anti-Corruption Referent may, if deemed necessary, be assisted by a Report Management Committee. This ad hoc committee, operating as a “crisis team,” provides cross-functional expertise to assess the admissibility and management of concerns raised by whistleblowers, enabling a collective decision-making process regarding follow-up actions. The committee may include the Anti-Corruption Referent and the heads of Compliance, Supervisory Relations and Data Protection, Human Resources, Legal Affairs, Corporate Affairs and Procurement, Risk and Permanent Control, Internal Audit, and other relevant functions.

The Referent processes the report within a reasonable timeframe (set by the Group at 2 months) and communicates regularly with the whistleblower to keep them informed of the progress: acknowledgement of receipt, admissibility decision, processing, and closure of the case. Individuals identified in the report will also be informed once the case is closed.

The competent bodies within the CA Auto Bank Group entities (Risk and Audit Committee, Board of Directors, Supervisory Body pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/01, Internal Control Committee, and Compliance Committee) monitor the implementation of the anti-corruption compliance program. An anti-corruption report must be submitted at least annually to the Board of Directors via the Risk and Audit Committee.

G1-3 DP 20

In order to communicate efficiently with all parties who may be involved in active and passive corruption incidents, The CA Auto Bank Group uses the Anti-Corruption Code of Conduct as the basis for communications with employees and external partners. This document, is distributed as widely as possible to make it accessible to all employees, including outside workers, and generally to all third parties. In particular, it is distributed during staff training and awareness sessions.

CA Auto Bank must ensure that it is properly disseminated, that employees take ownership of it, and that it is implemented in a way that ensures traceability of actions taken. The anti-corruption code of conduct is updated whenever risk mapping is carried out as a result of, for example, corporate reorganization or restructuring.

The company must ensure that policies are accessible and understood by all parties involved:

- **Target Audience:** employees, suppliers, investors, and business partners.
- **Mandatory Training:** structured programs for personnel with at-risk roles.
- **Communication Channels:** explanatory materials available on company portals and in contracts with suppliers and customers.

G1-3 DP 21

In line with the provisions of the “Group AML and Counter Terrorism Financing” Policy, training and information must be customized in consideration of the role held by the recipients, both in qualitative and quantitative terms, and with a minimum frequency of updating every two years. The risks identified by the classification and the level of responsibility held must be considered. The training must ensure that those whose activities are exposed to money laundering and terrorist financing risks have the skills to exercise due diligence appropriate to the risks. The Company also ensures the traceability of the training courses conducted, which must be periodically updated.

CA Auto Bank Group has implemented a mandatory training system in the form of an e-learning module focused on anti-corruption, which

all employees are required to complete within a three-year cycle. Additionally, specific courses may be introduced for employees who are more exposed to the risk of corruption, such as salespeople and buyers. Furthermore, the Board of Directors of each entity within the Group regularly receive training and participate in briefings on anti-corruption efforts.

Training Course Name	Training Pass Rate - FY 2025	Training Pass Rate - FY 2024
Anti-Corruption / Anti-Bribery Compliance – General Module	95.00%	89.00%

During 2025, CA Auto Bank delivered the specific training module entitled ‘Fight Against Corruption - General Module’. Following a careful internal assessment of the training programs, the Company determined that the content covered was sufficiently broad, cross-functional, and in-depth to ensure adequate awareness of anti-corruption issues.

Consequently, the completion of the general course by the entire corporate workforce, including those professional roles theoretically more exposed to risk, was deemed suitable to mitigate identified risks and to satisfy the training and compliance standards set forth by Group policies for the reporting year. In any event, the Group reserves the right to periodically reassess the need for additional training paths in conjunction with future updates to the corruption risk mapping.

4.2.2. Metrics and objectives

G1-4 DP 24

	2025	2024
Number of convictions for violations of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	0	0
Amount of related fines (in KEUR)	0.00	0.00

The Bank Group has not recorded any convictions for violations of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws. Consequently, no fines or economic penalties have been applied. There are no further elements to report on this matter.



4.3. Supplier relationships and payment practices

G1-6 DP 33

At present, the CA Auto Bank Group does not have a specific policy governing the methods and terms of payment to suppliers; however, various standard payment terms are established and applied depending on the type of supplier and the different business lines.

For CORE suppliers—typically associated with Retail, Leasing, and Wholesale Financing activities, such as dealers, car manufacturers, and/or importers—payments are processed daily based on the data automatically recorded in the system via the various credit acquisition channels. Daily payments include invoices for the purchase of vehicles intended for leasing, commission invoices credited to the sales network, and the settlement of loans originated for various customers through the dealer network.

Regarding insurance service providers—who are also classified as CORE suppliers—contractual arrangements provide for a monthly payment of all premiums collected during the month, net of commissions earned by CA Auto Bank.

Conversely, all other suppliers providing almost exclusively services—such as IT consultancy, premises’ rent, and ancillary business services—are considered NON-CORE suppliers. For this category, two payment cycles per month are scheduled (mid-month and month-end), covering all items due as of the payment date. The due dates specified by suppliers are typically 60 days end-of-month from the invoice date, unless otherwise agreed during the purchase requisition phase.

Core suppliers	Average payment times (in calendar days) 12.31.2025
Total	7.34
of which SMEs	7.30
Non-core suppliers	Average payment times (in calendar days) 12.31.2025
Total (*)	73.63
of which SMEs	64.26

Average payment periods are calculated based on the number of days from the invoice issuance date.

As of December 31st, 2025, the average payment period for non-core invoices shows a slight delay relative to the standard 60-day contractual payment terms.

CA Auto Bank is committed to streamlining its administrative workflows and implementing new automation solutions for the accounts payable (AP) cycle. These initiatives aim to optimize approval procedures and further reduce the turnaround time between the receipt of accounting documents and their final settlement.

The tables below show the data for payments made within the standard 60-day deadlines.

Core suppliers	Payments Made Within Group Standard Deadlines 2025
In Amount (in %)	Total 98.80%
	of which SMEs 98.90%
In Number (in %)	Total 97.60%
	of which SMEs 97.70%

Non-core suppliers	Payments Made Within Group Standard Deadlines 2025
In Amount (in %)	Total 26.90%
	of which SMEs 44.50%
In Number (in %)	Total 32.30%
	of which SMEs 48.60%

In 2025, CA Auto Bank refined its calculation methodology by introducing a distinction between ‘core’ and ‘non-core’ suppliers to reflect the differences in supplier types and payment timing described above.

With reference to 2024, information regarding payment timing and the share of payments settled within the standard 60-day deadline was collected and reported on an aggregate basis for both supplier categories. Indeed, the collection and consolidation system adopted at the time

did not allow for a retroactive reconciliation of data according to the ‘core’ and ‘non-core’ distinction introduced in 2025, based on objective and verifiable criteria. Consequently, it was not possible to retroactively apply the updated methodology or to reliably reclassify the 2024 data.

Therefore, the tables are provided below as presented in the 2024 Consolidated Sustainability Report.

Core + non-core suppliers	Payment terms (in calendar days) 12/31/2024
Total	3,69
of which SMEs	3,86

Core + non-core suppliers	Payments Made Within Group Standard Deadlines 12/31/2024
In Number (in %)	Total 96.00%

For further information, please refer to the disclosures in ESRS 2 BP-2 13.

No legal proceedings related to late invoice payments were recorded.

Other information

Principal risks and uncertainties

The specific risks that can give rise to obligations for the Company are evaluated when the relevant provisions are made and are reported in the notes to the financial statements, together with significant contingent liabilities. In this section, reference is made to risk and uncertainty factors related essentially to the economic, regulatory and market context which can produce effects for the Company's performance.

The Company's financial condition, operating performance and cash flows are affected first of all by the various factors that make up the macroeconomic picture in which it operates, including increases and decreases in gross domestic product, consumer and business confidence levels, trends in interest, exchange and unemployment rates.

The Group's activity is mainly linked to the performance of the automotive sector, which is historically cyclical. Bearing in mind that it is hard to predict the breadth and length of the different economic cycles, every macroeconomic event (such as a significant drop in the main end markets, the solvency of counterparties, the volatility of financial markets and interest rates, and the continuing semiconductor shortage) can impact the Group's prospects and its financial and operating results.

The geopolitical context, characterized primarily by the Russia-Ukraine conflict—for which a rapid return to peace was hoped—has instead seen the outbreak of a new conflict involving the states of Israel and Iran, currently in a slow and gradual resolution phase, alongside the ongoing

Israeli-Palestinian tragedy. These events have impacted the economic cycle in recent years and, as an end to hostilities is not foreseen in the short term, they will continue to influence 2026, with modest GDP growth rates and still-elevated inflation rates.

These considerations should not lead us to unnecessary pessimism but strengthen our determination to act more than ever in the interests of our customers and the Company as a whole.

The CA Auto Bank Group complies with the laws in the countries in which it operates. Most of the legal proceedings are involved in reflect disputes on payment delinquencies by customers and dealers in the course of our ordinary business activities.

Our policy on provisions for lease and loan losses, and the close monitoring under way, allows us to evaluate promptly the possible effects on our accounts.

Disclosure of government grants

The rules on the disclosure of government grants were introduced by article 1, paragraphs 125-129, of Law no. 124/2017 with wording that had raised numerous interpretative and applicative problems.

The concerns expressed by trade associations (including Assonime) were largely addressed by article 35 of Law Decree no. 34/2019 (Growth Decree), which clarifies important issues in many cases, with a view to simplifying and streamlining the rules.

The law provides for the obligation to disclose within the notes to the financial statements - and in the consolidated notes to the financial statements, if any - the amounts and information rela-

ting to "grants, subsidies, benefits, contributions or aid, in cash or in kind, not of a general nature and not received as consideration, remuneration or compensation from government authorities and other identified parties" (hereinafter refer-

red to as "government grants").

The absence of any such disclosure entails an administrative sanction equal to 1% of the amounts received, with a minimum of €2,000, and the ancillary sanction of complying with the disclosure obligation. Failure to comply with the disclosure obligation and to pay the monetary sanction within 90 days of being notified entails the full repayment of the sums received to the payer.

It is specified that during the year 2025, the Bank did not receive any grants. Additionally, it should be noted that since August 2017, the National Register of State Aid has been active at the General Directorate for Business Incentives of the Ministry of Economic Development, where State aid and de minimis aid in favor of each enterprise must be published by the entities granting or managing such aid.

Legal risks

For further information and a more detailed understanding, please refer to the dedicated section of this Consolidated Financial Statement.

Other aspects

PILLAR II

For the year 2025, the Group is subject to the obligation to provide information on the progress of work and the Group's degree of exposure to GloBE regulations (application of IAS 12). The OECD has established new international tax rules aimed at subjecting large international groups to top-up taxation when the effective tax rate (ETR) of a jurisdiction in which they are established is lower than 15%. The objective of these rules is to combat competition between countries based on tax rates. These rules have been transposed by the various Member States. The estimated amounts for the Group resulting from the application of the GloBE rules are not significant. No additional charges were incurred in the accounts of the CA Auto Bank Group for 2025 or the previous year.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

The corporate governance system and organizational arrangements adopted by the CA Auto Bank Group are designed to ensure the sound and prudent management of the Group, in compliance with existing regulations, their evolving trends, and corporate business development objectives. The corporate governance structure consists of an administration and control system based on an administrative body (the Board of Directors) and the Board of Statutory Auditors.

Furthermore, as provided for by Art. 123-bis, paragraph 5 of the TUF (Consolidated Law on Finance), for companies that do not issue shares admitted to trading on regulated markets or multilateral trading facilities, CA Auto Bank Group reports the information required by paragraph 2, letter b) of the aforementioned article in the "Internal Control System" section of this Report on Operations.

MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ACTIVITIES

Reference is made to the disclosures already provided in the Parent Company's Individual Financial Statements.

DIVIDENDS AND RESERVE DISTRIBUTIONS

No dividends were distributed during the year 2025.

OTHER REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

In line with Bank of Italy's instructions on the preparation of Banks' financial statements, it is noted that:

- a) in the period under review the Group did not carry out any significant research and development activities;
- b) the Group does not hold, nor has it purchased and/or sold, shares or quotas of the parent companies during the financial year.

Consolidated income statement details and reconciliation with reclassified income statement (€/000)		12/31/2025	Reclassified income statement items
10	INTEREST INCOME AND SIMILAR REVENUES	1,614	NBI
80	NET TRADING INCOME	(2)	NBI
40	FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	260	
	Fee and commission income	260	NBI
	Fee and commission income	-	NOE
	FINANCIAL REVENUE	1,872	
	Of which insurances	-	
100	GAINS/LOSSES ON DISPOSAL OR REPURCHASE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST	-	COR
160	NET PREMIUM EARNED	10	NBI
170	NET OTHER OPERATING INCOME/ CHARGES FROM INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	-	NBI
	TOTAL FINANCIAL REVENUE	1,882	
20	INTEREST EXPENSES AND SIMILAR CHARGES	(1,086)	NBI
90	FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENTS IN HEDGE ACCOUNTING	(9)	NBI
50	FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSES	(180)	
	Fee and commission expenses	(180)	NBI
	Insurance credit cost	-	COR
130	NET IMPAIRMENT / WRITE-BACKS FOR CREDIT RISK RELATED TO	(141)	
	Net impairment / write-backs for credit risk related to: financial assets at amortized cost	(141)	COR
	Net impairment losses / write-backs related to: financial assets measured at fair value with an impact on overall profitability	-	NBI
	TOTAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COSTS	(1,416)	
130	NET IMPAIRMENT / WRITE-BACKS FOR CREDIT RISK RELATED TO	1	
	Net impairment / write-backs for credit risk related to: financial assets at amortized cost	-	NBI
	Net impairment / write-backs for credit risk related to: financial assets at amortized cost	-	COR
	Net impairment losses / write-backs related to: financial assets measured at fair value with an impact on overall profitability	1	OTH
180	NET PROFIT FROM FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	466	
190	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	(315)	
	Administrative costs	(300)	NOE
	Administrative costs	(15)	NBI
	Administrative costs	-	OTH
200	NET PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES	(13)	
	Net provisions for risks and charges	(13)	NBI
210	IMPARIEMENT ON TANGIBLE ASSETS	(481)	
	Depreciation of rental assets (rental business)	(349)	NBI
	Depreciation of tangible assets	(131)	NOE
	Depreciation of tangible assets	(1)	COR
220	IMPAIRMENT ON INTANGIBLE ASSETS	(22)	NOE
230	OTHER OPERATING INCOME/CHARGES	579	
	Rental income/charges (rental business)	580	NBI
	Depreciation of tangible assets	129	NOE
	Impairment of rental receivables (rental business)	(19)	COR
	Other	(111)	OTH

Consolidated income statement details and reconciliation with reclassified income statement (€/000)		12/31/2025	Reclassified income statement items
240	OPERATING COSTS	(251)	
250	GAINS/LOSSES ON EQUITY INVESTMENTS	-	
270	GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT	-	
290	TOTAL PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	215	
300	TAX EXPENSE RELATED TO PROFIT OR LOSS FORM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(14)	TAX
330	NET PROFIT OR LOSS	174	
340	MINORITY PORTION OF NET INCOME (LOSS)	(14)	
350	HOLDING INCOME (LOSS) OF THE YEAR	160	

Reclassified income statements items (€/000)	12/31/2025	Reclassified income statement items
Net Banking Income & Rental Margin	811	NBI
Net Operating Expenses	(324)	NOE
Cost of risk	(161)	COR
Operating Income	326	
Other Income / (expense)	(111)	OTH
Profit before tax	215	
Tax expense	(41)	TAX
Net Profit	174	

Turin, February 26th, 2026

Chief Executive Officer and General Manager

Giacomo Carelli

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Consolidated statement of financial position

Assets (€/000)		12/31/2025	12/31/2024
10.	Cash and cash equivalents	1,447,896	1,505,763
20.	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,511	1,245
	a) financial assets held for trading	1,511	1,245
30.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOIC)	-	-
40.	Financial assets at amortized cost	24,600,218	26,384,177
	a) loans and deposits with banks	151,877	144,923
	b) loans to customers	24,448,341	26,239,254
50.	Hedging derivatives	44,036	94,463
60.	Changes in fair value of portfolio hedge items (+/-)	39,014	36,115
70.	Equity investments	45	61
80.	Insurance assets	7,841	8,419
	b) reinsurance cessions constituting assets	7,841	8,419
90.	Property, plant and equipment	3,704,424	3,405,115
100.	Intangible assets	261,639	246,284
	of which:		
	- goodwill	127,194	127,194
110.	Tax assets	276,461	244,639
	a) current	123,978	99,849
	b) deferred	152,483	144,790
130.	Other assets	1,189,458	1,231,962
Total assets		31,572,543	33,158,243

Liabilities and Equity (€/000)		12/31/2025	12/31/2024
10.	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	25,852,463	27,920,231
	a) deposits from banks	11,084,202	14,625,313
	b) deposits from customers	4,693,049	3,633,510
	c) debt securities in issue	10,075,212	9,661,408
20.	Financial liabilities held for trading	3,256	2,901
40.	Hedging derivatives	87,586	136,909
60.	Tax liabilities	235,539	247,854
	a) current	10,493	31,138
	b) deferred	225,046	216,716
80.	Other liabilities	850,813	836,010
90.	Provision for employee severance pay	3,183	3,557
100.	Provisions for risks and charges	270,334	104,744
	a) commitments and guarantees given	259	454
	b) post-retirement benefit obligations	33,423	32,789
	c) other provisions for risks and charges	236,652	71,501
110.	Insurance liabilities	24,718	37,341
	b) reinsurance cessions constituting liabilities	24,718	37,341
120.	Valuation reserves	(4,531)	6,008
140.	Equity instruments	899,985	599,985
150.	Reserves	2,219,735	2,024,256
160.	Share premium	192,746	192,746
170.	Share capital	700,000	700,000
190.	Non-controlling interests (+/-)	75,157	95,572
200.	Net Profit (Loss) for the year (+/-)	161,557	250,127
Total liabilities and equity		31,572,543	33,158,243

Consolidated income statement

Items (€/000)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
10. Interest income and similar revenues	1,614,309	1,919,368
of which: interest income calculated using the effective interest method	-	-
20. Interest expenses and similar charges	(1,086,182)	(1,509,407)
30. Net interest margin	528,127	409,961
40. Fee and commission income	260,412	203,302
50. Fee and commission expenses	(179,329)	(116,497)
60. Net fee and commission	81,083	86,805
80. Net Gains (Losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	(1,849)	429
90. Net Gains (Losses) on hedge accounting	(9,241)	(4,291)
100. Profits (Losses) on disposal or repurchase of:	-	(138)
a) financial assets at amortized cost	-	(138)
120. Operating income	598,120	492,766
130. Net impairment/reinstatement for credit risk:	(141,386)	(121,865)
a) financial assets at amortized cost	(141,386)	(121,865)
150. Net Profit from financial activities	456,733	370,901
160. Net premiums earned	10,320	10,374
a) Insurance revenue from insurance contracts issued	11,851	20,240
b) Insurance service expenses from insurance contracts issued	(1,122)	(4,973)
c) Insurance income from reinsurance contracts held	3,677	607
d) Insurance service expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(4,086)	(5,500)
170. Difference between financial income and expenses related to insurance operations	(485)	(1,460)
a) net financial income/expenses related to issued insurance contracts	(649)	(2,085)
b) net financial income/expenses related to policies ceded to reinsurers	164	626
180. Net Profit from financial and insurance activities	466,568	379,816
190. Administrative costs:	(314,971)	(323,230)
a) payroll costs	(227,065)	(224,227)
b) other administrative costs	(87,906)	(99,003)
200. Net provisions for risks and charges	(91,691)	(5,544)
a) commitments and financial guarantees given	70	(411)
b) other net provisions	(91,761)	(5,133)
210. Impairment on property, plant and equipment	(479,946)	(313,715)
220. Impairment on intangible assets	(22,238)	(18,932)
230. Other operating income/charges	657,053	628,439
240. Operating costs	(251,792)	(32,982)
290. Total Profit (Loss) before tax from continuing operations	214,776	346,834
300. Tax expense related to Profit (Loss) from continuing operations	(40,551)	(87,294)
310. Total Profit (Loss) after tax from continuing operations	174,225	259,540
330. Net Profit (Loss) for the year	174,225	259,540
340. Minority portion of net income of the year	(12,668)	(9,413)
350. Holding income (Loss) for the year	161,557	250,127

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

Items (€/000)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
10. Profit (Loss) for the period	174,225	259,540
Other comprehensive after-tax income not reclassified to profit or loss	(3,095)	1,854
70. Defined-benefit plans	(3,095)	1,854
Other comprehensive income after tax reclassified to profit or loss	(7,633)	9,100
100. Hedge of a net investment in foreign operations:	(334)	633
110. Exchange rate differences	(10,378)	11,562
120. Cash flow hedging	3,079	(3,095)
170. Total other comprehensive income after tax	(10,728)	10,967
180. Total comprehensive income (item 10+170)	163,497	270,494
190. Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	12,668	9,413
200. Total comprehensive income attributable to the Shareholders of the Parent Company	150,829	261,094

Consolidated statement of changes in equity as of December 31st, 2025 and December 31st, 2024

(€/000)	Closing balance as of December 31 st , 2024	Changes in opening balance	Balance as of January 1 st , 2025	Allocation of profit from previous year	Changes during the period			Equity as of December 31 st , 2025	Equity attributable to the Parent Company's shareholders as of Decem- ber 31 st , 2025	Equity attributable to non-control- ling interests as of Decem- ber 31 st , 2025
					Changes in reserves	Equity transactions	Consolidated income for 2025			
				Reserves		Changes in equity instruments				
Share capital:										
a) common shares	703,389	-	703,389	-	(2,438)	-	-	700,951	700,000	951
b) other shares		-								
Share premium reserve	195,623	-	195,623	-	-	-	-	195,623	192,746	2,877
Reserves:										
a) retained earnings	2,104,024	-	2,104,024	259,540	(30,471)	(54,632)	-	2,278,461	2,219,734	58,727
b) other		-					-			
Valuation reserves	6,134	-	6,134	-	-	-	(10,729)	(4,595)	(4,531)	(64)
Equity instruments	599,985	-	599,985	-	-	300,000		899,985	899,985	-
Interim dividends		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Own shares		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit (Loss) for the period	259,540	-	259,540	(259,540)	-	-	174,225	174,225	161,557	12,668
Equity	3,868,695	-	3,868,695	-	(32,909)	245,368	163,496	4,244,650	4,169,491	75,159
Equity attributable to the Parent Company's shareholders	3,773,123	-	3,773,123	-	(32,909)	245,368	150,828	4,244,650	4,169,491	-
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	95,572	-	95,572	-	-	-	12,668	-	-	75,159

The decreases recognized during the period relate, for €54,632 thousand, to the payment of coupons on Ad-
ditional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments, recognized directly as a reduction in retained earnings in accordance
with IAS 32. For €33 mln, the decrease reflects the cash consideration for the acquisition of the remaining
50% interest in CA Auto Bank GmbH (already fully consolidated) paid to CA PFM.

(€/000)	Closing balance as of December 31 st , 2023	Changes in opening balance	Balance as of January 1 st , 2024	Allocation on profit from previous year	Changes during the year			Equity as of December 31 st , 2024	Equity attributable to Parent Company's shareholders as of December 31 st , 2024	Equity attributable to non-controlling interests as of December 31 st , 2024
				Reserves	Changes in reserves	Equity transactions	Consolidated comprehensive income for 2024			
						Changes in equity instruments				
Share capital:										
a) common shares	703,389	-	703,389	-	-	-	-	703,389	700,000	3,389
b) other shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share premium reserve	195,623	-	195,623	-	-	-	-	195,623	192,746	2,877
Reserves:										
a) retained earnings	1,736,568	-	1,736,568	398,008	(30)	(30,522)	-	2,104,024	2,024,286	79,738
b) other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valuation reserve	(4,820)	-	(4,820)	-	-	-	10,954	6,134	5,979	155
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	599,985	-	599,985	599,985	-
Interim dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year	400,206	(2,198)	398,008	(398,008)	-	-	259,540	259,540	250,127	9,413
Equity	3,030,966	(2,198)	3,028,768	-	(30)	569,463	270,507	3,868,695	3,773,123	95,572
Equity attributable to parent Company's shareholders	2,944,836	(2,198)	2,942,638	-	(30)	569,463	261,082	-	3,773,123	-
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	86,130	-	86,130	-	-	-	9,413	-	-	95,572

Consolidated statement of cash flow (direct method)

Items (€/000)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
A. OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
1. Business operations	(549,613)	510,418
- interest income (+)	1,228,303	2,312,143
- interest expense (-)	(1,129,318)	(1,476,779)
- fee and commission income (expense) (+/-)	81,083	86,805
- personnel expenses (-)	(193,430)	(190,083)
- net premiums collected (+)	10,320	10,374
- other insurance income/expenses (+/-)	(485)	(1,460)
- other expenses (-)	(913,984)	(761,051)
- other revenue (+)	416,135	614,815
- taxes and levies (-)	(48,237)	(84,347)
2. Cash flows generated/absorbed by financial assets	2,909,848	(1,174,621)
- financial assets held for trading	(267)	7,942
- financial assets measured at fair value with impact on comprehensive income	-	-
- financial assets at amortized cost	2,017,530	(2,177,899)
- other liabilities	892,585	995,335
3. Liquidity generated/absorbed by financial liabilities.	(1,980,695)	1,083,404
- financial liabilities at amortized cost	(2,024,631)	1,355,173
- financial liabilities held for trading	355	(8,024)
- other liabilities	43,581	(263,745)
Cash flows generated/absorbed by operating activities	379,540	419,201
B. INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
1. Cash flows generated by	161,723	181,972
- disposal of property, plant and equipment	137,762	161,144
- disposal of intangible assets	23,961	20,828
2. Cash flows absorbed by	(844,497)	(1,338,690)
- purchases of shareholdings	-	-
- purchases of property, plant and equipment	(810,687)	(1,294,147)
- purchases of intangible assets	(157)	(26,310)
- purchases of subsidiaries and business divisions	(33,653)	(18,233)
Cash flows generated/absorbed by financing activities	(682,774)	(1,156,718)
C. FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
- disposal/purchases of own shares		
- disposal/purchases of capital instruments	300,000	599,985
- dividend and other distributions	(54,632)	(30,522)
Cash flows generated/absorbed by financing activities	245,368	569,463
CASH FLOWS GENERATED/ABSORBED DURING THE YEAR	(57,867)	(168,055)

Reconciliation

Items (€/000)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,505,762	1,673,818
Cash flows generated/absorbed during the period	(57,866)	(168,056)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,447,896	1,505,762

In line with the amendment to IAS 7, introduced by Regulation 1990 of 6th November 2017, which was applied for the first time on 1st January 2017, the information required by paragraph 44 B is provided below for the purpose of measuring changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, whether they are changes arising from cash flows or changes other than in cash and cash equivalents.

	12/31/2024	Changes in cash flows from financing activities	Changes in fair value	Other Variations	12/31/2025
Liabilities from financing activities (liability items 10, 20, 30 and 40)	28,060,040	(2,067,767)	(48,968)	1	25,943,306

With reference to the disclosures required by paragraph 44 B of IAS 7, it should be noted that changes in liabilities arising from financing activities amounted to € -2,117 million (cash generated), of which € -2,068 million related to cash flows, € -48.9 million to changes in fair value.

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Part A - Accounting Policies

General Information

Section 1 - Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting

These Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31st, 2025, have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the related interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as endorsed by the European Commission pursuant to EU Regulation No. 1606 of July 19, 2002, and implemented in Italy by Legislative Decree No. 38 of February 28th, 2005, up to December 31st, 2025, except for the adoption of new standards and amendments effective as of January 1st, 2026.

The Bank of Italy, whose powers—already provided for by Legislative Decree No. 87/92—were confirmed by the aforementioned decree regarding the financial statements of banks and supervised financial companies, established the financial statement templates and the notes to the accounts used for the preparation of these Financial Statements through Circular No. 262 of December 22, 2005, and subsequent updates. The Group has not early-adopted any issued amendments, interpretations, or standards that are not yet in force.

Section 2 – Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows, and the accompanying notes. Additionally, a Directors' report on Group operations is provided.

The financial statements and notes present amounts for the reporting period and corresponding comparative figures as of December 31st, 2024.

The consolidated financial statements of the CA Auto Bank Group have been prepared in accordance with the general principles of IAS 1 and the provisions outlined in Bank of Italy's Circular no. 262 of December 22nd, 2005, 8th up-

Furthermore, the communication dated March 14th, 2023—Update to the provisions of Circular No. 262 “Bank Financial Statements: Layouts and Preparation Rules” concerning the impacts of COVID-19 and measures to support the economy—repealed and replaced the previous communication of December 21st, 2021. It updated the financial statement provisions for banks regarding information provided to the market on the effects of COVID-19 and economic support measures on strategies, objectives, risk management policies, and the financial position of intermediaries. This update is due to the changed pandemic scenario, which in 2022 saw a progressive decrease in the volume of loans subject to moratorium. Consequently, financial statement information regarding loans under moratorium has been eliminated, while information on loans backed by public guarantees is now required, in a free format, at the bottom of certain tables in the notes to the financial statements concerning the balance sheet and credit risk.

date of November 17, 2022.
In particular:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND INCOME STATEMENT

The statement of financial position and the income statement do not include items with zero amounts for either the current year or the previous year.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The statement of comprehensive income includes not only the profit for the year but also other income components categorized into those without reclassification and those with reclassification to the income statement.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CONSOLIDATED EQUITY

The statement of changes in equity shows the composition and changes in equity for the reporting year and the previous year. The items are broken down into those attributable to the shareholders of the parent company and those attributable to non-controlling interests.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared using the direct method.

UNIT OF ACCOUNT

The amounts shown in the financial statements are expressed, unless otherwise specified, in thousands of euro.

GOING CONCERN

With respect to the going concern assumption underlying the preparation of the financial statements, the Group is expected to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future; accordingly, the financial statements for the year ended December 31st, 2025 have been prepared on a going concern basis, using the accrual basis of accounting, consistent with previous years' amounts.

No exceptions have been made to the application of IAS/IFRS as endorsed by the European Commission.

Section 3 - Scope and methods of consolidation

The scope of consolidation as of December 31st, 2025 includes the Parent Company, CA Auto Bank S.p.A., and the Italian and foreign companies directly or indirectly controlled by it, as specifically required by IFRS 10.

They reflect also the entities, including structured entities, in relation to which the Parent Company has exposure or rights to variable returns and the ability to affect those returns through power over them.

To determine the existence of control, the Group considers the following factors:

- the purpose and design of the investee, to identify the entity's objectives, the activities that give rise to its returns and how such activities are governed;
- the power over the investee and whether the Group has contractual arrangements, which attribute it the ability to govern the relevant activities; to this end, attention is paid only to substantive rights, which provide practical governance capabilities;
- the exposure to the investee to determine whether the Group has arrangements with the investee whose returns vary depending on the investee's performance.

If the relevant activities are governed through voting rights, control may be evidenced by considering potential or actual voting rights, the existence of any arrangements or shareholders' agreements giving the right to control the majority of the voting rights, to appoint the majority of the members of the Board of Directors or otherwise the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity. Subsidiaries may include any structured entities, where voting rights are not paramount to determine the existence of control, including Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).

Structured entities are considered subsidiaries where:

- the Group has the power, through contractual arrangements, to govern the relevant activities;
- the Group is exposed to the variable returns deriving from their activities.

The Group does not hold interests in companies subject to joint control.

Changes in the scope of consolidation during the reporting period do not involve the cases described by IFRS 10 (investment entities or those ceasing to be such) or the disclosures required by paragraph 9B of IFRS 12 (Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities).

During 2025, the Group acquired the 50% interest held by CAPFM in CA Auto Bank GmbH, thereby establishing full control by CA Auto Bank S.p.A. over the Austrian subsidiary (CA Auto Bank GmbH), which was subsequently converted into a branch.

The following table lists the companies included in the scope of consolidation.

1. Investments in controlled subsidiaries

NAME	REGISTERED OFFICE	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION (*)	TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP (**)	PARENT COMPANY (***)	SHARING %
CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	Turin - Italy				
Drivalia S.p.A.	Turin - Italy	Rome - Italy	1		100
Drivalia Lease France S.A.	Massy - Francia		1		99.99
Drivalia France S.A.S.	Limonest - France		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
CA Versicherungsservice GmbH	Heilbronn - Germany		1		100
Ferrari Financial Services GmbH	Pullach - Germany		1		50.0001
CA Auto Finance UK Ltd.	Slough - United Kingdom		1		100
Drivalia Lease UK Ltd.	Slough - United Kingdom		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
Drivalia UK Ltd.	Slough - United Kingdom		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
Drivalia Lease España S.A.U.	Alcobendas - Spain		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
Drivalia España S.L.U.	Alicante - Spain		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
Drivalia Portugal S.A.	Loures - Portugal		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
CA Auto Finance Suisse S.A.	Wallisellen - Switzerland		1		100
Drivalia Lease Polska Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw - Poland		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
CA Auto Finance Nederland B.V.	Amsterdam - The Netherlands		1		100
CA Auto Finance Danmark A/S	Brøndby - Denmark		1		100
Drivalia Lease Danmark A/S	Brøndby - Denmark		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
CA Auto Insurance Hellas S.A.	Athens - Greece		1		100
Drivalia Lease Hellas SM S.A.	Athens - Greece		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
CA Auto Reinsurance DAC	Dublin - Ireland		1		100
CA Auto Finance Sverige AB	Malmo - Sweden		1	CA Auto Finance Danmark A/S	100
CA Auto Finance Norge AS	Stabekk - Norway		1	CA Auto Finance Danmark A/S	100
Drivalia Lease Belgium S.A.	Auderghem - Brussels -Belgium		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
Drivalia Lease Nederland B.V.	Amsterdam - The Netherlands		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
Drivalia Lease Finland Oy	Espoo - Finland		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
Drivalia Lease Czech Republic s.r.o.	Prague - Czech Republic		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
Fleet Insurance Plan s.r.o.	Prague - Czech Republic		1	Drivalia Lease Czech Republic s.r.o.	100
Drivalia Lease Ireland Ltd	Dublin - Ireland		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
Drivalia Lease Norge AS -	Stabekk - Norway		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
Drivalia Lease Sverige AB	Malmo - Sweden		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
Drivalia Czech Republic S.r.o	Prague - Czech Republic		1	Drivalia S.p.A.	100
BPM Lease S.a.s.	Massy - France		1	Drivalia Lease France S.A.	51

(*) If different from Registered office
(**) Type of relationship:
1 = majority of voting rights in the ordinary shareholders' meeting
2 = dominant influence in the ordinary shareholders' meeting
(***) If different from CA Auto Bank S.p.A.

The structured entities related to securitization transactions, whose details are provided below, are fully consolidated:

Company's Name	Registered Office
Nixes Six PLc	London - United Kingdom
A-BEST NINETEEN UG	Frankfurt am Main - Germany
A-BEST TWENTY-ONE UG	Frankfurt am Main - Germany
A-BEST TWENTY-TWO S.r.l.	Conegliano (TV) - Italy
A-BEST TWENTY-THREE S.à.r.l.	Amsterdam - Netherland
A-BEST TWENTY-FOUR S.r.l.	Conegliano (TV) - Italy
A-BEST TWENTY-FIVE S.r.l.	Conegliano (TV) - Italy
RACE AUTO SECURITIZATION TRANSACTION S.A.R.L.	Luxembourg - Luxembourg

2. Investments in subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests

2.1 Non-controlling interests, availability of non-controlling interests' voting rights and dividends paid to non-controlling interests

Name	Non-controlling interests (%)	Availability of non-controlling interests' voting rights (%)	Dividends distributed to non-controlling interests
Ferrari Financial Services GmbH (Germania)	49.99%	49.99%	-
BPM Lease S.a.s.	49.00%	49.00%	-

Pursuant to IFRS 10, BPM Lease S.a.s., a 51%-held Subsidiary and Ferrari Financial Services GmbH a 50.0001%-held Subsidiary, are included in the scope of consolidation.

2.2 Investments in subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests: financial and operating highlights

The table below provides financial and operating highlights of Ferrari Financial Services GmbH and of BPM Lease S.a.s before intercompany eliminations required by IFRS 12:

(€/000)

FERRARI FINANCIAL SERVICES GMBH (GERMANY)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Total assets	1,192,637	1,299,715
Financial assets	1,153,562	1,257,562
Financial liabilities	991,435	1,125,660
Equity	150,318	125,040
Net interest income	45,249	28,458
Net fee and commission income	(904)	(721)
Banking income	44,442	35,720
Net result from investment activities	41,780	33,350
Net result from investment and insurance activities	41,780	33,350
Operating costs	(10,513)	(9,960)
Profit (loss) before taxes from continuing operations	31,267	23,390
Net profit (loss) for the period	25,289	16,918

(€/000)

BPM LEASE S.a.s. (FRANCE)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Total assets	100	100
Financial assets		
Financial liabilities		
Equity	98	100
Net interest income		
Net fee and commission income		
Banking income		
Net result from investment activities		
Net result from investment and insurance activities		
Operating costs		
Profit (loss) before taxes from continuing operations		
Net profit (loss) for the period		

CONSOLIDATION METHODS

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Report, the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, prepared according to IAS/IFRSs, are consolidated on a line-by-line basis by aggregating together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses.

The carrying amount of the parent’s investment in each Subsidiary and the corresponding portions of the equity of each such Subsidiary are eliminated.

Any difference arising during this process – after the allocation to the assets and liabilities of the Subsidiary – is recognized as goodwill on first time consolidation and, subsequently, among other reserves.

The share of net profit pertaining to non-controlling interests is indicated separately, in order to determine the amount of net profit attributable to the Parent Company’s shareholders.

Assets, liabilities, costs and revenues arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated.

The financial statements of the Parent Company and those of the subsidiaries used for the Consolidated Financial Report are all as of the same date.

For foreign subsidiaries, which prepare their accounts in currencies other than the euro, assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date, while revenues and costs are translated at the average exchange rate for the period.

Exchange differences arising from the conversion of costs and revenues at the average exchange rate and the conversion of assets and liabilities at the reporting date are reported in profit or loss in the period.

Exchange differences arising from the equity of consolidated subsidiaries are recognized in other comprehensive income and reversed to profit and loss when loss of control over the subsidiaries occurs.

The exchange rates used to translate the financial statements on December 31st, 2025 are as follows:

	End of year 12/31/2025	Average 12/31/2025	End of year 12/31/2024	Average 12/31/2024
Polish Zloty (PLN)	4.221	4.240	4.275	4.305
Danish Krone (DKK)	7.469	7.463	7.458	7.459
Swiss Franc (CHF)	0.931	0.937	0.941	0.953
GB Pound (GBP)	0.873	0.857	0.829	0.847
Norwegian Krone (NOK)	11.843	11.721	11.795	11.630
Moroccan Dirham (MAD)	10.714	10.549	10.514	10.756
Swedish Krona (SEK)	10.822	11.067	11.459	11.435
Czech Koruna (CZK)	24.237	24.689	25.185	25.119

PRUDENTIAL CONSOLIDATION

As of December 31st, 2024, the new Article 18 of Capital Requirements Regulation III (‘CRR III’), which governs the cases of prudential consolidation, and the new definition of ‘financial institution’ will apply. The regulation, which has already been in force since 9th July 2024, stipulated that the definition of ‘instrumental undertaking’ also includes operating leasing companies.

Therefore, with effect from December 31st, 2024, CA Auto Bank consolidates the companies of the Drivalia Group for prudential purposes, without distinction between long-term and short-term leasing.

Section 4 – Subsequent events

No events have occurred after the 2025 closing date that would require adjustments to the results presented in the Consolidated Annual Report as of December 31st, 2025. It should be noted that the Group closely monitors the evolution of potential issues and the economic repercussions related to the conflicts in Russia-Ukraine as well as in the Middle East. Based on the information available and the analyses performed, there are no credit exposures to entities attributable to Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Israel, Iran, or Palestine, and there are no direct impacts arising from the Russia-Ukraine conflict or the related geopolitical situation.

As already highlighted in the macroeconomic scenario, the Company also monitors financial market trends, including those following restrictive trade policies related to tariffs.

All information available as of today regarding potential indirect impacts has been duly taken into account in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Section 5 – Other aspects

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
The Consolidated Financial Statements and the Separate Financial Statements of the Parent Company are audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. in accordance with Legislative Decree No. 39 of January 27th, 2010.

International financial reporting standards endorsed by the European Union effective as of January 1st, 2025

As required by IAS 8, the following table shows the new international accounting standards and amendments to standards already in force, the application of which has become mandatory as of the financial year 2025.

EC endorsement regulation	Date of publication	Date of application	Description standard/amendment
Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability			
On 15th August 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB or Board) published Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates). The Amendments to IAS 21 clarify how an entity should assess the exchange rate of a currency that has low or no exchangeability.			
The amendments define when a currency is exchangeable into another currency, provided that such exchange occurs within a time frame that allows for the transaction. Furthermore, a currency is defined as non-exchangeable when an entity is able to obtain only an insignificant amount of the other currency.			
In such scenarios, the entity must estimate an exchange rate used in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the prevailing economic conditions.			
When an entity estimates the exchange rate, it must provide information on how the exchange rate affects its results of operations and financial position. In addition, it shall provide information about: (i) the inability to exchange one currency for another; (ii) the exchange rate used; (iii) the process of estimating the exchange rate; (iv) the risks to which it is exposed because the currency is not exchangeable for another.			
When the functional currency of a foreign operation is not exchangeable for the presentation currency or the presentation currency is not exchangeable for the functional currency of a foreign operation, the entity is also required to provide the following information:			
1) The name of the foreign operation and the type of control; 2) Summary financial information on the foreign operation; 3) Nature and terms of any contractual arrangements that may require the entity to provide financial support to the foreign operation.			

The adoption of these standards did not have any impact on the Group’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

Accounting standards, amendments and IFRS/IFRIC interpretations endorsed by the European Union, not yet mandatorily applicable and not early adopted by the group as at December 31st, 2025

Principle/ amendment	Date of issue IASB	Date of application	Description standard/amendment
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: “Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”			
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: “Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”			
Regulation (EU) 2025/1047	May 30 th , 2024	January 1 st , 2026	On May 30 th , 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued the amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”.
			The amendments clarify that a financial liability is extinguished on the settlement date and introduce an option for the derecognition of financial liabilities settled via an electronic payment system prior to the settlement date. Entities electing this option must apply it to all settlements made through the same electronic payment system.
			Furthermore, the proposed amendments provide guidance on how an entity assesses whether the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. They improve the description of the term “non-recourse”, clarify the characteristics that distinguish contractually linked instruments from other types of instruments, and introduce additional disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and for equity instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).
			The amendments will apply to financial years beginning on or after January 1 st , 2026. Early adoption is permitted only in relation to the amendments concerning contingent features.

Accounting standards, amendments and IFRS interpretations not yet endorsed by the European Union

Principle/ amendment	Date of issue IASB	Date of application	Description standard/amendment
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements			
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	April 9 th , 2024	January 1 st , 2027	On April 9th, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB or Board) published the new accounting standard IFRS 18 ‘Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements’, which will replace IAS 1 ‘Presentation of Financial Statements’ as of 1st January 2027. The new standard introduces new requirements to improve the reporting of corporate financial performance and provide investors with a better basis for analysing and comparing the performance of different companies more easily. IFRS 18 introduces better comparability in the income statement, greater transparency of performance measures defined by management, and a more useful grouping of information in the financial statements. The new standard will be applicable for financial years beginning on or after 1st January 2027. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures			
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	May 9 th , 2024	January 1 st , 2027	On May 9th, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB or Board) published the new standard IFRS 19 ‘Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’, which allows subsidiaries to apply IFRS Standards with a reduced set of disclosure requirements. The proposed new Standard applies to subsidiaries without public accountability - companies that are not financial institutions or listed on a stock exchange - whose parent company prepares consolidated financial statements applying IFRS Standards. IFRS 19 will allow subsidiaries to keep a single set of accounting records and provide a reduced set of disclosures that meet the needs of both the parent company and the users of their financial statements.

A.2 Main items in the Financial Statements

This section shows the accounting policies adopted to prepare the Consolidated Financial Report as at and for the year ended December 31st, 2025. Such description is provided with reference to the recognition, classification, measurement and derecognition of the different assets and liabilities.

1. Financial assets at Fair Value through profit or loss

This category includes financial assets other than those classified as Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and Financial assets measured at amortised cost. Specifically, this item includes:

- Financial assets held for trading, essentially consisting of debt and equity securities and the positive value of derivative contracts held for trading purposes;
- Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value, represented by financial assets that do not meet the requirements for measurement at amortised cost or fair value with an impact on comprehensive income. These are financial assets whose contractual terms do not provide exclusively for principal repayments and interest payments on the principal amount to be repaid (SPPI test not passed) or which are not held as part of a business model whose objective is the holding of assets for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows (“Hold to Collect” business model) or whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and by selling financial assets (“Hold to Collect and Sell” business model);
- Financial assets designated at fair value, i.e. financial assets so defined at initial recognition and where the conditions exist. In this case, an entity may irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss if, and only if, doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement inconsistency.

Therefore, the following are recognised under this item:

- debt securities and loans that are included in an Other/Trading business model (thus not attributable to the “Hold to Collect” or “Hold to Collect and Sell” business models) or that do not pass the SPPI test, including the portions of syndicated loans underwritten that, from the outset, are intended for sale and that are not attributable to a Hold to Collect and Sell business model;

- equity instruments - not qualifying as control, connection and joint control - held for trading purposes or for which the designation at fair value with impact on comprehensive income was not opted for upon initial recognition.

This item also includes derivative contracts, recognised as financial assets held for trading, which are reported as assets if the fair value is positive and as liabilities if the fair value is negative. It is only possible to offset positive and negative fair values arising from outstanding transactions with the same counterparty if there is a current legal right to offset the amounts recognised in the accounts and it is intended to settle the offset positions on a net basis. Derivatives also include those embedded in complex financial contracts - where the host contract is a financial liability - that have been subject to separate recognition because:

- their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the characteristics of the underlying contract;
- the embedded instruments, even if separated, meet the definition of a derivative;
- the hybrid instruments to which they belong are not measured at fair value with the related changes recognised in the Income Statement.

According to the general rules of IFRS 9 on reclassification of financial assets (with the exception of equity securities, for which no reclassification is permitted), reclassifications to other categories of financial assets are not permitted unless the entity changes its business model for managing financial assets. In such cases, which are expected to be highly infrequent, the financial assets may be reclassified from the category measured at fair value through profit or loss into one of the other two categories under IFRS 9 (Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost or Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss). The transfer value is the fair value at the time of reclassification and the effects of reclassification operate prospectively from the date of reclassification.

Amendments on IFRS 9 and on IFRS 7 “ Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”.

In June 2023, the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) considered a request regarding the application of IFRS 9 to physical delivery contracts for the purchase of renewable energy. Specifically, IFRS IC considered contracts for the purchase of a non-financial asset when that asset cannot be stored and must be consumed or sold in a short period of time, in accordance with the market structure in which it is purchased and sold.

Amendments

Changes for “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity” include:

Amendments on IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

- The requirements for ‘own use’ in IFRS 9 have been amended to include factors that an entity must consider when applying IFRS 9:2.4 to contracts for the purchase and delivery of renewable electricity.
- The hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 have been amended to permit an entity to designate a nature-dependent renewable electricity contract, possessing specific characteristics, as a hedging instrument.

Amendments on IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Information and IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

- The IASB amends IFRS 7 and IFRS 19 to introduce disclosure requirements for contracts for electricity dependent on nature with certain characteristics.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

In this case, the effective interest rate of the reclassified financial asset is determined based on its fair value at the date of reclassification and this date is considered as the initial recognition date for the allocation to the different credit risk stages (stage assignment) for impairment purposes.

Initial recognition of financial assets takes place on the settlement date for debt and equity securities and on the subscription date for derivative contracts. Upon initial recognition, assets held for trading are recognised at fair value, which normally corresponds to the consideration paid, without considering transaction costs and income directly attributable to the instrument itself.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities held for trading are measured at fair value. The effects of applying this valuation criterion are recognized in the income statement, under item 80. 'Net trading income'. In order to determine the fair value of derivative contracts listed in an active market, the market prices prevailing at the end of the period are

used. In the absence of an active market, estimation methods and valuation models are used that take into account the risk factors related to the instruments and that are based on market observable data, such as interest rates. Equity securities and derivative instruments involving equity securities, which are not listed in an active market and for which fair value cannot be reliably determined in accordance with the above guidelines, are carried at cost.

Financial assets and liabilities held for trading are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets and liabilities expire or when the financial asset or liability is sold, transferring substantially all the risks and rewards associated with it.

2. Financial assets measured at Fair Value with impact on comprehensive income (FVOCI)

At year-end and during the course of the period, there were no financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

3. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

This item includes the financial assets (in particular loans and debt securities) that meet both the following conditions:

- the financial asset is held under a business model whose objective is achieved through the collection of expected contractual cash flows (Hold to Collect business model), and;
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (so-called "SPPI Test" passed).

More specifically, the following are recognized in this item:

- loans to banks in their various forms that meet the requirements referred to in the paragraph above;
- loans to customers in their various forms that meet the requirements referred to in the paragraph above;
- debt securities that meet the requirements re-

ferred to in the paragraph above.

This category also includes the operating loans and receivables connected to the provision of financial activities and services as defined by the Consolidated Law on Banking and the Consolidated Law on Finance (e.g., for the distribution of financial products and servicing activities).

According to the general rules established by IFRS 9 on the reclassification of financial assets, reclassifications to other categories of financial assets are not permitted unless the entity changes its business model for those financial assets. In such cases, which are expected to be highly infrequent, the financial assets may be reclassified from the amortized cost category to one of the other two categories established by IFRS 9 (Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss). The transfer value is the fair value at the time of the reclassification and the effects of the

reclassification apply prospectively from the reclassification date. Gains and losses resulting from the difference between the amortized cost of a financial asset and its fair value are recognized through profit or loss in the event of reclassification to Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and under Shareholders' equity, in the specific valuation reserve, in the event of reclassification to Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Initial recognition of the financial asset occurs at settlement date for debt securities and at disbursement date for loans. On initial recognition, assets are recorded at fair value, including transaction costs and revenues directly attributable to the instrument.

In particular, for loans, the disbursement date is usually the same as the date of signing of the contract. Should this not be the case, a commitment to disburse funds is made along the subscription of the contract, which will cease to exist upon disbursement of the loan. The loan is recognized based on its fair value, equal to the amount disbursed or subscription price, inclusive of the costs/revenues directly attributable to the single loan and determinable from inception, even when settled at a later date.

Costs that, even with the aforementioned characteristics, are reimbursed by the borrower or are classifiable as normal internal administrative costs are excluded. After the initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

The assets are recognized in the balance sheet at an amount equal to their initial carrying amount less principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization (calculated using the effective interest rate method referred to above) of the difference between this initial amount and the amount at maturity (typically attributable to costs/income).

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments of the asset, as principal and interest, to the amount disbursed inclusive of the costs/revenues attributable to that financial asset.

This measurement method uses a financial approach and allows distribution of the economic effect of the costs/income directly attributable to a financial asset over its expected lifetime. The amortized cost method is not used for assets, measured at historical cost, whose short duration makes the effect of discounting negligible, or for assets without a definite maturity or revocable loans.

The measurement criteria are closely linked to the inclusion of these instruments in one of the

three stages of credit risk established by IFRS 9, the last of which (stage 3) consists of non-performing financial assets and the remaining (stages 1 and 2) of performing financial assets. With regard to the accounting representation of the above measurement effects, the value adjustments for this type of asset are recognized in profit or loss:

- on initial recognition, for an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss;
- on subsequent measurement of the asset, when the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, in relation to changes in the amount of adjustments for the 12-month expected credit losses;
- on subsequent measurement of the asset, when the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, in relation to the recognition of adjustments for expected credit losses over the contractually agreed remaining lifetime of the asset;
- on subsequent measurement of the asset, where – after a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition – the increase is no longer "significant" due to the alignment of the cumulative value adjustments to take account of the change from a lifetime expected credit loss to a 12-month expected credit loss for the instrument.

If, in addition to a significant increase in credit risk, there is also objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset – classified as "non-performing", like all the other relationships with the same counterparty – and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate.

The amount of the loss, to be recognized through profit or loss, is established based on individual measurement or determined according to uniform categories and, then, individually allocated to each position, and, takes account of forward-looking information and possible alternative recovery scenarios.

Non-performing assets include financial assets classified as bad, unlikely-to-pay or past due by over ninety days according to the rules issued by the Bank of Italy, in line with the IAS/IFRS and EU Supervisory Regulations.

The expected cash flows take into account the expected recovery times and the estimated realizable value of any guarantees. The original effective rate of each asset remains unchanged over time even if the relationship has been restructured with a variation of the contractual interest rate and even if the relationship, in practice, no longer bears contractual interest.

If the reasons for impairment are no longer applicable following an event subsequent to the registration of impairment, recoveries are recorded in the income statement. The size of the recovery must not lead the carrying value of the financial asset to exceed the amortized cost had no impairment losses been recognized in previous periods. Recoveries on impairment with time value effects are recognized in net interest income. In some cases, during the lifetime of these financial assets, and of loans in particular, the original contractual conditions may be subsequently modified by the parties to the contract.

When the contractual clauses are subject to change during the lifetime of an instrument, it is necessary to verify whether the original asset should continue to be recognized in the balance sheet or whether, instead, the original instrument needs to be derecognized and a new financial instrument needs to be recognized. In general, changes to a financial asset lead to its derecognition and the recognition of a new asset when they are “substantial”.

4. Hedging transactions

The Group accounts for hedging transactions in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9. Hedging transactions are aimed at neutralizing potential losses on a specific item or group of items, attributable to a certain risk, if such a risk should actually occur. The CA Auto Bank Group hedges its exposure to the interest rate risk associated with receivables arising from instalment loans and bonds issued at fixed interest rates with derivatives designated as fair value hedges.

Derivatives entered into to hedge the variable interest rate risk associated with the debt of the companies engaged in long-term rental are designated as cash flow hedges.

Only derivatives entered into with a counterparty not belonging to the Group may be treated as hedging instruments.

Hedging derivatives are stated at fair value. Specifically:

- in the case of cash flow hedges, derivatives are recognized at their fair value, any change in the fair value of the effective part of the hedge is recognized through other comprehensive income (OCI), in item 120. “Valuation reserve” while any change in the fair value of the ineffective part of the hedge is recognized through profit or loss in item 90. “Net result of hedging activity”;
- in the case of fair value hedges, any change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized through profit or loss in item 90. “Net result of hedging activity”. Any change in the fair value of the hedged item, attributable to the risk hedged with the derivative instrument, is recognized through profit and loss as

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (e.g., removed from the Group’s consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay and:
 - (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

an offsetting entry of the change in the carrying amount of the hedged item or at specific item for the macro-hedge.

The fair value of derivative instruments is calculated on the basis of interest and exchange rates quoted in the market, taking into account the counterparties’ creditworthiness, and reflects the present value of the future cash flows generated by the individual contracts.

Gains or losses on derivatives hedging interest rate risk are allocated either to the item 10. “Interest and similar income” or to the item 20. “Interest and similar expenses”, as the case may be.

A derivative contract is designated for hedging activities if there is a formal document of the relationship between the hedged instrument and the hedging instrument and whether the hedge is effective since inception and, prospectively, throughout its life.

A hedge is effective, in a range between 80% and 125%, when the changes in the fair value (or cash flows) of the hedging financial instrument almost entirely offset the changes in hedged item with regard to the risk being hedged.

Effectiveness is assessed at every year-end or interim reporting date by using:

- prospective tests, to demonstrate an expectation of effectiveness in order to qualify for hedge accounting;
- retrospective tests, to ensure that the hedging relationship has been highly effective

throughout the reporting period, measuring the extent to which the achieved hedge deviates from a perfect hedge.

If the tests fail to demonstrate hedge effectiveness, hedge accounting, as indicated above, is discontinued and the derivative contract is reclassified to held-for-trading financial assets or financial liabilities and is therefore measured in a manner consistent with its classification.

In case of macro hedging, IAS 39 permits the establishment of a fair value hedge for the interest rate risk exposure of a designated amount

5. Investments

Investments in joint ventures (IFRS 11) as well as in companies subject to significant influence (IAS 28) are recognized with the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognized at cost.

If there is any evidence that the value of an investment has been impaired, the recoverable value of the investment is estimated, taking ac-

count the present value of the future cash flows that it will generate, including its disposal value.

Macro hedges cannot be applied to a net position being the difference between financial assets and liabilities.

Macro hedging is considered highly effective if, at inception and in subsequent periods the changes in fair value of the hedged amount are offset by the changes in fair value of the hedging derivatives in the range of 80% to 125%.

If the recovery value is lower than book value, the difference is recorded in the income statement.

In subsequent periods, if the reasons for the impairment cease to exist, the original value may be restored through the income statement.

6. Property, plant and equipment

This item includes furniture, fixtures, technical and other equipment and assets related to the leasing business.

These tangible assets are used to provide goods and services, to be leased to third parties, or for administrative purposes and are expected to be utilized for more than one period.

The item is divided into the following categories:

- assets for use in the business;
- assets held for investment purposes.

Assets held for use in the business are utilized to provide goods and services as well as for administrative purposes and are expected to be used for more than one period. Typically, this category includes also assets held to be leased under leasing arrangements.

This item includes also assets provided by the Group in its capacity as lessor operating lease agreements.

Assets leased out include vehicles provided under operating lease agreements by the Group’s long and short term car rental companies. Trade receivables to be collected in connection with recovery procedures in relation to operating leases are classified in item 130. “Other assets”. Operating lease agreements with a buyback clause are also included in item 130. “Other assets”. Tangible assets also include leasehold

improvements, provided they constitute incremental expenses relating to identifiable and separable assets. In such cases, they are classified under the specific sub-items based on the nature of the asset itself.

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost, inclusive of purchase price and all the incidental charges incurred directly to purchase and to put the asset in service. Costs incurred after purchase are only capitalized if they lead to an increase in the future economic benefits deriving from the asset to which they relate. All other costs are recorded in the income statement as incurred.

Subsequently, property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis considering the remaining useful life and value of the asset.

At every reporting date, if there is any evidence that an asset might be impaired, the book value of the asset is compared with its realizable value – equal to the greater of fair value, net of any selling costs, and the value in use of the asset, defined as the net present value of future cash flows generated by the asset. Any impairment losses and adjustments are recorded in the income statement, item 210. “Impairment/reinstatement of tangible assets”.

With regard to the active fleet of the rental companies, leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term down to their residual value. The average contract duration ranges from 3 to 4 years. Depreciation commences when the asset enters the production cycle which, for rental vehicles, coincides with the date of delivery to customers. The residual values of assets where the risk remains with the company are reviewed and adjusted, if necessary, on a quarterly basis to ensure the most appropriate measurement of provisions. If the reasons that gave rise to the impairment no longer apply, then the loss is reversed for the amount that would restore the asset to the value that it would have had in the absence of any impairment, less accumulated depreciation. Initial direct costs incurred in the negotiation and execution of an operating agreement are added to the leased assets in equal instalments, based on the length of the agreement.

7. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are non-monetary long-term assets, identifiable even though they are intangible, controlled by the Group and which are likely to generate future economic benefits. Intangible assets include mainly goodwill, software, trademarks and patents.

Goodwill represents the positive difference between the purchase cost and the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired as part of business combinations.

In the case of software generated internally the costs incurred to develop the project are recognized as intangible assets provided that the following conditions are met: technical feasibility, intention to complete, future usefulness, availability of sufficient technical and financial resources and the ability to measure reliably the costs of the project.

Intangible assets are recognized if they are identifiable and originated from legal or contractual rights.

Intangible assets purchased separately and/or generated internally are initially recognized at cost and, except for goodwill, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their remaining useful life. Subsequently, they are measured at cost net of accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful life of intangible assets is either definite or indefinite.

Definite-life intangible assets are amortized over their useful life and are subject to a verification of the adequacy of their value whenever there are indications of a possible loss in value. The amortization period of a definite-life intangible asset is reviewed at least once every year, at year-end.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognized upon disposal or when they are retired from production and no further economic benefits are expected from them. Any difference between the selling price or realizable value and the carrying amount is recognized through profit or loss, item 280. "Gains (losses) from the sale of investments".

Changes in the useful life in which the future economic benefits related to the asset will materialize result in changes in the amortization period and are considered as changes in estimates. The amortization of definite-life intangible asset is recognized in the income statement in the cost category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Indefinite-life intangible assets, including goodwill, are not amortized but are tested every year for impairment both individually and at the level of cash generating units (CGUs). Every year (or whenever there is evidence of impairment) goodwill is tested for impairment. To this end, the cash generating unit to which goodwill is to be attributed is identified.

The amount of any impairment is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of goodwill and its recoverable value, if lower. Recoverable value is equal to the greater of the fair value of the cash generating unit, less any selling costs, and the relevant value in use.

Any adjustments are recognized in the income statement, item 270. "Goodwill impairment". No reversal of impairment is permitted for goodwill. Intangible assets are derecognized upon disposal or when and no further economic benefits are expected from them. Any difference between the selling price or realizable value and the carrying amount is recognized through profit or loss, item 280. "Gains (losses) from the sale of investments".

8. Non-current assets and disposal groups

This item is not valued for the purposes of the financial statements.

9. Current and deferred taxation

Tax assets and liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position in line item 110. "Tax assets" on the asset side and line item 60. "Tax liabilities" on the liability side. In accordance with the «Balance sheet method» current and deferred taxes are accounted for as follows:

- current tax assets, which is payments in excess of taxes due under applicable national tax laws;
- current tax liabilities, or taxes payable under applicable national tax laws;
- deferred tax assets, which is income taxes recoverable in future years and related to:
 - deductible timing differences;
 - unused tax loss carry-forwards, and
 - unused tax credits carried forward.
- deferred tax liabilities, which is income tax amounts payable in future years due to the excess of income over taxable income due to timing differences.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated by applying national tax laws in force and are accounted for as an expense (income) in accordance with the same accrual basis of accounting applicable to the costs and revenues that generated them.

Generally, deferred tax assets and liabilities arise in the cases where the deductibility of a cost or the taxability of a revenue is deferred with respect to their recognition.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized on the basis of the tax rates that, at the balance sheet date, are expected to be applicable in the year in which the asset will be realized or the liability extinguished, on the basis of the tax legislation in force, and are periodically revised to take account of any change in legislation.

Furthermore, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that their recovery is envisaged through the production of sufficient taxable income by the entity. In accordance with IAS 12, the probability that there is sufficient taxable income in future should be verified from time to time. If the analysis reveals that there is no sufficient future income, the deferred tax assets are reduced accordingly.

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in the income statement, item 300. "Income tax on continuing operations", with the exception of those taxes related to items recognized, in the current or in another year, directly through equity, such as those related to gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets and those related to changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges, whose changes in value are recognized, on an after-tax basis, directly in the statement of comprehensive income in the "Valuation reserve".

Current tax assets are shown in the balance sheet net of current tax liabilities whenever the following conditions are met:

- existence of an enforceable right to offset the amounts recognized, and
- the parties intend to settle the assets and liabilities in a single payment on a net basis or to realize the asset and simultaneously extinguish the liability.

Deferred tax assets are reported in the Statement of financial position net of deferred tax liabilities whenever the following conditions are met:

- existence of a right to offset the underlying current tax assets with current tax liabilities, and
- both deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes applied by the same tax jurisdiction on the same taxable entity or on different taxable entities that intend to settle the current tax assets and liabilities on net basis (typically in the presence of a tax consolidation agreement).

10. Provision for risks and charges

Post-employment benefits, or provisions relating to employee benefits to be paid after the termination of the employment relationship, are established in accordance with labor agreements and are qualified as defined-benefit plans.

Obligations associated with employee defined-benefit plans and the relevant pension costs associated to current employment are recognized based on actuarial estimates by applying the “Projected Unit Credit Method”. Actuarial gains/losses resulting from the valuation of the liabilities of the defined-benefit plan are recognized through other comprehensive income (OCI) in the “Valuation reserve”.

The discount rate used to calculate the present value of the obligations associated with post-employment benefits changes depending on the country/currency in which the liability is denominated and is set on the basis of yields, at the balance sheet date, of bonds issued by prime corporates with an average maturity consistent with that of the liability.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provisions for risks and charges relate to costs and charges of a specified nature and whose existence certain or probable, but whose amount or date of payment is uncertain on the balance sheet date.

Provisions for risks and charges are made solely whenever:

- a) there is a current (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event;
- b) fulfilment of this obligation is likely to be onerous;
- c) the amount of the liability can be reliably estimated.

When the time value of money is significant, the amount of a provision is calculated as the present value of the expenses that will supposedly be incurred to extinguish the obligation.

This item includes also long-term benefits to employees whose expenses are determined with the same actuarial criteria as those of the defined-benefit plans. Actuarial gains or losses are all recognized as incurred through profit or loss.

LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group recognises a liability for outstanding litigation and legal proceedings when it considers a financial outflow to be probable and when the amount of the resulting losses can be reasonably estimated. In the event that a financial outflow becomes possible but the amount cannot be determined, such fact is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The Group is subject to legal and tax proceedings covering a wide range of issues under the jurisdiction of various states. Furthermore, lawsuits and disputes against the Group often arise from complex and difficult legal issues, which are subject to varying degrees of uncertainty, including the facts and circumstances inherent in each case, the jurisdiction, and the different applicable laws, all of which are subject to careful analysis.

11. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

The sub-items Deposits from banks, Deposits from customers and Debt securities in issue include the financial instruments (other than financial liabilities held for trading and recognized at their fair value) issued to raise funds from external sources. In particular, Debt securities in issue reflect bonds issued by Group companies and securities issued by the SPEs in relation to receivable securitization transactions.

These financial liabilities are recognized on the date of settlement at fair value, which is normally the amount collected or the issue price, less any transaction costs directly attributable to the financial liability. Subsequently, these instruments are recognized at their amortized cost, on the basis of the effective interest method. The only exception is short-term liabilities, as the time value of money is negligible, which continue to be recognized on the basis of the amount collected.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they reach maturity or are extinguished. Derecognition takes place also in the presence of a buyback of previously issued securities. The difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the price paid to buy it back is recognized through profit or loss, item 100.c) “Gains (Losses) on buyback of financial liabilities”.

LIABILITIES DISTINCTION - EQUITY

The distinction between debt and equity instruments is based on an analysis of the economic substance of the contractual arrangements.

A financial liability is a debt instrument if it includes a contractual obligation to:

- to deliver cash, another financial asset or a variable number of equity instruments to another entity;
- to exchange financial assets and financial liabilities with another entity on potentially unfavorable terms.

An equity instrument is a non-redeemable financial instrument that provides a discretionary return in the form of a residual interest in an entity after all of its liabilities (net assets) have been settled and does not qualify as a debt instrument.

12. Financial liabilities held for trading

Financial liabilities held for trading include mainly derivative contracts that are not designated as hedging instruments.

These financial liabilities are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently until they are extinguished, with the exception of derivative contracts to be settled with the delivery of an unlisted equity instrument whose fair value cannot be determined reliably and that, as such, are recognized at cost.

13. Financial liabilities designated at Fair Value

This item is not valued for the purposes of the financial statements.

14. Foreign currency transaction

Foreign currency transactions are entered, upon initial recognition, in the reference currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. At every interim and year-end reporting date, items originated in a foreign currency are reported as follows:

- Cash and monetary items are converted at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date;
- non-monetary items, recognized at historical cost, are converted at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction;
- non-monetary items, recognized at fair value, are converted at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

Exchange rate differences arising from the settlement of monetary items and the conversion of monetary items at exchange rates other than the initial ones, or those used to translate the previous year's accounts, are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

When a gain or a loss related to a non-monetary item is recognized through other comprehensive income (OCI), the exchange rate difference related to such item is also recognized through OCI. By converse, when a gain or a loss is recognized through profit or loss, the exchange rate difference related to such item is also recognized through profit or loss.

15. Insurance asset and liabilities

Insurance assets and liabilities that fall within the scope of IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts are classified in this category.

IFRS 17 defines insurance contracts as those contracts under which one party (the insurer) accepts a significant insurance risk from a third party (the policyholder), agreeing to indemnify the policyholder in the event that it suffers loss as a result of a specific uncertain future event (the insured event).

The Group's insurance business relates to the reinsurance of life and non-life risks of insurance policies sold by insurance companies to customers of consumer credit companies in order to protect the payment of debt.

At initial recognition, insurance contracts are recognised as the algebraic sum of the present value of all expected contractual cash flows (Present Value Future Cash Flow), discounted to present value and including an appropriate Risk Adjustment (for non-financial risks) and the Contractual Service Margin, which represents the present value of future profits. Included in estimates of the present value of future cash flows relating to the group of reinsurance contracts held is the effect of the risk of default by the issuer of the reinsurance contract, including the effects of collateral and litigation losses.

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts is equal to the sum of:

- liability for remaining coverage, comprising the fulfillment cash flows related to future services allocated to the group at that date, and the contractual service margin of the group at that date;
- liability for incurred claims, comprising the fulfillment cash flows related to past services allocated to the group at that date.

Revenues and expenses are recognised for the following changes in the carrying amount of the liability for residual coverage:

- insurance revenue: for the reduction of the liability for remaining coverage due to services provided during the period;
- insurance service expenses: for losses on groups of onerous contracts and the reversals of such losses;
- insurance finance income or expenses: for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

Revenues and expenses are recognized for the following changes in the carrying amount of the liability for claims incurred:

- insurance service expenses: for the increase in the liability due to incurred claims and the costs sustained during the period, excluding investment components;
- insurance service expenses: for subsequent changes in fulfillment cash flows relating to incurred claims and sustained costs; and
- insurance finance income or expenses: for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

The margin on contractual services at the end of the reporting period represents the profit of the group of insurance contracts not yet recognised in profit (loss) for the period as it relates to the service to be provided under the group's contracts in the future.

In summary, as defined and governed by IFRS 17, they are recognized:

- under item 80 "Insurance assets", reinsurance cession contracts belonging to portfolios of reinsurance cession contracts, which, according to the sign of the closing balance, constitute assets;

- under item 110 "Insurance liabilities" reinsurance cession contracts belonging to portfolios of reinsurance cession contracts which are, according to the sign of the closing balance, liabilities;
- in items 160 "Result from insurance services" and 170 "Balance of income and expenses of a financial nature relating to insurance operations" of the income statement:
 - (i) the balance of income and expenses for insurance services from reinsurance ceded;
 - (ii) the amount recovered from reinsurers and the positive/negative balance of write-backs and write-downs related to expected

losses arising from the risk of default by the reinsurer;

(iii) commissions/other acquisition costs charged fully to profit or loss;

(iv) the balance, whether positive or negative, of changes in the balance sheet value of reinsurance ceded associated with the effects and changes in the financial risks associated with the cash flows of reinsurance ceded, other than those that are recognized in other comprehensive income.

16. Other information

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The following items are recognized under this heading: legal tender, including foreign banknotes and coins; current accounts and "on-demand" deposits held with Central Banks, with the exception of the mandatory reserve, as well as "on-demand" loans (current accounts and demand deposits) due from banks.

SELF-SECURITIZATION TRANSACTION

As of the closing date of the Consolidated Financial Report, it should be noted that CA Auto Bank has entered into three self-securitization transactions, wherein it has purchased all the securities issued. These transactions were initiated in compliance with the retention requirements provided for by the European Securitisation Regulation.

The financial assets underlying the securities issued pertain to portfolios of installment loans (autoloans) resulting from consumer credit activity for the purchase of cars, portfolios of receivables arising from the leasing business and portfolios of installment loans (autoloans) and receivables arising from leasing activities.

TREATMENT OF SYNTHETIC SECURITIZATION TRANSACTIONS

Unlike traditional securitization, individual assets or a portfolio of assets, specifically isolated and identified, are not derecognized upon securitisation. The interest rate payable by the Bank-issued securities incorporates the potential expected losses of the underlying portfolio. Consequently, the risk of credit of the securitized portfolio is effectively transferred to the Credit Link Note holder.

TREATMENT OF FACTORING CONTINUING INVOLVEMENT

Following this type of transaction, which is considered a non-recourse assignment (pro-soluto), the Bank maintains a residual involvement in the transferred financial asset, as contractual obligations toward the factor exist regarding the assigned receivables. For the purpose of applying the provisions of IFRS 7, qualitative and quantitative information is provided in Part E of these Financial Statements as of December 31st, 2025.

EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE FUND

The CA Auto Bank Group has established different defined-benefit and defined-contribution pension plans, in line with the conditions and practices in the countries in which it carries out its activities.

In Italy, the Employee severance fund is treated as "post-employment benefits", classified as:

- "defined-contribution plan" for the severance amounts accrued to employees as of January 1st, 2007 (effective date of Legislative Decree no. 252 on the reform of supplementary pension funds), both in case the employee exercised the option to allocate the sums attributable to him/her to supplementary pension funds and in case the employee opted for the allocation of these sums to INPS's Treasury fund. For these sums, the amount accounted for as personnel expenses is determined on the basis of the contributions due without applying actuarial calculation methods;
- defined-benefit plan", recognized on the basis of its actuarial value as determined by using "the projected credit unit method", for the severance amounts accrued until December 31st, 2006. These amounts are recognized on the basis of their actuarial value as determined by using "the projected credit unit method". To discount these amounts to present value, the discount rate was determined on the basis

of yields of bonds issued by prime corporates taking into account the average remaining duration of the liability, as weighted by the percentage of any payment and advance payment, for each payment date, in relation to the total amount to be paid and paid in advance until the full amount of the liability is extinguished.

Costs related to the employee severance fund are recognized in the income statement, item 190. “Administrative expenses: a) personnel expenses” and include, for the part relating to the defined-benefit plan:

- (i) service costs related to companies with less than 50 employees;
- (ii) interest cost accrued for the year, for the defined-contribution part;
- (iii) the severance amounts accrued in the year and credited to either the pension funds or to INPS's Treasury fund.

On the statement of financial position, item 90. “Employee severance fund” reflects the balance of the fund exiting at December 31st, 2006, minus any payment made until December 31st, 2025. Item 80. “Other liabilities” – “Due to social security institutions” shows the debt accrued at December 31st, 2025 relating to the severance amounts payable to pension funds and INPS's Treasury fund.

Actuarial gains and losses, reflecting the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the present value of the obligation at year-end, are recognized through equity in the Valuation reserve, in accordance with IAS 19 Revised.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenues are recognized when they are received or, otherwise, when it is probable that future benefits will be received and these benefits can be reliably measured. In particular, interest on loans to customers, commission income and interest from banks are classified under interest and similar income from loans to banks and customers and are recognized at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

Commissions and interest received or paid related to financial instruments are accounted for on an accrual basis. Fees and commissions considered in amortized cost for the purpose of determining the effective interest rate are excluded, and are recognized instead as interest income or expense, as the case may be.

Revenues from services are recognized when the services are rendered.

Dividends are recognized in the year in which their distribution is approved.

COST RECOGNITION

Costs are recognized as they are incurred. Costs attributable directly to financial instruments measured at amortized cost and determinable since inception, regardless of when the relevant outlays take place, flow to the income statement via application of the effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

FINANCE LEASES

Lease transactions are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16.

In particular, recognition of a lease agreement as a lease transaction is based on the substance that the agreement on the use of one or more specific assets and whether the agreement transfers the right to use such asset.

A lease is a finance lease if it transfers all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased asset, if it does not, then a lease is an operating lease.

For finance lease agreements where the CA Auto Bank Group acts as lessor, the assets provided under finance lease arrangements are reported as a receivable in the statement of financial position for a carrying amount equal to the net investment in the leased asset, whereas all the interest payments are recognized as interest income (finance component in lease payments) in the income statement while the part of the lease payment relating to the return of principal reduce the value of the receivable.

PENSION PLANS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Employee benefit funds, related assets, costs, and net finance charges are measured using an actuarial methodology that requires the use of estimates and assumptions to determine the net value of the obligation or asset.

The actuarial methodology considers financial parameters such as, for example, the discount rate or the expected long-term return on plan assets, salary growth rates, and medical care cost growth rates; it also considers the probability of potential future events through the use of demographic parameters, such as mortality rates and employee turnover or retirement rates.

In particular, the discount rates used refer to rates or rate curves of high-quality corporate bonds in the respective reference markets. Expected returns on assets are determined based on various data provided by experts regarding long-term expectations for capital market returns, inflation, current bond yields, and other variables, and are adjusted where necessary to account for asset investment strategies. Future salary increase rates reflect the Group's long-term expectations in the reference markets and inflation trends.

Medical care cost trends are developed based on historical experience, short-term cost trends, and the expected long-term trend. Any variation in these parameters could impact future contributions to the funds.

CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS

This item includes the total amount of equity instruments, other than capital and reserves, as defined by IAS 32. reserves, as defined by IAS 32.

The classification of an issued instrument as an of equity requires the absence of contractual obligations to make payments in the form of

principal repayment, interest or other forms of return. Such instruments, other than ordinary or savings shares, are classified under item “130. Equity instruments” for an amount equal to the amount equal to the consideration received from the issue, less transaction costs that are directly attributable to the transaction, net of related taxation. Any coupons paid are deducted from item “140. Reserves”, if and to the extent they are paid. In the presence of repurchase, the difference between the amount paid and the book value of these balance sheet value of these equity instruments is recognised in equity under item “140. Reserves”.

USE OF ESTIMATES

Financial reporting requires use of estimates and assumptions which might determine significant effects on the amounts reported in the statement of financial position and in the income statement, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities reported in the balance sheet.

The preparation of these estimates implies the use of the information available and subjective assessments, based on historical experience, used to make reasonable assumptions to record the transactions.

By their nature, the estimates and assumptions used may vary from one year to the next and, as such, so may the carrying amounts in the following years, significantly as well, as a result of changes in the subjective assessments made.

The main cases where subjective assessments are required include:

- quantification of losses on loans and receivables, investments and, in general, on financial assets;
- evaluation of the recoverability of goodwill and other intangible assets;
- determination of the fair value of financial instruments to be used for financial reporting purposes; in particular, the use of valuation models to determine the fair value of financial instruments not traded in active markets;
- determination of the residual value;
- quantification of employee provisions and provisions for risks and charges;
- estimates and assumptions on the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

The estimates and assumptions used are periodically and regularly updated by the Group. By converse, variations in actual circumstances could require that those estimates and assumptions are subsequently adjusted.

The impacts of any changes in estimates and assumptions are recognized directly in profit or loss in the period in which the estimates are revised, if the revision impacts only that period, or also in future periods, if the revision impacts both the current and future periods.

Following are the key considerations and assumptions made by management in applying IFRS and that could have a significant impact

on the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements or where there is significant risk of a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities during a subsequent financial period.

RECOVERABILITY OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

The CA Auto Bank Group holds deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences and theoretical tax benefits from tax loss carryforwards. The Group has recognized deferred tax assets to the extent that their recovery is considered probable.

In determining this value, budget results and forecasts for subsequent years were taken into account, consistent with those used for impairment testing and described in the previous paragraph regarding the recoverable value of assets.

Furthermore, it is believed that the valuation adjustments recognized are adequate to cover the risk of a further deterioration in the assumptions underlying such forecasts, considering that the net deferred tax assets thus recognized refer to temporary differences/tax losses that, to a significant extent, can be recovered over a very long period. This is compatible with a context in which the exit from the crisis and the economic recovery might extend beyond the time horizon implied in the aforementioned forecasts.

CREDIT RISK

The CA Auto Bank Group's cost of risk performance is the result of factors such as:

- Core business activities: support for the dealer network, financing, and mobility offers for end customers;
- Conservative credit acceptance policies, supported by ratings, scoring, and decision engines;
- Monitoring of credit performance with timely detection of deteriorating performance through early warning indicators;
- Effective debt collection actions.

This allows for the continued maintenance of a low level of non-performing loans and customers/contracts showing an increase in risk. The cost of risk performance for 2025 is 0.52% of average loans, an increase of 0.05% compared to the same period in 2024.

Legal risk

In Germany, the tax audit of the German subsidiary (covering the years 2017, 2018, and 2019, prior to its conversion into a branch of CA Auto Bank S.p.A.) concluded with a tax assessment notice issued on March 15th, 2024. The notice amounted to approximately €12 million in taxes and €800,000 in interest, relating to: (i) transfer pricing adjustments, and (ii) withholding taxes applied by the then-German company on factoring commissions.

An appeal was filed against said assessment, alongside a concurrent request for the suspension of enforcement; this request was granted by the German tax authorities in May.

As this is a transfer pricing adjustment resulting from the German tax authority's rejection of the unilateral ruling signed by CA Auto Bank with the Italian Revenue Agency regarding the treasury margin charged to subsidiaries on loans granted to them, the Bank and the German subsidiary (now a branch) have prepared and filed (in both Italy and Germany) a request to initiate a Mutual Agreement Procedure (MAP). The objective is to resolve this economic double taxation. Consequently, no provision is deemed necessary given the forthcoming opening of the aforementioned procedure.

On May 20th, 2025, the Italian Revenue Agency (Agenzia delle Entrate) conducted a targeted tax audit on CA Auto Bank S.p.A. for the 2022 tax year, focusing on the tax treatment of capital gains from the sale of equity investments and the application of the VAT separate accounting regime.

In the Tax Audit Report, known as PVC, issued at the end of the audit on October 7, the Revenue Agency challenged the methodology used to allocate VAT on mixed costs among the separate activities. The Company is currently awaiting the draft tax assessment notice that precedes the formal tax assessment.

On January 11th, 2024 the Financial Conduct Authority issued a policy statement announcing that it was carrying out diagnostic work to assess whether the historical use of DCAs between lenders and credit brokers meant a significant number of individuals could be due redress (compensation) from motor finance firms because of a concern that they may have paid too much for their car loans.

CA Auto Finance UK Ltd (formerly FCA Automotive Services UK Ltd) and FFS GmbH (acting through its UK branch) have been active in the UK market throughout the period considered in the Financial Conduct Authority's policy statement.

In accordance with market practice, a number of commission models were used including, prior to their ban by the Financial Conduct Au-

thority in January 2021, forms of DCAs. CA Auto Finance UK Ltd (100% owned subsidiary of CA Auto Bank - formerly FCA Automotive Services UK Ltd) and FFS GmbH (acting through its UK branch - a joint venture between CA Auto Bank and the motor manufacturer Ferrari) have participated in various information requests/surveys from the Financial Conduct Authority, in line with other lenders in the industry.

On December 19th, 2024, the Financial Conduct Authority introduced a pause for an initial period of 37 weeks to the requirement on firms to provide a final response to a DCA complaint within 8 weeks of receiving it, and the corresponding right that complainants must refer their complaint for consideration by the Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS). The Financial Conduct Authority further extended the time to respond to DCA complaints until 31st May 2026. Non-DCA complaints were subsequently included in the pause. The pause was also applied to any commission complaints about leasing/contract hire. By pausing time limits the Financial Conduct Authority sought, inter alia, to mitigate the impact on firms and consumers caused by the increase in commission complaints.

On October 25th, 2024, the Court of Appeal handed-down its decision in respect of appeals made by three consumers against motor finance lenders (Johnson and Wrench -v-FirstRand Bank and Hopcroft -v-Close Brothers). In particular, the judgment set a significantly higher bar for the disclosure of and consent to the existence, nature and amount of any commission paid by a lender to an intermediary than had been previously understood to be required by law or regulation. The scope of the judgment was not just confined to DCAs and was relevant to all commissions paid to brokers. The lenders involved appealed the judgment to the UK Supreme Court which took place between 1st and 3rd April 2025.

On August 1st, 2025, the UK Supreme Court decided that car dealers are acting in their own commercial interests when selling a car and arranging the customer's finance and the entire process constitutes a sale transaction. As a result, car dealers are not acting as their customers' fiduciaries. The UK Supreme Court determined that payment of an undisclosed commission by a lender to a dealer does not amount to a bribe as the recipient must be acting as a fiduciary for the tort to arise. For the same reason, the lenders had not dishonestly assisted in a breach of fiduciary duty by the dealers.

This decision was generally welcomed by UK lenders. One of the claimants, Mr Johnson, had a sepa-

rate claim that the relationship with his lender was unfair under s140A of the Consumer Credit Act 1974.

The factors that were relevant to Mr Johnson's situation included the size of the commission, which was seen as a "powerful indication" that the relationship was unfair. In response, the Financial Conduct Authority released on October 7th, 2025, a consultation paper, outlining its proposed scheme under Section 404 of the FSMA. The proposed scheme covers claims in relation to arrangements which, due to remuneration modalities not adequately disclosed, would have given rise to "unfair relationships" under the Consumer Credit Act 1974.

The consultation was closed on December 12th, 2025, and it is expected that the final rules will be published by end of March 2026, followed by a staged implementation.

CA Auto Finance UK and FFS GmbH (acting through its UK branch) continue to actively monitor any further guidance issued by the Financial Conduct Authority together with any other relevant court cases, and they will assess any potential impact on their business as more details become available.

It should be noted that the provisions recognized as of December 31st, 2025, were determined using a weighted-scenario approach, taking into account the guidance contained in the Consultation Paper available as of the reporting date.

The final financial impact may differ from the provision currently recognized, which represents the best estimate of the redress scheme costs based on information available to date, given the ongoing uncertainty regarding both the outcome and the timing of the matter's resolution.

Italian competition authority

On May 9th, 2024, Drivalia S.p.A. received notification from the AGCM (Italian Competition Authority, hereinafter also the “Authority”), jointly with other industry operators, regarding the conclusion of proceedings concerning the alleged unfair nature of administrative fees applied for the management of customers’ traffic fines. The Authority imposed a fine of €4.3 million on the Company.

While respecting the AGCM’s work, the Company deemed the allegations in the provision to be groundless and flawed in multiple respects; it therefore appealed the decision before the Regional Administrative Court (TAR), presenting detailed defensive arguments. Prior to the hearing, in November 2024, the Company proceeded with the payment of the fine.

On January 22nd, 2025, a hearing was held involving other competitors who had also challenged the provisions concerning them on the same grounds of appeal. In a ruling dated February 13th, 2025, the TAR upheld its position (consistent with recent precedents involving other competitors), dismissing all grounds of appeal presented by Drivalia, as well as those presented by the other rental companies.

This ruling, which was entirely unexpected, did not take into account recent decisions by the Council of State in December 2024, which had upheld the appeals formulated by other petitioning companies on the same facts, overturning the TAR’s rulings and subsequently annulling the AGCM’s provisions.

In particular, the Council of State ruled that:

- Administrative expenses, even in the form of penalties, are legitimate, as their purpose is to provide liquidated damages to the rental company for costs arising from the management of files related to breaches of the rental agreement following traffic law violations;
- The application of charges in a reasonable amount is legitimate, as internal costs and potential outsourcer fees must be taken into account;
- The AGCM failed to justify the basis on which it considered the clauses relating to the application of fees to be unfair, nor did it justify its judgment regarding their excessiveness.

In light of the above, the Company appealed the ruling before the Council of State, highlighting that it had already justified the administrative costs incurred during the investigation phase and maintaining that the relevant clauses are neither abusive nor unfair, but justified by the need to compensate the company on a flat-fee basis for the costs faced in managing traffic fines, as recognized by the Council of State for other competitors in similar cases.

Following the hearing before the Council of State on November 27th, 2025, during which Drivalia challenged the TAR’s decisions, the Council of State issued an order on December 16th, 2025, appointing a court-appointed expert to verify the contested disproportion between the costs actually incurred for managing fine notifications and the amount of the fee charged to customers. As a result of this order, the final decision is postponed to a hearing following the filing of the expert report (including evaluations of the conclusions of the parties’ experts), which must occur by May 16th, 2026.

Based on the above, supported by the opinion of external legal counsel, the Company confirms for the 2025 financial year the resolution of the Drivalia S.p.A.’s Board of Directors of November 29th, 2024, which recognized a “contingent asset” in the subsidiary’s financial statements for an amount equal to the fine paid (€4.3 million), aimed at the refund of said sum, which is considered fully recoverable. As of the date of this report, no elements have emerged that would require the Company to adjust the amount already recognized in December 2024.

INFORMATION ON THE TRANSFER OF FINANCIAL ASSETS BETWEEN PORTFOLIOS

There were no transfers between portfolios during the under review period.

INFORMATION ON FAIR VALUE

The disclosure on the change in fair value required by IFRS 13 applies to financial instruments and non-financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, on a recurring or non-recurring basis.

This standard calls for fair value to be determined in accordance with a three-level hierarchy based on the significance of the inputs used in such measurement:

- Level 1 (L1): quoted prices (without adjustments) in an active market – as defined by IFRS 9 – for the assets and liabilities to be measured;
- Level 2 (L2): inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) in the market;
- Level 3 (L3): inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The methods adopted by the Company to determine fair value are then explained below.

Financial instruments, classified (L1), whose fair value is represented by market value (instruments listed on an active market) refer to:

- bonds issued by CA Auto Bank S.p.A. through the branch in Ireland and by the Swiss subsidiary as part of the Euro Medium Term Notes program and listed on regulated markets (Item 10. “Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost - c) Securities outstanding”);

- listed securities issued as part of public or private securitization transactions originated by various Group entities (Item 10. “Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost - c) Securities outstanding”);

For listed securities issued as part of securitization transactions, reference is made to prices quoted by Bloomberg.

Financial assets and liabilities, classified (L2), whose fair value is determined using inputs other than quoted prices in an active market, which are observable directly (prices) or indirectly (price derivatives) in the market, relate to:

- OTC trading derivatives entered into to hedge securitization transactions;
- OTC derivatives entered into to hedge the loan portfolio of Group Companies;
- loans to banks; the fair value for this item is determined for disclosure purposes only.

The portfolio of loans and advances to customers (item 40. “Financial assets measured at amortized cost - b) Loans and advances to customers”), financial payables and the remaining unlisted securities issued are classified in L3, for which the fair value is determined for disclosure purposes only. Derivatives are valued according to the discounted cash-flows methodology using market rate curves provided by Bloomberg. As required by IFRS 13, to arrive at fair value, the CA Auto Bank Group also considers the effect of default risk, which includes both changes in the counterparty’s creditworthiness and changes in the issuer’s own creditworthiness.

Specifically:

- credit value adjustment (CVA) is a negative value that takes into account scenarios in which the counterparty fails before the Company and the Company has a positive exposure to the counterparty. In such scenarios, the Company incurs a loss in an amount equal to the replacement cost of the derivative itself;
- the DVA (Debt Value Adjustment) is a positive value that takes into account scenarios in which the Company fails before the counterparty and has a negative exposure to the counterparty. In such scenarios, the Company benefits from a gain in an amount equal to the replacement cost of the derivative itself.

The valuation of outstanding securities is derived from prices published on Bloomberg.

For listed and unlisted securities, reference is made to listed prices, taking equivalent transactions as reference.

For securities issued as part of private securitization transactions, reference is made to prices provided by leading banks active in the market taking equivalent transactions as reference, or to the nominal value of the security, or to the

fair value attributed by the bank counterparty that underwrote the securities.

The Group uses valuation methods (Mark to Model) in line with generally accepted methods used by the market. The valuation models include techniques based on discounting future cash flows and estimating volatility and are reviewed both during their development and periodically to ensure that they are fully consistent with the valuation objectives. Said methodologies use inputs based on prices formed in recent transactions in the instrument being valued and/or prices/quotes of instruments with similar characteristics in terms of risk profile.

A.4.1. Fair Value 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, universally acknowledged measurement models have been set, which refer to observable market inputs. Derivative contracts are measured using specific calculation algorithms,

depending on the type of transaction category. Level 3: this level includes all financial instruments for which there is no active market and whose measurement is not based on observable market inputs or using the measurement communicated by qualified market players.

A.4.2 Processes and sensitivity of measurement

The definition of the fair value category of the financial instruments shown in the financial statements is as follows: 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 tech-

niques 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).

A.4.3 Fair Value hierarchy

During the period no transfers were made between fair value levels.

A.4.4 Other information

The cases provided for by IFRS 13 at paragraphs 51, 93 sub-paragraph (i), and 96 did not apply to the Group.

A.4.5 Fair Value hierarchy

A.4.5.1 Asset and liabilities valued at Fair Value on a recurring basis: breakdown by fair value levels

Assets/Liabilities measured at fair value	12/31/2025			12/31/2024		
	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,511	-	-	1,245	-
a) Financial assets held for trading	-	1,511	-	-	1,245	-
b) Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Hedge derivatives	-	44,036	-	-	94,463	-
4. Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	45,547	-	-	95,708	-
1. Financial liabilities held for trading	-	3,256	-	-	2,901	-
2. Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Hedge derivatives	-	87,586	-	-	136,909	-
Total	-	90,842	-	-	139,810	-

Legend:
L1 = Level 1 / L2 = Level 2 / L3 = Level 3

A.4.5.4 Asset 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	12/31/2025				12/31/2024			
	VB	L1	L2	L3	VB	L1	L2	L3
1. Financial assets at amortized cost	24,600,217	-	151,876	24,487,355	26,384,177	-	144,923	26,275,369
2. Financial assets available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Non-current assets and groups of assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24,600,217	-	151,876	24,487,355	26,384,177	-	144,923	26,275,369
1. Financial liabilities at amortized cost	25,852,463	7,460,551	-	18,385,484	27,920,230	7,330,528	-	20,447,784
2. Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25,852,463	7,460,551	-	18,385,484	27,920,230	7,330,528	-	20,447,784

Legend:
BV = Book Value
L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

A.5 Information on “Day one profit/loss”

Paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 governs the specific case in which, in the case of the acquisition of a financial instrument measured at fair value but not quoted in an active market, the transaction price, which generally represents the best estimate of fair value on initial recognition, differs from the fair value determined on the basis of the valuation techniques used by the entity.

In such a case, a valuation gain/loss is realized on acquisition of which adequate disclosure must be made by class of financial instruments. It should be noted that in the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31st, 2025, this case does not exist.

Part B - Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Assets

Section 1 – Cash and cash equivalents – Item 10

This item includes bank checks, money orders, cash and valuables on hand.

1.1 Cash and cash balances: composition

	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
a) Cash	10	59
b) Current accounts and demand deposits with central banks	957,331	1,034,131
c) Current accounts and demand deposits with banks	490,555	471,582
Total	1,447,896	1,505,756

Current accounts and demand deposits include deposits of the Special Purpose Vehicles used in securitizations in the amount of €253,148 thousand (€235,879 thousand as of December 31st, 2024).

These deposits are restricted in their allocation according to specific contractual requirements. In detail, liquidity by Special Purpose Vehicle is as follows:

SPV	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
A-Best Seventeen S.r.l.	-	-
A-Best Nineteen UG	6,449	12,040
A-Best Twenty	-	5,694
A-Best Twenty-One UG	9,159	19,080
A-Best Twenty-Two S.r.l.	41,385	38,646
A-Best Twenty-Three S.A.R.T.	21,699	21,712
A-Best Twenty-Four S.r.l.	67,088	14,825
A-Best Twenty-Five S.r.l.	14,361	21,165
NIXES SIX PLc	87,748	96,285
RACE AUTO SECURITIZATION TRANSACTION S.A.R.L.	5,259	6,432
Total	253,148	235,879

The Liquidity Reserve is earmarked to meet any liquidity shortfalls for the payment of interest on Senior Class securities and certain specific expenses.

Liquidity from bank deposits of SPVs is allocated to the payment of:

- acquisition of new loan portfolio;
- redemption of securities;
- interest on Senior Class Notes;
- operating expenses of the SPV.

Deposits and current accounts include, for the remainder, temporary cash deposits with banks and balances on bank current accounts at the end of the period, related to the ordinary business activity of the companies.

Section 2 – Financial assets measured at Fair Value through profit or loss

2.1 Financial assets held for trading: breakdown by product

Description/Amount	Total 12/31/2025			Total 12/31/2024		
	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
A. Liquid assets						
1. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 Structured securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Other debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Units of UCIs	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1 Reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Financial derivatives	-	1,511	-	-	1,245	-
1.1 trading	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 related to fair value option	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 other	-	1,511	-	-	1,245	-
2. Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 trading	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 related to fair value option	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	1,511	-	-	1,245	-
Total (A+B)	-	1,511	-	-	1,245	-

2.2 Financial assets held for trading: breakdown by debtor/issuer/counterparty

Items/Values	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
A. Liquid assets		
1. Debt securities	-	-
a) Central banks	-	-
b) General government	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
Of which: insurance companies	-	-
(e) Non-financial companies	-	-
2. Equity securities	-	-
a) Banks	-	-
b) Other financial companies	-	-
Of which: insurance companies	-	-
c) Non-financial companies	-	-
d) Other issuers	-	-
3. Units of UCIs	-	-
4. Loans	-	-
a) Central banks	-	-
b) General government	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
Of which: insurance companies	-	-
e) Non-financial companies	-	-
f) Households	-	-
Total (A)	-	-
B. Derivative instruments	-	-
a) Central counterparties	-	-
b) Others	1,511	1,245
Total (B)	1,511	1,245
Total (A+B)	1,511	1,245

Section 4 – Financial assets measured at amortized cost – Item 40

4.1 Financial assets measured at amortized cost: breakdown by product of loans and advances to banks

Description/Amount	Total						Total					
	12/31/2025						12/31/2024					
	Book Value			Fair Value			Book Value			Fair Value		
	First and second stage	Third stage	Purchased or originated impaired	L1	L2	L3	First and second stage	Third stage	Purchased or originated impaired	L1	L2	L3
A. Receivables to Central Banks	76,895	-	-	-	76,895	-	66,661	-	-	-	66,661	-
1. Time deposits	33,171	-	-	X	X	X	19,886	-	-	X	X	X
2. Compulsory reserves	43,038	-	-	X	X	X	41,208	-	-	X	X	X
3. REPOs	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
4. Other	686	-	-	X	X	X	5,567	-	-	X	X	X
B. Receivables to banks	74,982	-	-	-	74,982	X	78,262	-	-	-	78,262	X
1. Loans	74,982	-	-	-	74,982	X	78,262	-	-	-	78,262	X
1.1 Current accounts	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
1.2. Time deposits	5,210	-	-	X	X	X	6,847	-	-	X	X	X
1.3. Other loans:	69,772	-	-	X	X	X	71,415	-	-	X	X	X
REPOs	20,334	-	-	X	X	X	21,054	-	-	X	X	X
Finance leases	589	-	-	X	X	X	958	-	-	X	X	X
Others	48,849	-	-	X	X	X	49,403	-	-	X	X	X
2. Debts securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Structured securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Other debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	151,877	-	-	-	151,877	X	144,923	-	-	-	144,923	X

Legend:
L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

4.2 Financial assets measured at amortized cost: breakdown of loans to customers

Description/ Amount	Total						Total					
	12/31/2025						12/31/2024					
	Book Value			Fair Value			Book Value			Fair Value		
	First and second stage	Third stage	Purchased or originated impaired	L1	L2	L3	First and second stage	Third stage	Purchased or originated impaired	L1	L2	L3
1. Loans	23,936,157	52,184				24,448,341	25,729,821	509,433				26,275,369
1.1. Deposits from customers	30,775			X	X	X	33,123			X	X	X
1.2. REPOs												
1.3. Mortgages												
1.4. Credit cards, personal loans and wages assignment losses	271,352	-		X	X	X	295,131	29,220		X	X	X
1.5 Lease loans	8,796,492	133,813		X	X	X	9,623,566	162,858		X	X	X
1.6. Factoring	3,762,261	77,585		X	X	X	3,701,632	77,058		X	X	X
1.7. Other loans	11,075,277	300,786		X	X	X	12,076,369	240,297		X	X	X
2. Debt securities												
2.1. Structured securities												
2.2. Other debt securities												
Total	23,936,157	52,184		X	X	24,448,341	25,729,821	509,433		X	X	26,275,369

For the purpose of management reporting, it should be noted that the Reconciliation table between Outstanding and Loans to Customers (€24,448 million) includes €31 million in “Deposits from Customers”.

FACTORING

Item includes receivables from the dealership network, amounting to €3.8 billion, sold on a non-recourse basis by business partners to the CA Auto Bank Group Companies.

OTHER FINANCING

This item includes receivables for installment loans granted for the purchase of motor vehicles and personal loans. Receivables also include transaction costs/revenues related to the individual receivable, specifically:

- subsidies received for promotional campaigns;
- commissions received from customers;
- the incentives and bonuses paid to the sales network;

- commissions received from the sale of ancillary products.

Receivables include €4.7 billion related to the SPV’s receivables, recognized in the financial statements in accordance with IFRS 10.

The item reflects receivables for loans provided to the dealer network of industrial partners to foster the development of the sales network, commercial requirements related to used car management, and specific short- and medium-term financing requirements.

It also includes loans, related to retail business, provided by the CA Auto Bank Group to legal entities, classified under this item, in compliance with the Bank of Italy’s definition of Consumer Credit.

4.3 Financial assets measured at amortized cost: breakdown by borrower/issuer of loans to customers

Description/Amount	Total 12/31/2025			Total 12/31/2024		
	First and second stage	Third stage	Purchased or originated impaired	First and second stage	Third stage	Purchased or originated impaired
1. Debt securities						
a) General government						
b) Other financial companies				-	-	-
Of which: insurance companies				-	-	-
c) Non-financial companies				-	-	-
2. Loans to:	23,936,157	512,184		25,729,821	509,433	
a) Public sector entities	17,408	332		16,518	308	
b) Other financial companies	209,362	1,150		461,822	3,498	
Of which: insurance companies	9	-		14	-	
c) Non-financial companies	8,988,503	222,508		8,912,419	235,595	
d) Households	14,720,874	288,194		16,339,062	270,032	
Total	23,936,157	512,184		25,729,821	509,433	

4.4 Financial assets measured at amortized cost: gross value and total value adjustments

	Gross value					Value adjustments				Total partial write-offs*
	First stage	of which: Instruments with low credit risk	Second stage	Third stage	Purchased or originated impaired	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Purchased or originated impaired	
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and leases	22,730,449	10,836,876	1,471,879	827,096	-	53,311	60,983	314,912	-	1,323
Total 12/31/2025	22,730,449	10,836,876	1,471,879	827,096	-	53,311	60,983	314,912	-	1,323
Total 12/31/2024	24,679,714	13,297,762	1,348,341	798,607	-	76,060	77,252	289,174	-	1,011

*Amount to be displayed for information purposes

Section 5 – Hedging derivatives – Item 50

5.1 5.1 Hedging derivatives: breakdown by hedge type and level

	FV 12/31/2025			VN 12/31/2025	FV 12/31/2024			VN 12/31/2024
	L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3	
A. Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Fair Value	-	42,625	-	5,095,590	-	94,098	-	5,766,046
2. Cash Flows	-	1,411	-	511,105	-	365	-	135,000
3. Foreign investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Net investment in foreign subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Fair Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Cash Flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	44,036	-	5,606,695	-	94,463	-	5,901,046

Legend:
NV= Notional value
L1= Level 1

L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

This item reflects the fair value measurement of derivative contracts intended to hedge interest rate risk.

The notional value related to cash flow hedging refers to interest rate risk hedging according to the Cash Flow Hedge methodology used for the long-term rental business.

5.2 Hedging derivatives: breakdown by hedged portfolio and hedge type

Transactions/ Hedging type	Fair Value							Cash-flows hedges		Net investments on foreign subsidiaries
	Specific						Macro-hedge	Micro-hedge	Macro-hedge	
	Debt securities and interest rates	Equity securities and equity indices	Currencies and gold	Credit	Commodities	Other				
1. Financial assets measured at Fair Value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X
2. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	7,078,274	X	-	-	X	-	X	X
3. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	35,546,458	X	-	X
4. Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-
Total assets	-	-	7,078,274	-	-	-	35,546,458	-	-	-
1. Financial liabilities	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X
2. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
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	1,411,166	-

The amount related to generic portfolio hedging refers to the hedging of the lease and loan portfolio, according to the Fair Value Hedge (macro-

hedge) methodology. The amount related to specific hedging refers to the exchange risk coverage.

Section 6 – Changes in Fair Value of generically hedged financial assets – Item 60

6.1 Changes in fair value of hedged assets: breakdown by hedged portfolios

Adeguamento di valore delle attività coperte / Valori	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Positive changes	75,088	121,241
1.1 of specific portfolios:	-	-
a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
1.2 overall	75,088	121,241
2. Negative changes	(36,074)	(85,126)
2.1 of specific portfolios:	-	-
a) financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
2.2 overall	(36,074)	(85,126)
Total	39,014	36,115

Section 7 – Equity investments – Item 70

7.1 Equity investments: information on shareholders’ equity

Denominations	Legal Residence	Participation relationship	
		Participating Company	Share %
A. Companies subject to joint control			
B. Companies under significant influence			
1. CODEFIS S.C.P.A.	Turin, Italy	CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	24%
C. Altre imprese			
1. FCA SECURITY S.C.P.A.	Turin, Italy	CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	0.21%
2. FCA SECURITY S.C.P.A.	Turin, Italy	Drivalia S.p.A.	0.02%
3. VEHITEL 2000 FRANCE S.a.s.	Nanterre, France	Drivalia France S.a.s.	8.3%

CODEFIS S.C.P.A. engages in the provision of IT-related services.
VEHITEL 2000 FRANCE S.a.s. manages computerized reservation systems.

Section 8 – Insurance – Item 80

8.1 Changes of the carrying amount of reinsurance cessions - GMM – activities by residual coverage and claims incurred

Items/Breakdown of carrying amount	Residual coverage activities 12/31/2025		Assets for claims incurred 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2025	Residual coverage activities 12/31/2024		Assets for claims incurred 12/31/2024	Total 12/31/2024
	Net of the loss recovery component	Loss recovery component			Net of the loss recovery component	Loss recovery component		
A. Opening carrying amount								
1. Reinsurance cessions constituting assets	6,305		2,114	8,419	7,260		3,324	10,584
2. Reinsurance cessions constituting liabilities								
3. Net carrying amount as of January 1	6,305		2,114	8,419	7,260		3,324	10,584
B. Financial effects associated with reinsurance cessions								
1. Cost of reinsurance	(4,087)		-	(4,087)	(5,469)		-	(5,469)
2. Claims and other costs recovered			3,604	3,604			1,992	1,992
3 Changes in business for claims incurred			73	73			(1,415)	(1,415)
4. Reinsurance cessions covering onerous contracts								
4.1 Revenues associated with the recognition of underlying onerous insurance contracts								
4.2 Loss recovery component releases other than changes in cash flows of reinsurance cession contracts								
4.3 Changes in cash flows of reinsurance cessions arising from underlying onerous insurance contracts								
5. Effects of change in default risk by reinsurers								
6. Total	(4,087)		3,677	(410)	(5,469)		577	(4,892)
C. Result of insurance services (Total B)	(4,087)		3,677	(410)	(5,469)		577	(4,892)
D. Net financial income/costs								
1. Related to reinsurance cessions	118		46	164	420		206	626
1.1. Recorded in the income statement	118		46	164	420		206	626
1.2. Recorded in the statement of comprehensive income	-		-	-	-		-	-
2. Effects related to changes in exchange rates								
3. Other variations	118		46	164	420		206	626
4. Total								
E. Investment components	(3,969)		3,723	(246)	(5,049)		783	(4,266)
F. Total amount recorded in income statement and comprehensive income statement (C+ D+E)								
G. Other changes								
H. Cash movements	3,271		-	3,271	4,094		-	4,094
1. Premiums paid net of amounts not related to claims recovered from reinsurers	-		(3,604)	(3,604)	-		(1,992)	(1,992)
2. Amount of claims recovered from reinsurers								
3. Total	3,271		(3,604)	(333)	4,094		(1,992)	2,102
I. Net carrying amount as of 12/31 (A.3+F+G+H.3)	5,607		2,233	7,840	6,305		2,114	8,419
I. Ending carrying amount								
1. Reinsurance cessions constituting assets	5,607		2,233	7,840	6,305		2,114	8,419
2. Reinsurance cessions constituting liabilities								
3. Net book value as of 12/31	5,607		2,233	7,840	6,305		2,114	8,419

8.2 Changes in the carrying amount of reinsurance cessions by underlying measurement element

Description/Elements underlying measurement	Present value of cash flows 12/31/2025	Adjustment for non-financial risks 12/31/2025	Contractual service margin 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024 Contractual service margin 12/31/2025	Present value of cash flows 12/31/2024	Adjustment for non-financial risks 12/31/2024	Contractual service margin 12/31/2024	Total 12/31/2024 Contractual service margin 12/31/2024
A. Opening carrying amount								
1. Reinsurance cessions constituting assets	4,588	507	3,324	8,419	9,853	877	(146)	10,584
2. Reinsurance cessions that constitute liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Net carrying amount as of January 1st	4,588	507	3,324	8,419	9,853	877	(146)	10,584
B. Changes related to current services								
1. Contractual service margin recorded in the income statement	-	-	(2,664)	(2,664)	-	-	(2,486)	(2,486)
2. Change for expired non-financial risks	-	(182)	-	(182)	-	(202)	-	(202)
3. Changes related to experience	2,363	-	-	2,363	(789)	-	-	(789)
4. Total	2,363	(182)	(2,664)	(482)	(789)	(202)	(2,486)	(3,477)
C. Changes related to future services								
1. Changes in estimates that modify the contractual service margin	(2,243)	309	1,934	-	(2,809)	(179)	2,989	-
2. Effects of contracts entered into during the year	(3,584)	501	3,083	-	(2,961)	91	2,870	-
3. Adjustment of contractual service margin associated with recoveries related to initial recognition of underlying onerous insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Release of loss recovery component other than changes in cash flows of reinsurance cession contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Changes in cash flows of reinsurance cessions arising from underlying onerous insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Total	(5,826)	810	5,017	-	(5,771)	(89)	5,859	-
D. Changes related to past services								
1. Adjustments to the business for claims incurred	107	(34)	-	73	(1,285)	(130)	-	(1,415)
E. Effects of changes in reinsurer default risk								
F. Result of insurance services (B+C+D+E)	(3,356)	593	2,353	(409)	(7,845)	(421)	3,373	(4,892)
G. Financial income/costs								
1. Related to reinsurance cessions	37	25	103	164	478	50	97	626
1.1 Recorded in the income statement	37	25	103	164	478	50	97	626
1.2 Recorded in the statement of comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Effects related to changes in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other variations	37	25	103	164	478	50	97	626
4. Total	(3,319)	618	2,456	(245)	(7,367)	(370)	3,470	(4,267)
H. Total amount recorded in the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income (F+G)								
I. Other changes								
L. Cash movements	3,271	-	-	3,271	4,094	-	-	4,094
1. Premiums paid net of amounts not related to claims recovered from reinsurers	(3,604)	-	-	(3,604)	(1,992)	-	-	(1,992)
2. Amounts recovered from reinsurers								
3. Total	(333)	-	-	(333)	2,102	-	-	2,102
M. Net carrying amount as of December 31 st (A.3+H+I+L.3)	936	1,125	5,780	7,841	4,588	507	3,324	8,419
N. Final carrying amount								
1. Reinsurance cessions constituting assets	936	1,125	5,780	7,841	4,588	507	3,324	8,419
2. Reinsurance cessions constituting liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Net Value as at year end	936	1,125	5,780	7,841	4,588	507	3,324	8,419

8.3 Variations in the contractual service margin of reinsurance cessions broken down by contracts existing at the time of transition to IFRS 17

	12/31/2025					12/31/2024				
	New contracts and contracts measured on the transition date using the full retrospective application approach	Contracts measured on the transition date using the modified retrospective application approach	Contracts measured at the date of transition with the fair value method	Carve-out contracts	Total	New contracts and contracts measured on the transition date using the full retrospective application approach	Contracts measured on the transition date using the modified retrospective application approach	Contracts measured at the date of transition with the fair value method	Carve-out contracts	Total
Contractual service margin - Opening balance	2,556	769			3,325	1,683	(1,829)			(146)
Changes referred to current services										
Contractual service margin recognized in income statement to reflect services received	(2,131)	(533)			(2,664)	(2,451)	(35)			(2,486)
Changes referred to future services										
Changes in estimates that modify the contractual service margin	551	1,384			1,935	434	2,555			2,989
Effects of contracts initially recognized in the reference period	3,083	-			3,083	2,870	-			2,870
Net financial income/costs										
1. Related to reinsurance cessions	21	82			103	19	78			97
2. Effects related to changes in exchange rates										
3. Total	21	82			103	19	78			97
Total changes recognized in income statement and statement of comprehensive income	1,523	933			2,456	872	2,598			3,470
Contractual service margin - Closing balance	4,079	1,702			5,781	2,556	769			3,324

8.4 Elements underlying the measurement of reinsurance cessions recognized in the year

Items /Groups of contracts	Originated contracts 12/31/2025			Originated contracts 12/31/2024		
	Contracts without loss recovery component	Contracts with loss recovery component	Total	Contracts without loss recovery component	Contracts with loss recovery component	Total
A. Estimated present value of future cash outflows	(4,087)		(4,087)	(5,469)		(5,469)
Of which: Cash flows related to the acquisition of the Insurance contracts						
B. Estimation of the present value of future cash inflows	(503)		(503)	(2,508)		(2,508)
C. Present value estimation (A-B)	(3,584)		(3,584)	(2,961)		(2,961)
D. Estimated adjustment for	501		501	91		91
E. Derecognition of cash flows already recorded						
F. Margin on contractual services	3,083		3,083	2,870		2,870
for reinsurance disposals recorded in the financial year as a result of new contracts (C+D+E+F)						

8.5 Reinsurance cessions - Contractual service margin broken down by expected timing of recognition in the income statement

Table - Analysis of manner of release of CSM	As of 12/31/2025							
	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year up to 2 years	Over 2 years up to 3 years	Over 3 years up to 4 years	Over 4 years up to 5 years	Over 5 years up to 10 years	Over 10 years up to 20 years	Over 20 years
Reinsurance contracts								
Life	66	150	372	461	342	189	0	0
Non-life	486	639	987	1,019	613	457	0	0
Total	552	789	1,359	1,480	955	646	0	0

Section 9 – Property plant and equipment – Item 90

9.1 Property, plant and equipment for use in operations: breakdown of assets measured at cost

Assets/Values	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Owned assets	3,591,506	3,286,137
(a) land	510	864
(b) buildings	2,183	2,827
(c) furniture	11,921	9,652
(d) electronic equipment	3,957	2,566
(e) other	3,572,935	3,270,228
2. Rights of use acquired through leasing	112,918	118,978
(a) land	-	-
(b) buildings	-	-
(c) furniture	36	12
(d) electronic equipment	15	15
(e) other	112,867	118,951
Total	3,704,424	3,405,115
Of which: obtained through the enforcement of guarantees received	-	-

9.6 Tangible assets for use in operations: annual changes

	Land	Buildings	Furniture	Electronic equipment	Other	Total
A. Gross opening balance	864	2,827	9,640	2,581	3,389,203	3,405,115
A.1 Total decreases in value, net	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Net opening balance	864	2,827	9,640	2,581	3,389,203	3,405,115
A.2a Adjustment of opening balances						
B. Increases:	87	63	10,685	2,603	1,071,841	1,085,279
B.1 Purchases	87	63	3,264	474	825,980	829,868
- Of which business combination transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Capitalized improvement expenses	-	-	980	2,050	135,132	138,162
B.3 Impairment reversals	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Positive changes in Fair Value recognized in	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Positive exchange rate differences	-	-	-	-	73	73
B.6 Transfers from investment property	-	-	X	X	X	-
B.7 Other changes	-	-	6,441	79	110,656	117,176
C. Decreases:	441	707	8,368	1,211	775,242	785,969
C.1 Sales	-	-	1,567	-	136,195	137,762
- Of which business combination transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.2 Depreciation	-	393	2,909	952	371,039	375,293
C.3 Impairment adjustments recognized in	-	-	2,147	-	3,975	6,122
(a) equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) income statement	-	-	2,147	-	3,975	6,122
C.4 Negative changes in Fair Value recognized in	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Negative exchange rate differences	-	-	5	81	-	86
C.6 Transfers to:	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) investment property	-	-	X	X	X	-
(b) non-current assets and groups of assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 Other changes	441	314	174	178	127,839	128,946
D. Net closing balance	510	2,183	11,957	3,972	3,685,802	3,704,424
D.1 Total reduction in value, net	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.2 Gross closing balance	510	2,183	11,957	3,972	3,685,802	3,704,424
E. Measurement at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-

“Other” property, plant and equipment includes motor vehicles owned by the rental companies, the movement of which is related to the growth

of the business. Details are shown in Table 9.6.1 “Property, plant and equipment: annual changes - Operating leases” below.

9.6.1 Property, plant and equipment: annual changes - operating leases

	Total				
	Land	Buildings	Furniture	Electronic equipment	Other
A. Opening balance	-	-	-	-	3,059,510
B. Increases	-	-	-	-	684,464
B.1 Purchases	-	-	-	-	526,045
B.2 Capitalized improvement expenses	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Positive changes in fair value	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Impairment reversals	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Positive exchange rate differences	-	-	-	-	12,111
B.6 Transfers from property for use in operations	-	-	-	-	-
B.7 Other changes	-	-	-	-	146,308
C. Decreases	-	-	-	-	356,081
C.1 Sales	-	-	-	-	25,468
C.2 Depreciation	-	-	-	-	211,898
C.3 Negative changes in fair value	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Impairment adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Negative exchange rate differences	-	-	-	-	4,259
C.6 Transfers to other asset portfolios	-	-	-	-	-
(a) property for use in operations	-	-	-	-	-
(b) non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 Other changes	-	-	-	-	114,456
D. Closing balance	-	-	-	-	3,387,893
E. Measurement at fair value	-	-	-	-	-

For management reporting purposes, it should be pointed out that the item “Other” (equal to €3,4 billion as of December 31st, 2025), is included in “investments” in the Reconciliation Table between Outstandings and Loans to Customers.

Section 10 – Intangible assets – Item 100

10.1 Intangible assets: breakdown by type of asset

Description/Amount	Total 12/31/2025		Total 12/31/2024	
	Definite life	Indefinite life	Definite life	Indefinite life
A.1 Goodwill	X	127,194	X	127,194
A.1.1 attributable to the shareholders of the parent company	X	127,194	X	127,194
A.1.2 attributable to non-controlling interests	X	-	X	-
A.2 Other intangible assets	134,445	-	119,090	-
of which: software	100,616	-	74,046	-
A.2.1 Assets measured at cost:	134,445	-	119,090	-
(a) internally generated intangible assets	-	-	-	-
(b) other assets	134,445	-	119,090	-
A.2.2 Assets measured at Fair Value:	-	-	-	-
(a) internally generated intangible assets	-	-	-	-
(b) other assets	-	-	-	-
Total	134,445	127,194	119,090	127,194

Intangible assets are measured at cost.

10.2 Intangible assets: annual changes

	Goodwill	Other intangible assets: generated internally		Other intangible assets: other		Total
		DEF	INDEF	DEF	INDEF	
A. Opening balance	127,194	-	-	119,090	-	246,284
A.1 Total reductions in value, net	-	-	-	(42,764)	-	(42,764)
A.2 Net opening balance	-	-	-	76,326	-	76,326
B. Increases		-	-	82,060	-	82,060
B.1 Purchases	-	-	-	53,642	-	53,642
- Of which business combination transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Increases in internal intangible assets	X	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Impairment reversals	X	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Positive changes in Fair Value through	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to equity	X	-	-	-	-	-
- to income statement	X	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Positive exchange rate differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 Other changes		-	-	28,418	-	28,418
C. Decreases	-	-	-	23,941	-	23,941
C.1 Sales	-	-	-	1,509	-	1,509
- Of which business combination transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.2 Value adjustments	-	-	-	22,432	-	22,432
- Amortization	X	-	-	22,238	-	22,238
- Impairments	-	-	-	194	-	194
+ equity	X	-	-	-	-	-
+ income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.3 Negative changes in fair value through:	-	-	-	-	-	-
- equity	X	-	-	-	-	-
- income statement	X	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Transfers to noncurrent assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Negative exchange rate differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Closing balance, net	127,194	-	-	134,445	-	261,639
D.1 Total value adjustments, net	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Gross closing balance	127,194	-	-	134,445	-	261,639
F. Measurement at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEF= definite life
INDEF= indefinite life

10.3 Other information

The item “Goodwill” (127.2 million) consist of:

- €1.5 million of goodwill generated by the investment in Ferrari Financial Services GmbH; in fact, on November 7th, 2016, FCA Bank S.p.A. acquired a majority stake in Ferrari Financial Services GmbH (“FFS GmbH”) for a total consideration of €18.6 million, following the acquisition agreement already signed between the parties during the current year. The first-time consolidation resulted in goodwill of €1.5 million;
- €1.4 million of goodwill generated upon the first-time consolidation of Drivalia S.p.A. (formerly Leasys Rent S.p.A.) into the CA Auto Bank Group on October 1st, 2018;
- €13.7 million of goodwill generated upon the first-time consolidation of Drivalia France S.A.S. (formerly Leasys Rent France S.A.S.) into the CA Auto Bank Group, on May 15th, 2020;
- €7.3 million in goodwill generated upon the first-time consolidation of Drivalia Espana S.p.A. (formerly Leasys Rent Espana S.L.U.) into the CA Auto Bank Group on November 5th, 2020;
- €1.8 million in goodwill generated during the first consolidation of FCA Versicherungsservice GmbH into the CA Auto Bank Group, on June 1st, 2021;
- €8.4 million of goodwill (including €7.3 million generated on first consolidation and €1.1 million generated in the first half of 2022 under the PPA) of Drivalia UK Ltd (formerly ER Capital Ltd) into the CA Auto Bank Group on July 23rd, 2021;
- €5.4 million of goodwill (including €2.4 million generated upon initial consolidation and €3.0 million generated during the first half of 2022 as part of the PPA) of Drivalia Portugal S.A. (formerly Sado Rent S.A.) in the CA Auto Bank Group, on December 21st, 2021;
- €29.7 million to goodwill (of which €33 million generated during the first consolidation and a reduction of € 3.3 million in the PPA occurred during 2024) of Drivalia Lease Czech Republic s.r.o. which joined the CA Auto Bank Group on August 1st, 2023;
- €16.1 million in goodwill (of which €17.3 million generated during the first consolidation and a reduction of €1.2 million in the PPA during 2024) of Drivalia Lease Ireland Ltd, a company that has joined the CA Auto Bank Group, on August 1st, 2023;

- €9.5 million to the goodwill (of which 1.6 million generated on first consolidation and an increase of €7.9 million in the PPA that took place during 2024) of the company Drivalia Lease Finland Oy, which entered the CA Auto Bank Group, on August 1st, 2023;
- €6.3 million to the goodwill (of which €6.4 million generated during the first consolidation and a decrease of €0.5 million in the PPA concluded during 2024) of Drivalia Lease Norge AS, a company that joined the CA Auto Bank Group, on August 1st, 2023;
- €26.3 million in goodwill generated during the first consolidation of the transfer of a business unit relating to the staff of Fonds de commerce Sofinco from CA Consumer Finance S.A. to CA Auto Bank S.p.A (French Branch) purchased on January 1st, 2024.

GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT TEST

In accordance with IAS 36, all intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Given the particular macroeconomic environment (e.g., Russia-Ukraine conflict, rising interest rates, shortage of raw materials and in particular semiconductors), the Group considered it appropriate to test its goodwill for impairment as of December 31st, 2025.

The following factors were considered in performing the impairment test as of December 31st, 2025:

- the guidance provided in the International Accounting Standard of reference IAS 36;
- the recommendations contained in the joint letter of the Bank of Italy, Consob and Ivass dated March 3rd, 2010;
- the suggestions of the Organismo Italiano di Valutazione (O.I.V.) contained in the document “Impairment test of goodwill in contexts of financial and real crisis” dated June 14th, 2012 and the Exposure Draft of Discussion Paper No. 1/2022 “Impairments test of non-financial assets (ISA 36) following the war in Ukraine” dated June 13th, 2022;
- the various statements issued by ESMA on the subject, most recently the “Public Statement - Implications of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine on half-yearly financial reports” dated May 13th, 2022 (ESMA32-63-1277).

It should also be noted that, as required by the aforementioned regulators, the procedure and valuation parameters for the goodwill impairment test were approved by the Board of Directors independently and prior to the approval of the draft consolidated annual financial report as of December 31th, 2025.

DEFINITION OF THE CGUS

To test the impairment of goodwill, which typically relies on cash flows generated by other business activities, it is crucial to allocate goodwill to organizational units known as cash-generating units (CGUs). These units should exhibit relative autonomy in management and the ability to generate cash flows independently of other areas of activity while remaining interdependent within the unit. IAS 36 mandates that the level at which goodwill is tested aligns with the level of internal reporting used by management to monitor changes in goodwill value. The identified CGUs are typically individual companies or branches.

THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF THE CGUS

From the perspective of a banking entity, it is not possible to identify the cash flows generated by a CGU without considering the cash flows from financial assets/liabilities, as the latter represent the core business of the entity. Following this approach (the so-called “equity side”), the carrying amount of CGUs can be determined in terms of their contribution to consolidated equity, including the portion attributable to non-controlling interests.

CRITERIA TO ESTIMATE THE RECOVERABLE AMOUNTS OF THE CGUS

According to IAS 36, the amount of any impairment is determined by the difference between the carrying amount of the CGU, identified based on the criteria described above, and its recoverable amount, whichever is lower. The recoverable amount is defined as the greater of the:

- Value in Use i.e., the present value of future cash flows expected to originate from the continued use of a specific asset or CGU;
- Fair Value, less cost of sale, i.e., the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm’s length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties.

The Value in Use of the CGUs was determined by estimating the present value of future cash flows expected to be generated by the CGUs over a five-year horizon. The cash flow of the last analytical forecast year was projected in perpetuity (through the use of perpetuity annuity formula, with an appropriate growth rate

“g” to arrive at a “Terminal Value”. The “g” rate was determined by assuming the medium-term euro area inflation rate as the growth factor and constant over time).

In the context of a banking company, identifying the cash flows generated by a CGU necessitates consideration of cash flows from financial assets and liabilities, which constitute the core business of the Company. As such, the recoverable amount of CGUs is influenced by these cash flows and must encompass financial assets and liabilities appropriately allocated to the relevant CGUs. It is therefore reasonable to approximate that cash flows align with the profitability expressed by individual CGUs/Companies. Accordingly, it has been assumed that the Free Cash Flow (FCF) corresponds to the net result of the CGU being valued.

DETERMINATION OF CASH FLOWS

The cash flows were determined based on the latest available medium-term plan, updated with the cash flows in the budget projections for 2025.

DETERMINATION OF THE DISCOUNT RATE

In the determination of Value in Use, cash flows were discounted at a rate reflecting current market condition, the time value of money, and asset-specific risks.

The discount rate used, since it is a financial enterprise, was estimated from the “equity side” perspective, i.e., considering only the cost of equity (Ke), consistent with the way in which cash flows are determined, which, as noted above, include cash flows from financial assets and liabilities.

The cost of capital was then determined using the “Capital Asset Pricing Model” (CAPM). Based on this model, the cost of capital is determined as the sum of the return on risk-free investments and a risk premium, which in turn depends on the specific riskiness of the asset (meaning both the riskiness of the operating segment and the geographical riskiness represented by so-called “country risk”).

The components of the ke discount rate and its comparison with the parameters used in 2024 are given below:

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Return on equity (ke)	7.26%	7.68%
Of which risk-free rate	2.86%	2.36%
Of which beta	0.80	0.91
Of which risk premium	5.50%	5.84%

Specifically, these parameters were determined as follows:

- risk-free rate: 2.86%, representing the average yield over the last 12 months of the benchmark 10 year BUND;
- beta: 0.80 which corresponds to the 5-year beta of CA.sa;
- risk premium: 5.50%, determined as a weighted average of the “equity risk premiums” for the countries in which CA Auto Bank operates, the weight of which is represented by each country’s end-of-period gross exposures.

For the purpose of terminal value calculation, use was made of a growth rate of 1.86%, calculated as the average of inflation forecasts according to the HICP (“Harmonized Index of Consumer Price”).

RESULTS OF THE IMPAIRMENT TEST

As of the reporting date, following an impairment test, it was determined that goodwill remained unimpaired.

The recoverable amounts of the CGUs/Companies are detailed below:

CGU/Company - € mln	Goodwill	Carrying amount	Recoverable amount	Excess over carrying amount
Ferrari Financial Services GmbH	1.5	76.6	217.9	141.3
Drivalia Italy S.p.A.	1.4	109.3	222.8	118.5
Drivalia France S.A.S.	13.7	18.0	93.8	75.8
Drivalia Spain SLU	7.3	18.5	39.5	21.0
CA Versicherungsservice GmbH	1.8	3.9	10.3	6.4
Drivalia UK	8.4	16.0	53.3	37.3
Drivalia Portugal SA	5.4	15.5	26.0	10.4
Drivalia Lease Norge AS	6.3	31.7	52.9	21.3
Drivalia Lease Finland Oy	9.5	92.5	325.0	232.6
Drivalia Lease Ireland Ltd	16.1	86.7	208.9	122.1
Drivalia Lease Czech Republic s.r.o.	29.7	145.3	308.9	163.6
Fonds de Commerce Sofinco	26.3	210.1	603.6	393.5
Consistence at the end of 2025	127.4	824.1	2,167.9	1,343.8

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Since value in use is determined on the basis of estimates and assumptions that may present elements of uncertainty, sensitivity analyses were carried out, as required by IFRSs, in order to verify the sensitivity of the results obtained to changes in certain parameters. In particular, the impact on value in use of an upward change in discount rates and a downward change in the growth rate used for terminal value calculation purposes was tested.

The following tables show the sensitivity analyses of the value in use of the different companies to the change in the discount rate (+ / - 50 basis points) or the growth rate “g” (+ / - 75 basis points).

Ferrari Financial Services GmbH						
	Ke	6.26%	6.76%	7.26%	7.76%	8.26%
G. Rate	0.36%	133.2	116.4	102.1	89.7	78.9
	1.11%	158.2	137.0	119.3	104.3	91.3
	1.86%	191.6	163.9	141.3	122.5	106.7
	2.61%	238.9	200.5	170.4	146.1	126.2
	3.36%	310.6	253.3	210.7	177.8	151.6

Drivalia S.p.A.						
	Ke	6.26%	6.76%	7.26%	7.76%	8.26%
G. Rate	0.36%	108.9	89.9	73.8	59.8	47.6
	1.11%	137.4	113.4	93.4	76.4	61.8
	1.86%	175.5	144.1	118.5	97.3	79.4
	2.61%	229.4	185.8	151.6	124.2	101.6
	3.36%	311.1	246.0	197.6	160.2	130.6

Drivalia France S.A.S.						
	Ke	6.26%	6.76%	7.26%	7.76%	8.26%
G. Rate	0.36%	71.6	63.5	56.6	50.7	45.5
	1.11%	83.8	73.6	65.0	57.8	51.6
	1.86%	100.2	86.7	75.8	66.7	59.1
	2.61%	123.3	104.6	90.0	78.3	68.6
	3.36%	158.3	130.4	109.7	93.7	81.0

Drivalia Espana SLU						
	Ke	6.26%	6.76%	7.26%	7.76%	8.26%
G. Rate	0.36%	19.4	16.2	13.4	11.0	9.0
	1.11%	24.2	20.1	16.7	13.9	11.4
	1.86%	30.7	25.3	21.0	17.4	14.3
	2.61%	39.8	32.4	26.6	21.9	18.1
	3.36%	53.7	42.6	34.4	28.1	23.0

CA Versicherungsservice GmbH						
	Ke	6.26%	6.76%	7.26%	7.76%	8.26%
G. Rate	0.36%	6.0	5.2	4.5	3.9	3.4
	1.11%	7.2	6.2	5.3	4.6	4.0
	1.86%	8.7	7.4	6.4	5.5	4.7
	2.61%	10.9	9.1	7.7	6.6	5.6
	3.36%	14.3	11.6	9.6	8.1	6.8

Drivalia UK Ltd						
	Ke	6.26%	6.76%	7.26%	7.76%	8.26%
G. Rate	0.36%	35.2	31.0	27.4	24.2	21.5
	1.11%	41.5	36.2	31.7	27.9	24.7
	1.86%	50.0	43.0	37.3	32.6	28.6
	2.61%	62.0	52.3	44.7	38.5	33.5
	3.36%	80.2	65.7	54.9	46.6	39.9

Drivalia Portugal SA						
	Ke	6.26%	6.76%	7.26%	7.76%	8.26%
G. Rate	0.36%	9.4	7.3	5.5	3.9	2.6
	1.11%	12.5	9.9	7.7	5.8	4.2
	1.86%	16.7	13.3	10.4	8.1	6.1
	2.61%	22.7	17.9	14.1	11.1	8.6
	3.36%	31.7	24.5	19.2	15.0	11.8

Drivalia Lease Ireland Ltd						
	Ke	6.26%	6.76%	7.26%	7.76%	8.26%
G. Rate	0.36%	114.5	98.6	85.0	73.2	63.0
	1.11%	138.2	118.1	101.3	87.0	74.8
	1.86%	169.9	143.6	122.1	104.3	89.3
	2.61%	214.6	178.3	149.7	126.7	107.8
	3.36%	282.5	228.2	187.9	156.7	131.9

Drivalia Lease Czech Republic s.r.o.						
	Ke	6.26%	6.76%	7.26%	7.76%	8.26%
G. Rate	0.36%	152.4	128.9	108.8	91.4	76.2
	1.11%	187.3	157.7	132.9	111.8	93.7
	1.86%	234.1	195.3	163.6	137.4	115.2
	2.61%	300.2	246.5	204.3	170.4	142.4
	3.36%	400.4	320.3	260.7	214.6	178.0

	Drivalia Lease Finland Oy					
	Ke	6.26%	6.76%	7.26%	7.76%	8.26%
G. Rate	0.36%	220.6	195.7	174.5	156.1	140.0
	1.11%	257.6	2262	200.0	177.7	158.5
	1.86%	307.2	266.1	232.6	204.7	181.3
	2.61%	377.2	320.3	275.7	239.7	210.1
	3.36%	483.4	398.5	335.4	286.6	247.8
	Drivalia Lease Norge					
	Ke	6.26%	6.76%	7.26%	7.76%	8.26%
G. Rate	0.36%	19.3	15.3	11.8	8.8	6.2
	1.11%	25.3	20.2	15.9	12.3	9.2
	1.86%	33.4	26.7	21.3	16.7	12.9
	2.61%	44.8	35.6	28.3	22.4	17.6
	3.36%	62.1	48.3	38.0	30.1	23.7
	CA Auto Bank (Branch France) - Sofinco Auto Moto Loisirs					
	Ke	6.26%	6.76%	7.26%	7.76%	8.26%
G. Rate	0.36%	370.5	323.2	282.8	247.8	217.3
	1.11%	441.0	381.3	331.4	289.0	252.5
	1.86%	535.6	457.3	393.5	340.6	295.9
	2.61%	669.0	560.7	475.7	407.2	350.9
	3.36%	871.4	709.7	589.5	496.6	422.7

Section 11 – Tax asset and tax liabilities –
Item 110 of assets and item 60 of liabilities
and equity

“Current Tax Assets”, amounting to EUR 123,978 thousand, primarily includes tax receivables from the tax authorities for advance payments already made in relation to current year taxes, as well as withholding taxes on interest and commissions applied in Italy and the UK.

“Tax Liabilities” amounted to €10.493 thousand and mainly consist of tax payables for taxes accrued during the period relating to the Parent Company’s German branch.

11.1 Deferred tax assets

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
- Balancing to P&L	141,981	133,552
- Balancing to Net Equity	10,502	11,237
Total	152,483	144,789

11.2 Deferred tax liabilities: breakdown

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
- Balancing to P&L	223,930	215,696
- Balancing to Net Equity	1,115	1,020
Total	225,045	216,716

11.3 Variation of the anticipated levy
(balancing to P&L)

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
1. Opening balance	133,552	140,377
2. Increases	36,409	46,095
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognized in the year	16,355	36,260
(a) relating to previous fiscal years	-	-
(b) due to changes in accounting policies	-	-
(c) impairment reversals	8	-
(d) other	16,347	36,260
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	48	149
2.3 Other increases	20,006	9,686
3. Decreases	27,980	52,920
3.1 Deferred tax assets derecognized during the year	18,881	48,869
(a) reversals	18,881	47,741
(b) impairments due to supervening unrecoverability	-	-
(c) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
(d) other	-	1,128
3.2 Reductions in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	9,099	4,050
(a) transformation into tax credits under Law 214/2011	-	-
b) other	9,099	4,050
4. Closing balance	141,981	133,552

11.5 Variation of the deferred tax liabilities
(balancing to P&L)

	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Opening balance	215,696	230,456
2. Increases	39,054	32,952
2.1 Deferred tax liabilities recognized in the year	34,378	29,026
(a) relating to previous fiscal years	1,066	3
(b) due to changes in accounting policies	-	-
(c) other	33,312	29,023
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	-	-
2.3 Other increases	4,676	3,926
3. Decreases	30,820	47,712
3.1 Deferred tax liabilities derecognized during the year	28,691	21,897
(a) reversals	11,578	6,643
(b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
(c) other	17,113	15,254
3.2 Decreases in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	2,129	25,815
4. Closing balance	223,930	215,696

11.6 Variation of the anticipated
(balancing to net equity)

	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Opening balance	11,237	6,418
2. Increases	1,208	5,611
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognized in the year	1,052	3,393
(a) relating to previous fiscal years	-	-
(b) due to changes in accounting policies	-	-
(c) other	1,052	3,393
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	140	-
2.3 Other increases	16	2,218
3. Decreases	1,943	792
3.1 Deferred tax assets derecognized during the year	90	786
(a) reversals	90	786
(b) impairments due to supervening unrecoverability	-	-
(c) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
(d) other	-	-
3.2 Decreases in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	1,853	6
4. Closing balance	10,502	11,237

The change in deferred tax assets through equity is calculated on the cash flow hedge reserve to hedge future cash flows of hedging derivatives and the tax effect on the OCI reserve.

11.7 Variation of the deferred tax liabilities
(balancing to net equity)

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
1. Opening balance	1,020	669
2. Increases	122	351
2.1 Deferred tax liabilities recognized in the year	-	-
(a) relating to previous fiscal years	-	-
(b) due to changes in accounting policies	-	-
(c) other	-	-
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	-	-
2.3 Other increases	122	351
3. Decreases	27	-
3.1 Deferred tax liabilities reversed during the year	9	-
(a) reversals	9	-
(b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
(c) other	-	-
3.2 Decreases in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	18	-
4. Closing balance	1,115	1,020

Section 13 – Other assets – Item 130

13.1 Other assets: breakdown

Breakdown	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
1. Due from employees	2,950	2,744
2. Trade receivables	244,648	155,186
3. Sundry receivables	385,385	708,051
receivables for insurance services	11,987	11,392
revenues to be received	102	1,970
security deposits	3,873	3,655
reinsurance business	42,978	36,209
other receivables	326,445	654,825
4. Operating lease receivables	376,464	244,603
5. Stock consignments	88,536	100,819
6. Accrued income	91,475	20,559
Total	1,189,458	1,231,962

For the purposes of management representation, it is pointed out that “4. Operating lease credits” (for a total of €376 million as at 31st December 2025) are included in the reconciliation table between Loans and Receivables. In addition, they include the value of vehicles purchased by the Leasing Companies with a reverse repurchase agreement by the seller - therefore not shown in the fixed assets - for €101 million.

The “Claims for insurance services” are mainly related to the Parent Company and include claims against insurance companies for the settlement

of premiums and commissions.

The “Reinsurance activities” are inherent to the Irish subsidiary.

The item “Consignment stock” includes the value of vehicles owned by the subsidiaries CA Auto Finance Danmark Finland Branch, Drivalia Lease Greece, Drivalia Lease UK, CA Auto Finance Sweden, CA Auto Finance Norge and Drivalia Lease Moroccan Branch. These vehicles are in storage at dealers affiliated with the network of industrial partners, waiting to be sold.

Liabilities and equity

Section 1 – Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost – Item 10

1.1 Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost: breakdown by product of deposits from banks

Tipologia operazioni/Valori	Total 12/31/2025				Total 12/31/2024			
	BV	Fair Value			BV	Fair Value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
1. Deposits with central banks	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2. Deposits with banks	11,084,202	X	X	X	14,625,312	X	X	X
2.1 Current accounts and demand deposits	38,450	X	X	X	11,432	X	X	X
2.2 Time deposits	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2.3 Loans	11,034,223	X	X	X	14,594,070	X	X	X
2.3.1 Repurchase agreements	266,332	X	X	X	1,090,231	X	X	X
2.3.2 Other	10,767,891	X	X	X	13,503,839	X	X	X
2.4 Payables for commitments to repurchase own equity instruments	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2.5 Lease liabilities	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2.6 Other payables	11,529	X	X	X	19,809	X	X	X
Total	11,084,202	-	-	11,084,202	14,625,312	-	-	14,625,312

Legend:
BV= Book value
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

This item mainly includes payables for loans received from credit institutions, including €6.6 billion received from the Crédit Agricole Group, disbursed at market conditions.

The principal change in the “Other Financing” item was driven by a lower requirement for funding from third-party banks, resulting in a decrease of €2.7 million. This item also includes Tier 2 subordinated loan agreements entered into with Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility.

In particular, as of December 31st, 2025, the outstanding subordinated Tier 2 loan contracts consist of an operation finalized in December 2024 for an amount of €250 million with a 12-year maturity and a call option (early redemption) after 5 years, and of a second agreement of the same amount, entered into in February of the current year, with a 10-year maturity.

Furthermore, there was an increase of approximately €27 million in period-end balances held in current accounts with leading credit institutions.

The item “Repurchase agreements” relates to outstanding transactions concluded by CA Auto Bank with the banking counterpart Crédit Agricole - Corporate Investment Bank.

1.2 Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost: breakdown of deposits from customers

Description/Amount	Total 12/31/2025				Total 12/31/2024			
	BV	Fair Value			BV	Fair Value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
1. Current accounts and demand deposits	80,980	X	X	X	132,391	X	X	X
2. Time deposits	4,277,289	X	X	X	3,312,320	X	X	X
3. Loans	92,454	X	X	X	41,005	X	X	X
3.1 Repurchase agreements	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
3.2 Other	92,454	X	X	X	41,005	X	X	X
4. Liabilities for commitments to repurchase own equity instruments	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
5. Lease liabilities	48,488	X	X	X	43,335	X	X	X
6. Other payables	193,838	X	X	X	104,459	X	X	X
Total	4,693,049	X	X	4,693,049	3,633,510	X	X	3,633,510

Legend:
BV= Book value
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

Time deposits include deposits from deposit accounts in Italy, Germany, Austria, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain and Poland, the increase of €0.9 billion being mainly attributable to time deposits collected through the Conto Deposito product on the Italian market and on European markets where the product has been extended.

Other amounts due to customers include:

- security deposits by dealers in the amount of €29 million;
- accounts payable to retail customers and security deposits by private individuals as part of the finance lease business.

1.3 Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost: breakdown of securities in issue

Type of securities / Values	Total 12/31/2025				Total 12/31/2024			
	BV	Fair Value			BV	Fair Value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
A. Debts securities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1. Bonds	10,074,634	7,460,551	-	2,614,083	9,661,408	7,330,528	-	2,188,926
1.1 structured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 other	10,074,634	7,460,551	-	2,614,083	9,661,408	7,330,528	-	2,188,926
2. Other securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 structured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10,074,634	7,460,551	-	2,614,083	9,661,408	7,330,528	-	2,188,926

Legend:
BV= Book value
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

The item “Other bonds” includes:

- i) bonds issued by Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) as part of securitization transactions, with a nominal value of €3,410 million;
- ii) bonds issued by CA Auto Bank S.p.A (Irish Branch) amounting to a nominal value of €4,758 million and by the subsidiary CA Auto Finance Suisse with a nominal value of CHF285 million;
- iii) the short-term Euro Commercial Paper issuance program with CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (through its Irish Branch) as the issuer used in the amount of €50 million;
- iv) Credit Linked Notes of €174.5 million, issued as part of the synthetic securitization transaction;
- v) Bond Senior non-preferred in the amount of €1,300 million, subscribed by the parent company Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility S.A.

1.4 Breakdown of subordinated debt/securities

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
A.1 Subordinated debts	501,480	455,635
- banks	501,480	455,635
- customers	-	-
A.2 Unsubordinated debts	15,275,771	17,803,188
- banks	10,582,722	14,169,678
- customers	4,693,049	3,633,510
B.1 Subordinated securities	1,302,180	1,152,942
- banks	1,302,180	1,152,942
- customers	-	-
B.2 Unsubordinated securities	8,773,032	8,508,466
- banks	3,386,547	3,283,843
- customers	5,386,485	5,224,623
Total	25,852,463	27,920,231

As of the reporting date, there were no debts that required the unbundling of embedded derivatives (structured debts).
In the Item A.1. are the subordinated Tier 2 loan contracts, fully disbursed by Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility. In particular:

- on 20 th December 2024 CA Auto Bank S.p.A. entered into a Tier 2 subordinated loan contract, fully disbursed by Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility, amounting to €250 million, with a maturity of 12 years.
- on 14 th February 2025 a second agreement was finalized for an amount of €250 million with a 10-year maturity.

A tranche of €204 million granted on November 20th, 2017, with a 10-year maturity, was early repaid to Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility.

Item B.1 reports the value of Senior Non-Preferred notes issued by CA Auto Bank and subscribed by the parent company.

In addition to the aforementioned financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, item “140. Equity instruments” includes three issuances of instruments eligible as Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital. These instruments are perpetual and include a five-year call option (redemption option), subject to authorization by the competent authority:

- €500 million issuance, placed in March 2024;
- €100 million issuance, placed in December 2024;
- €300 million issuance, placed in March 2025.

Section 2 – Financial liabilities held for trading – Item 20

2.1 Financial liabilities held for trading: breakdown by type

Description/Amount	Total 12/31/2025					Total 12/31/2024				
	NV	Fair Value			Fair Value *	NV	Fair Value			Fair Value *
		L1	L2	L3			L1	L2	L3	
A. Short-term liabilities										
1. Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Due to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.1 Bonds	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.1.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.1.2 Other bonds	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.2 Other securities	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.2.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
3.2.2 Other	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Total A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Derivative instruments										
1. Financial derivatives	X	-	3,255	-	X	X	-	2,901	-	X
1.1 Trading	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
1.2 Connected with the Fair Value option	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
1.3 Other	X	-	3,255	-	X	X	-	2,901	-	X
2. Credit derivatives	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
2.1 Trading	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
2.2 Connected with the Fair Value option	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
2.3 Other	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
Total B	X	-	3,255	-	X	X	-	2,901	-	X
Total (A+B)	X	-	3,255	-	X	X	-	2,901	-	X

Legend:
NV= Nominal value
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3
Fair value*= Fair value calculated by excluding variations in value due to changes in the issuer’s creditworthiness since the issue date

This item includes the negative valuation of derivative financial instruments related to securitization transactions, entered into with the banking counterparties involved in these transactions.

Section 4 – Hedging derivatives – Item 40

4.1 Hedging derivatives: breakdown by hedge type and Fair Value hierarchy

	Fair value 12/31/2025			NV 12/31/2025	Fair value 12/31/2024			NV 12/31/2024
	L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3	
A. Financial derivatives	-	87,586	-	10,002,594	-	136,909	-	10,004,654
1) Fair value	-	82,475	-	9,151,989	-	128,625	-	9,022,748
2) Financial flows	-	5,111	-	850,605	-	8,284	-	981,906
3) Foreign investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1) Fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Financial flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	87,586	-	10,002,594	-	136,909	-	10,004,654

Legend:
NV= Notional value
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

This item represents the fair value of derivative contracts intended to hedge interest rate risk. The contra-entry for the valuation of derivatives using the fair value hedge methodology is in the Income Statement under item 70 “Net income from hedging activities”.

4.2 Hedging derivatives: breakdown by hedged portfolio and hedging type

Transactions/Type of hedge	Fair Value							Cash flows		Foreign investments
	Specifica						Generic	Specific	Generic	
	Debts securities and interest rates	Equity instrument and stock indices	Foreign currency and gold	Credit	Commodities	Other				
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income										X
2. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	X	7,943	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
3. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	74,532	X	-	X
4. Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-
Total assets	-	-	7,943	-	-	-	74,532	-	-	-
1. Financial liabilities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X
2. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	X	5,111	-

The value related to generic portfolio hedging refers to the hedging of the consumer credit portfolio according to the Fair Value Hedge (macro-hedge) methodology.

The value related to cash flow hedging refers to the hedging of interest rate risk according to the Cash Flow Hedge methodology used for the long-term rental business.

Section 6 – Tax liabilities – Item 60

See section 11 of the assets.

Section 8 – Other liabilities – Item 80

8.1 Other liabilities: breakdown

Breakdown	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Due to employees	11,488	9,419
2. Operating lease liabilities	97,095	64,894
3. Due to social security	12,402	11,513
4. Miscellaneous liabilities	729,828	750,184
- Trade payables	288,358	298,031
- Due to insurance institutions	13,189	20,370
- Due to customers	1,115	1,837
- Other payables	380,952	372,849
- Accrued expenses and deferred income	46,214	57,097
Total	850,813	836,010

“Operating lease liabilities” mainly includes payables for the purchase of vehicles and services rendered to the Companies engaged in long-term rental activities.
For management reporting purposes, it should be pointed out that this item includes €97 million.

The item “Trade payables” includes:

- the supply of motor vehicles and various services, provided at market prices mainly by CA Auto Bank Group companies;

- the amounts of commercial incentives to the sales network;
- charges receivable from dealers and banking institutions, mainly related to the Parent Company’s operations.

“Due to insurance institutions” mainly refers to payables of the Parent Bank.

Section 9 – Provision for employee severance – Item 90

9.1 Provision for employee severance pay: annual changes

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
A. Opening balance	3,557	3,455
B. Increases	247	481
B.1 Provisions for the year	113	106
B.2 Other changes	134	375
C. Decreases	621	379
C.1 Severance payments	-	-
C.2 Other changes	621	379
D. Closing balance	3,183	3,557
Total	3,183	3,557

This item reflects the residual obligation for severance indemnities, which was required until December 31st, 2006 under Italian legislation to be paid to employees of Italian companies with more than 50 employees upon termination of employment. This severance can be paid in part to employees during their working lives if certain conditions are met.

Post-employment benefits, as reported in the statement of financial position, represent the present value of this defined benefit obligation, as adjusted for actuarial gains and losses and for costs relating to labor services not previously recorded.

Provisions for defined benefit pension plans and the annual cost recorded in the income statement are determined by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

9.2 Other information

Changes during the year in net defined benefit liabilities (assets) and redemption rights (IAS 19, paragraphs 140 and 141).

Defined-benefit obligations as of 01/01/2025	3,557
a. Service cost -	-
b. Interest cost	113
c. Curtailment -	-
d. Other costs -	-
e. Employer’s contribution -	-
f. Interest income on plan assets -	-
g.1 Actuarial gain/loss resulting from changes in financial assumptions	14
g.2 Actuarial gain/loss resulting from changes in demographic assumptions	-
g.3 Net actuarial (gain)/loss: other	(194)
h. Plan participants’ contributions (458)	(307)
i. Past service costs/(income) and curtailment (gains) and losses	-
l. Intercompany transactions -	-
m. Other changes	-
Total defined benefit obligations as of 12/31/2025	3,183

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS (IAS 19, PARAGRAPH 144)

In order to make the required assessments, it is necessary to adopt suitable demographic and economic assumptions:

- mortality rates;
- disability;
- employee termination (resignation or dismissal);
- requests for advance payments;
- future economic career of workers (including the assumption of promotions to higher categories);
- changes in real purchasing power.

Particularly, based on the CA Bank S.p.A., the following assumptions have been adopted:

Main actuarial assumption	ITALY
	TFR
Discount rate	2.99%
Expected rate of salary increase	1.30%
Expected rate of inflation	2.00%
Mortality tables	YES 2019 (adjusted based on historical data)
Average annual staff exit rate	5.42%

Section 10 – Provision for risks and charges –
Item 100

10.1 Provisions for risks and charges: breakdown

Items/Components	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Provisions for credit risk related to commitments and financial guarantees issued	83	454
2. Provisions for other commitments and other guarantees issued	177	-
3. Provisions for company pension funds	33,423	32,789
4. Other provisions for risks and charges	236,652	71,501
4.1 legal and tax disputes	3,584	1,345
4.2 personnel charges	19,058	16,131
4.3 other	214,010	54,025
Total	270,334	104,744

The primary increase in the line item “Provisions for risks and charges” is attributable to the allocation made by the British subsidiary in relation to commissions paid by customers on loans granted in previous years, as previously described in the “Legal Risks” section, to which reference is made. Concurrently, a ‘reimbursement asset’ related to this matter was recognized and classified under “Other assets” for the portion to be reimbursed by third parties.

Indeed, in accordance with International Accounting Standards and, specifically, the provisions of paragraph 53 of IAS 37, the allocation

to the provision for risks and the recognition of the reimbursement asset must be accounted for separately in the Statement of Financial Position, without any offsetting.

The provision and the concurrent income arising from the recognition of the reimbursement asset have been classified within the same Income Statement line item, “200 – net provisions for risks and charges – b) other net provisions”, as permitted under paragraph 54 of IAS 37.

The net amount allocated by the subsidiary (CA Auto Finance UK) totals 79,091 thousand euros.

10.2 Provisions for risks and charges:
annual changes

	Provisions for other commitments and other guarantees given	Pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations	Other provisions for risks and charges	Total
A. Opening balance	454	32,789	71,500	104,743
B. Increases	112	6,251	177,442	183,805
B.1 Provisions for the year	76	1,817	23,756	25,649
B.2 Changes due to the passage of time	-	-	-	-
B.3 Changes due to modification of the discount rate	-	-	-	-
B.4 Other changes	36	4,434	153,686	158,156
- Of which business combination transactions	-	-	-	-
C. Decreases	390	5,617	12,290	18,297
C.1 Utilization during the year	-	3,891	12,047	15,938
C.2 Changes due to modification of discount rate	-	-	-	-
C.3 Other changes	390	1,726	242	2,358
- Of which business combination transactions	-	-	-	-
D. Closing balance	176	33,423	236,652	270,252

10.3 Provisions for credit risk related
to commitments and financial guarantees issued

	Provisions for credit risk related to commitments and financial guarantees issued				
	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Impaired purchased and/or originated	Total
Commitments to disburse funds	259	-	-	-	259
Financial guarantees given	-	-	-	-	-
Total	259	-	-	-	259

10.5 Provision for defined-benefit corporate
pension funds

1. 1. Changes in the year of net liabilities (assets) with defined
benefits and redemption rights

Changes in defined benefit obligation	12/31/2025
Defined benefit obligation as of the prior year and date	70,831
a. Service cost	1,364
b. Interest cost	2,218
c. Curtailment	-
d. Other costs	205
e. Employer's contribution	344
f. Interest income on plan assets	-
g. 1 Actuarial gain/loss resulting from changes in financial assumptions	(673)
g. 2 Actuarial gain/loss resulting from changes in demographic assumptions	(535)
g. 3 Net actuarial (gain)/loss: other	739
h. Plan participants' contributions	(3,889)
i. Past service costs/(income) and curtailment (gains) and losses	(2,372)
l. Intercompany transactions	-
m. Other changes	-
Total defined benefit obligation as of 12/31/2025	68,233

2. Information on the Fair Value of plan assets

Change in plan assets	12/31/2025
Opening fair value of plan assets	38,042
a. Interest income on plan assets	1,194
b. Employer allocations/disbursements to plan assets	1,970
c. Benefits paid through use of plan assets	(1,820)
d. Actuarial gains/losses on plan assets	(4,576)
e. Other changes	-
Total defined-benefit obligation as of 12/31/2025	34,810

3. Description of the main actuarial assumptions

Main actuarial Assumptions	ITALY		OTHER COUNTRIES		
	Other post-employment benefit plans	Other long-term employee benefits	Pension plans	Other post-employment benefit plans	Other long-term employee benefits
Discount rate	2.99%	2.99%	3.19%	4.22%	3.05%
Expected rate of salary increase	1.30%	1.30%	2.98%	3.00%	3.32%
Expected rate of inflation	2.00%	2.00%	2.04%	1.63%	1.63%
Mortality tables	YES 2019 (adjusted based on historical data)	YES 2019 (adjusted based on historical data)	MR-5 / FR-5, BVG 2020 / GT, RT 2018 G, Heubeck RT 2018 G, RT 2018 G, TH/TF 2000-2002, AG Prognosetafel 2022, 100% of S3PXA CMI 2021 IAMI 0.25%, 1.25% long-term rate of improvement (LTR)		
Yearly employees outflows average	5.42%	5.42%	4.00%	0.00%	0.00%

10.6 Provision for risk and charge: other provisions

	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Provisions for retirement benefits and similar obligations	17,186	14,007
2. Provision for legal risks	1,681	1,232
3. Provision for future risks and charges related to operating leases	5,375	5,557
4. Provisions for sundry risks	212,410	50,705
Total	236,652	71,501

PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES RELATED TO OPERATING LEASE
This provision mainly consists of provisions for future maintenance and self-insurance costs for cars provided under operating lease contracts.

PROVISIONS FOR SUNDRY RISKS
In addition to the aforementioned items, these provisions include €48 million related to risks in the UK, German, and Italian markets concerning the residual value of vehicles under PCP (Personal Contract Purchase) agreements and the specific customer rights provided for by legislation.

Section 11 – Insurance liabilities – Item 110

11.1 Changes in carrying amount - GMM or VFA - of insurance contracts issued - liabilities for residual coverage and for claims incurred

Description/Liabilities	Liabilities for residual coverage 12/31/2025		Liabilities for claims incurred 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2025	Liabilities for residual coverage 12/31/2024		Liabilities for claims incurred 12/31/2024	Total 12/31/2024
	After loss	Loss			After loss	Loss		
A. Opening carrying amount								
1. Insurance contracts issued that constitute liabilities	30,237		7,104	37,341	33,144		4,622	37,766
2. Insurance contracts issued that constitute assets								
3. Net carrying amount as of January 1.	30,237		7,104	37,341	33,144		4,622	37,766
B. Insurance revenues	(11,851)			(11,851)	(20,240)			(20,240)
C. Costs for insurance services								
1. Claims incurred and other directly attributable costs			4,807	4,807			2,848	2,848
2. Changes in liability for claims incurred			(3,685)	(3,685)			2,125	2,125
3. Losses and related recoveries on onerous contracts								
4. Amortization of contract acquisition costs								
5. Total			1,122	1,122			4,973	4,973
D. Income from insurance services (B+C)	(11,851)		1,122	(10,729)	(20,240)		4,973	(15,267)
E. Net financial costs/income								
1. Related to insurance contracts issued								
1.1 Recorded in the income statement	540		109	649	1,728		357	2,085
1.2 Recorded in the statement of comprehensive income								
2. Effects related to changes in exchange rates								
3. Total	540		109	649	1,728		357	2,085
F. Investment components								
G. Total amount recorded in the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income (D+E+F)	(11,311)		1,231	(10,080)	(18,512)		5,330	(13,182)
H. Other changes								
I. Cash movements								
1. Premiums received	4,169			4,169	17,942			17,942
2. Payments associated with contract acquisition costs	(1,906)			(1,906)	2,337			2,337
3. Claims paid and other cash outlays			(4,807)	(4,807)			(2,848)	(2,848)
4. Other variations								
5. Total	2,263		(4,807)	(2,544)	15,605		(2,848)	12,757
L. Net carrying amount as of Dec. 31st (A.3+G+H+I.4)	21,189		3,530	24,718	30,237		7,104	37,341
M. Final carrying amount								
1. Insurance contracts issued that constitute liabilities	21,189		3,530	24,718	30,237		7,104	37,341
2. Insurance contracts issued that constitute assets								
3. Net carrying amount as of December 31 st	21,189		3,530	24,718	30,237		7,104	37,341

11.2 Changes in the carrying amount of insurance contracts issued by element underlying measurement

	Present value of cash flows 12/31/2025	Adjustment for non-financial risks 12/31/2025	Contractual service margin 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2025	Present value of cash flows 12/31/2024	Adjustment for non-financial risks 12/31/2024	Contractual service margin 12/31/2024	Total 12/31/2024
A. Opening carrying amount								
1. Insurance contracts issued that constitute liabilities	18,380	3,764	15,197	37,341	24,404	4,462	8,899	37,766
2. Insurance contracts issued that constitute assets								
3. Net carrying amount as of January 1.	18,380	3,764	15,197	37,341	24,404	4,462	8,899	37,766
B. Changes related to current services								
1. Contractual service margin recorded in the income statement	-	-	(6,785)	(6,785)	0	0	(10,520)	(10,520)
2. Change for expired non-financial risks	-	(632)	-	(632)	0	(1,250)	0	(1,250)
3. Changes related to experience	373	-	-	373	(5,622)	0	0	(5,621)
4. Total	373	(632)	(6,785)	(7,044)	(5,622)	(1,250)	(10,520)	(17,392)
C. Changes related to future services								
1. Changes in contractual service margin	(1,302)	(524)	1,826	-	(5,665)	(510)	6,175	0
2. Losses on onerous contract groups and related recoveries								
3. Effects of contracts initially recognized in the reference year	(4,776)	961	3,815	-	(10,359)	288	10,071	0
4. Total	(6,078)	437	5,641	-	(16,023)	(222)	16,245	0
D. Changes related to past services								
1. Adjustments to the liability for claims incurred	(3,012)	(673)	-	(3,685)	1,603	522	0	2,125
2. Total	(3,012)	(673)	-	(3,685)	1,603	522	0	2,125
E. Result of insurance services (B+C+D)	(8,717)	(868)	(1,144)	(10,729)	(20,041)	(950)	5,725	(15,266)
F. Costs/income of a financial nature								
1. Related to insurance contracts issued								
1.1 Recorded in the income statement	193	69	387	649	1,260	252	573	2,085
1.2 Recorded in the statement of comprehensive income								
2. Effects related to changes in exchange rates								
3. Total	193	69	387	649	1,260	252	573	2,085
G. Total amount of changes recorded in the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income (E+ F)	(8,524)	(799)	(757)	(10,080)	(18,781)	(699)	6,298	(13,181)
H. Other changes								
I. Cash movements								
1. Premiums received	4,169	-	-	4,169	17,942	0	0	17,942
2. Payments associated with contract acquisition costs	(1,906)	-	-	(1,906)	(2,337)	0	0	(2,337)
3. Claims paid and other cash outlays	(4,807)	-	-	(4,807)	(2,848)	0	0	(2,848)
4. Other variations								
5. Total	(2,544)	-	-	(2,544)	12,757	0	0	12,757
L. Net carrying amount as of Dec. 31 (A.3+G+H+I.4)	7,312	2,965	14,440	24,718	18,380	3,764	15,197	37,341
L. Final carrying value								
1. Insurance contracts issued that constitute liabilities	7,312	2,965	14,440	24,718	18,380	3,764	15,197	37,341
2. Insurance contracts issued that constitute assets								
3. Net carrying amount as of December 31 st	7,312	2,965	14,440	24,718	18,380	3,764	15,197	37,341

11.3 Changes of insurance revenue and the contractual service margin of issued insurance contracts broken down by existing contracts at the time of transition to IFRS 17

	12/31/2025					12/31/2024				
	New contracts and contracts measured on the transition date using the full retrospective application approach	Contracts measured on the transition date using the modified retrospective application approach	Contracts measured at the date of transition using the fair value approach	Carved-out contracts	Total 12/31/2025	New contracts and contracts measured on the transition date using the full retrospective application approach	Contracts measured on the transition date using the modified retrospective application approach	Contracts measured at the date of transition using the fair value approach	Carved-out contracts	Total 12/31/2024
Insurance revenues.	2,370	9,481			11,851	4,048	16,192			20,240
Contractual service margin - Opening balance	3,039	12,158			15,197	1,780	7,119			8,899
Changes referred to current services										
- Contractual service margin recognized in income statement to reflect services provided	(1,896)	(4,889)			(6,785)	(1,565)	(8,955)			(10,520)
Changes referred to future services										
- Changes in estimates that modify the contractual service margin	905	922			1,827	696	5,479			6,175
- Effects of contracts initially recognized in the reference period	763	3,052			3,815	2,014	8,057			10,071
Financial income/costs										
1. Related to insurance contracts issued	77	310			387	115	459			574
2. Effects related to changes in exchange rates										
3. Total	77	310			387	115	459			574
Other variations										
Total changes recognized in income statement and statement of comprehensive income	(151)	(606)			(757)	1,260	5,039			6,298
Contractual Service Margin - Closing balances	2,888	11,552			14,440	3,039	12,158			15,197

11.4 Elements underlying the measurement of issued insurance contracts recognized in the fiscal year

Description/Contract groups	Originated contracts 12/31/2025		
	Onerous contracts	Non-onerous contracts	Total
A. Estimated present value of future cash outflows			
1. Contract acquisition costs		1,035	1,035
2. Amount of claims and other directly attributable costs		87	87
3. Total		1,122	1,122
B. Estimated present value of future cash inflows		(5,898)	(5,898)
C. Estimated net present value of future cash flows (A-B)		(4,776)	(4,776)
D. Estimated adjustment for non-financial risks		961	961
E. Derecognition of assets already recorded given cash flows associated with insurance contracts issued			
F. Contractual service margin		3,815	3,815
G. Increase included in liability for insurance contracts issued during the year (C+D+E+ F)			

Description/Contract groups	Originated contracts 12/31/2024		
	Onerous contracts	Non-onerous contracts	Total
A. Estimated present value of future cash outflows			
1. Contract acquisition costs		873	873
2. Amount of claims and other directly attributable costs		4,100	4,100
3. Total		4,973	4,973
B. Estimated present value of future cash inflows		(15,332)	(15,332)
C. Estimated net present value of future cash flows (A-B)		(10,359)	(10,359)
D. Estimated adjustment for non-financial risks		288	288
E. Derecognition of assets already recorded given cash flows associate with insurance contracts issued			
F. Contractual service margin		10,071	10,071
G. Increase included in liability for insurance contracts issued during the year (C+D+E+ F)			

11.5 Insurance contracts issued - Contractual service margin broken down by expected time of recognition in income statement

Table - Analysis of the manner of the release of the CSM	As of 12/31/2025								
	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year up to 2 years	Over 2 years up to 3 years	Over 3 years up to 4 years	Over 4 years up to 5 years	Over 5 years up to 10 years	Over 10 years up to 20 years	Over 20 years	Total
Insurance Contracts									
Life	95	289	1,259	839	550	308	0	0	3,340
Non-life	618	1,609	3,999	2,77	1,242	863	0	0	11,101
Total	713	1,898	5,258	3,609	1,792	1,171	0	0	14,441

11.6 Insurance contracts issued – Changes in claims before reinsurance (non-life segment)

Claims/Time ranges	Year T-9	Year T-8	Year T-7	Year T-6	Year T-5	Year T-4	YearT-3	Year T-2	Year T-1	Year T	Total
A. Accumulated paid claims and other directly attributable costs paid											
1. At the end of the year of occurrence	107	214	367	540	692	753	775	782	782	782	5,794
2. One year later	59	190	463	687	870	962	1,000	1,005	1,006	0	6,242
3. Two years later	38	230	525	720	865	908	934	944	0	0	5,162
4. Three years later	16	260	560	810	975	1,011	1,042	0	0	0	4,674
5. Four years later	57	260	424	708	942	1,119	0	0	0	0	3,511
6. Five years later	45	153	329	784	1,255	0	0	0	0	0	2,566
7. Six years later	67	166	322	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,252
8. Seven years later	205	290	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	882
9. Eight years later	20	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
10. Nine years later	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Total accumulated paid claims and other directly attributable costs paid (Total A)	651	1,826	3,377	4,946	5,598	4,753	3,751	2,731	1,788	782	30,202
B. Estimated ultimate cumulative claims cost (amount before reinsurance cessions and not discounted)											
1. At the end of the year of occurrence	484	567	525	647	743	787	788	785	781	779	6,886
2. One year later	462	390	606	756	959	1,027	1,038	1,023	1,013	0	7,274
3. Two years later	324	393	607	817	943	952	954	944	0	0	5,934
4. Three years later	370	393	697	926	1,032	1,034	1,017	0	0	0	5,469
5. Four years later	513	615	791	1,037	1,355	1,608	0	0	0	0	5,919
6. Five years later	360	370	514	1,162	1,835	0	0	0	0	0	4,242
7. Six years later	294	327	405	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,986
8. Seven years later	413	340	392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,145
9. Eight years later	256	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	444
10. Nine years later	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257
Estimated ultimate cumulative claims cost (amount before reinsurance cessions and not discounted) (Total B)	3,733	3,583	4,537	6,305	6,867	5,408	3,797	2,752	1,794	779	39,554
C. Gross undiscounted incurred claims liability - accident year T to T-9 (Total B - Total A)	(3,082)	(1,757)	(1,160)	(1,359)	(1,269)	(655)	(46)	(21)	(6)	3	(9,353)
D. Gross undiscounted incurred claims liability - years prior to T-9	(2,814)	(1,708)	(1,013)	(502)	(291)	(87)	(51)	(30)	1,093	1,151	(4,252)
E. Discounting effect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. Effect of adjustment for non-financial risks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Gross incurred claims liability of insurance contracts issued	302	338	370	488	515	379	283	292	287	276	3,529

11.7 Insurance contracts issued – Changes in claims before reinsurance (non-life segment)

Claims/time ranges	Year T-9	Year T-8	Year T-7	Year T-6	Year T-5	Year T-4	YearT-3	Year T-2	Year T-1	Year T	Total
A. Accumulated paid claims and other directly attributable costs paid											
1. At the end of the year of occurrence	11	21	37	54	69	75	78	78	78	78	579
2. One year later	5	19	46	69	87	96	100	101	101	0	624
3. Two years later	4	23	53	72	86	91	93	94	0	0	516
4. Three years later	2	26	56	81	98	101	104	0	0	0	468
5. Four years later	6	26	42	71	94	112	0	0	0	0	351
6. Five years later	5	15	33	78	126	0	0	0	0	0	257
7. Six years later	6	17	32	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
8. Seven years later	20	29	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
9. Eight years later	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
10. Nine years later	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total accumulated paid claims and other directly attributable costs paid (Total A)	65	182	338	495	560	475	375	273	179	78	3,020
B. Estimated ultimate cumulative claims cost (amount before reinsurance cessions and not discounted)											
1. At the end of the year of occurrence	48	57	53	64	74	79	79	78	78	78	688
2. One year later	46	39	60	76	96	103	104	102	101	0	727
3. Two years later	32	39	61	82	94	95	95	95	0	0	593
4. Three years later	37	39	70	93	103	103	102	0	0	0	547
5. Four years later	51	61	79	104	136	161	0	0	0	0	592
6. Five years later	36	37	51	116	184	0	0	0	0	0	424
7. Six years later	29	33	41	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	199
8. Seven years later	41	34	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114
9. Eight years later	26	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
10. Nine years later	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Estimated ultimate cumulative claims cost (amount before reinsurance cessions and not discounted) (Total B)	373	358	454	631	687	541	380	275	179	78	3.956
C. Gross undiscounted incurred claims liability - accident year T to T-9 (Total B - Total A)	(308)	(176)	(116)	(136)	(127)	(66)	(5)	(2)	0	0	(936)
D. Gross undiscounted incurred claims liability - years prior to T-9	(281)	(171)	(101)	(50)	(29)	(9)	(5)	(3)	109	115	(425)
E. Discounting effect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. Effect of adjustment for non-financial risks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Gross incurred claims liability of insurance contracts issued	493	552	604	796	840	619	462	476	469	451	5,762

Liquidity risk of insurance contracts

Discounted net cash flows of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance cessions that constitute liabilities: time distribution

Items/Scales thunderstorms	Up to 1 year	From over 1 year up to 2 years	From over 2 year up to 3 years	From over 3 year up to 4 years	From over 4 year up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Segment Life							
1. Insurance contracts issued with elements of direct participation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Investment contracts issued with discretionary participation elements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Insurance contracts issued without elements of direct participation	1,066	694	446	198	74	0	2,478
4. Reinsurance cessions	(260)	(169)	(109)	(48)	(18)	0	(604)
Damage Segment							
1. Insurance contracts issued	1,112	1,305	1,305	822	290	0	4,834
2. Reinsurance cessions	(76)	(90)	(90)	(56)	(20)	0	(332)

Undiscounted net cash flows of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance cessions that constitute liabilities: time distribution

Items/Scales thunderstorms	Up to 1 year	From over 1 year up to 2 years	From over 2 year up to 3 years	From over 3 year up to 4 years	From over 4 year up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Segment Life							
1. Insurance contracts issued with elements of direct participation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Investment contracts issued with discretionary participation elements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Insurance contracts issued without elements of direct participation	1,164	758	487	217	81	0	2,707
4. Reinsurance cessions	(322)	(210)	(135)	(60)	(22)	0	(749)
Damage Segment							
1. Insurance contracts issued	1,214	1,425	1,425	897	317	0	5,278
2. Reinsurance cessions	(94)	(111)	(111)	(70)	(25)	0	(411)

Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance cessions that constitute liabilities with surrender clauses: amounts payable on demand and book value

Items/Values	Amounts payable on demand	Book value
1. Insurance contracts issued with elements of direct participation	0	0
2. Investment contracts issued with discretionary participation elements	0	0
3. Insurance contracts issued without elements of direct participation	7,312	7,312
4. Reinsurance cessions	(936)	(936)

Section 13 – Group equity – Items 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170 and 180

13.1 “Share capital” and “Treasury shares”: breakdown

	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
A. Share capital		
A.1 Ordinary shares	700,000	700,000
A.2 Savings shares	-	-
A.3 Preferred shares	-	-
A.4 Other shares	-	-
B. Own shares		
B.1 Ordinary shares	-	-
B.2 Savings shares	-	-
B.3 Preferred shares	-	-
B.4 Other shares	-	-

13.2 Share capital - number of shares owned by the parent company: annual changes

Items/Types	Ordinary	Others
A. Issued shares existing at the beginning of the year	700,000	-
- fully paid up	700,000	-
- not fully paid up	-	-
A.1 Treasury shares (-)	-	-
A.2 Outstanding shares: opening balance	700,000	-
B. Increases	-	-
B.1 New issues	-	-
- for consideration:	-	-
- business combination transactions	-	-
- 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	-	-
C.1 Cancellation	-	-
C.2 Buyback of own shares	-	-
C.3 Transfers of businesses	-	-
C.4 Other changes	-	-
D. Outstanding shares: closing balance	700,000	-
D.1 Treasury shares (+)	700,000	-
D.2 Shares outstanding at the end of the year	700,000	-
- fully paid up	-	-
- not fully paid	-	-

The share capital is fully paid in. It consists of 700,000,000 shares with a nominal value of €1 each one and was unchanged from the previous year.

13.4 Reserves: other information

Group reserves amount to €3,308 million and include: the legal reserve, the statutory reserve, retained earnings, the FTA-IFRS9 reserve, the consolidation reserve, and other reserves.

13.6 Other information

Valuation reserves are negative for €5 million and include the reserves on derivative contracts to hedge cash flows of -€2 million, the valuation reserves in foreign exchange (related to investments in fully consolidated investments) for €+8 million, the reserves from revaluation of

tangible assets and arising from special revaluation laws for €+454 thousand, as well as the reserve on actuarial profits on defined benefit plans for -€11 million.

Section 14 – Equity attributable to non-controlling interests – Item 190

Equity attributable to non-controlling interests refers to Ferrari Financial Services GmbH and other minor investors.

14.1 Details of item 190 “Equity attributable to non-controlling interests.

Companies name	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Equity investments in consolidated companies with significant non-controlling interests		
1. Ferrari Financial Services GmbH	75,075	62,391
2. CA Auto Bank GmbH	-	26,386
3. CA Auto Bank G.m.b.H. Hellenic Branch	-	6,683
4. BPM Lease Sas	49	50
Other investments	33	33
Total	75,157	95,572

14.2 Equity instruments: breakdown and annual changes

	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Minority equity - Ordinary shares	951	3,389
2. Minority equity - Shares - Parent Company	-	-
3. Minority equity - Equity instruments	-	-
4. Minority equity - Share premium reserve	2,877	2,877
5. Reserves	58,723	79,738
6. Valuation reserves	(62)	155
7. Minority equity - Net income (loss)	12,668	9,413
Total	75,157	95,572

On June 26th, CA Auto Bank acquired from the parent company, Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility, a 50% stake in CA Auto Bank GmbH for a consideration of €33.65 million. This transaction did not result in the recognition of Goodwill, as the purchase price equaled the net equity at the date of the transaction.

In March of the current financial year, the Bank strengthened its capital structure with the finalization of an additional intra-group AT1 loan for a total amount of €300 million.

The issuances (carried out in 2024 and 2025) are classified as equity instruments in accordance with the accounting standard IAS 32. The consideration received from the issuances was recorded under item “140. Equity instruments” for an amount of €899.99 million, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Consistently with the nature of the instrument, the interest coupons paid were recognized as a reduction of net equity (item “150. Reserves”). Consequently, at the end of the financial year, net equity decreased by €54,632 thousand due to the payment of these coupons.

For further details on the accounting treatment of the instruments under consideration, please refer to “Part A - Accounting policies” in this Note.

Other information

1. Commitments and financial guarantees given

	Nominal value of commitments and financial guarantees given				Total (T)	Total (T-1)
	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Impaired purchases and/or originated		
1. Commitments to disburse funds	2,280,518	151	114		2,280,783	1,771,337
(a) Central Banks						
(b) General government						
(c) Banks						
d) Other financial companies	-					
e) Non-financial companies	2,268,031				2,268,031	1,760,203
(f) Households	12,487	151	114		12,752	11,134
2. Financial guarantees given						
a) Central Banks						
b) General government						
(c) Banks						
d) Other financial companies						
e) Non-financial companies						
f) Households						

The item primarily relates to commitments to disburse funds to the sales network – point e) Non-financial corporations, and to credit lines granted to credit card holders – point f) Households.

2. Other commitments and other guarantees given

	Nominal Value	
	Total (T)	Total (T-1)
Other guarantees given	1,276,145	444,569
Of which: non-performing loans		
(a) Central Banks		
(b) Public sector entities		
(c) Banks		
(d) Other financial companies	409,618	392,101
(e) Non-financial companies	866,525	52,468
(f) Households	-	
Other commitments	81,351	75,937
Of which: non-performing loans		
(a) Central banks		
(b) General government		
(c) Banks		
(d) Other financial companies	5,000	5,000
(e) Non-financial companies	-	
(f) Households	76,351	70,937

The item primarily refers to commitments revocable by the bank in respect of holders of retail contracts not yet activated – point f) Households.

3. Assets used to guarantee own liabilities and commitments

Portfolios	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Financial assets measured at Fair Value through profit or loss		
2. Financial assets measured at Fair Value through profit or loss		
3. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,198,156	2,289,817
4. Property, plant and equipment		
Of which: inventories of property, plant and equipment		

Under item 3, “Financial assets measured at amortized cost”, the encumbered assets arising from the following are reported:

- Securitization transactions carried out by the Parent Company and its branches;
- Loans and receivables due from primary banking counterparties in relation to CSA (Credit Support Annex) agreements for derivative contracts entered into with the same;
- Receivables due from the London Clearing House, regarding margins on cleared derivative contracts, in accordance with EMIR regulations.

It should be noted that, as collateral for the repurchase agreement (repo) entered into with the counterparty Crédit Agricole - Corporate Investment Bank, the senior tranche originating from the securitization transaction carried out by CA Auto Bank was pledged, with a nominal value of EUR 294 thousand.

Finally, it is specified that a portfolio of retail loans amounting to EUR 4.7 million was pledged as collateral with the Bank of Italy, as CA Auto Bank is a direct participant in the Target2 standing facilities module.

6. Financial assets subject to offsetting, in the financial statements or subject to netting framework arrangements or similar agreements

Instrument type	Gross amount of financial assets (a)	Amount of financial liabilities offset in the financial statements (b)	Net amount of financial assets reported on the balance sheet (c=a-b)	Related amounts not subject to offsetting		Net amount (f=c-d-e) 12/31/2025	Net amount (f=c-d-e) 12/31/2024
				Financial instruments (d)	Cash deposits received as collateral (e)		
1. Derivatives	3,622	-	3,622	37	1,084	2,501	8,738
2.REPOs	20,334	-	20,334	20,334	-	-	-
3. Securities lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2025	2,523,956	2,500,000	23,956	20,371	1,084	2,501	X
Total 12/31/2024	4,033,822	4,000,000	33,822	21,087	3,997	8,738	X

7. Financial liabilities subject to accounting offsetting or under master netting agreements and similar agreements

Instrument type	Gross amount of financial liabilities (a)	Amount of financial assets offset in the financial statements (b)	Net amount of financial liabilities reported on the balance sheet (c=a-b)	Related amounts not subject to offsetting		Net amount (f=c-d-e) 12/31/2025	Net amount (f=c-d-e) 12/31/2024
				Financial instruments (d)	Cash deposits received as collateral (e)		
1. Derivatives	83,128	-	83,128	39,324	43,804	-	-
2. REPOs	266,333	-	266,333	266,333	-	-	5,970
3. Securities lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2025	2,849,461	2,500,000	349,461	305,657	43,804	-	-
Total 12/31/2024	5,216,963	4,000,000	1,216,963	1,902,389	45,604	5,970	9,191

Part C - Information on the Consolidated Income Statement

Section 1 – Interest – Items 10 and 20

1.1 Interest income and similar revenues: breakdown

Items/Technical forms	Debt securities	Loans and leases	Loans	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Financial assets valued at fair value with impact to profit or loss:	1,746	46,142	-	47,888	2,280
1.1 Financial assets held for trading	1,746	44,809	-	46,555	2,039
1.2 Financial assets designated at Fair Value	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Other financial assets mandatorily valued at Fair Value	-	1,333	-	1,333	241
2. Financial assets valued at Fair Value with impact on overall profitability	-	-	X	-	(332)
3. Financial assets valued at amortized cost:	20,267	1,486,928	-	1,507,195	1,686,810
3.1 Credits to banks	20,189	118,691	X	138,880	325,315
3.2 Credits to clients	78	1,368,237	X	1,368,315	1,361,495
4. Hedging derivatives	X	X	12,072	12,072	224,849
5. Other assets	X	X	15,901	15,901	5,198
6. Financial liabilities	X	X	X	31,252	563
Total	22,013	1,533,070	27,973	1,614,308	1,919,368
of which: interest income on impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	6,157
of which: interest income on finance leases	X	121,292	X	121,292	116,304

1.2 Interest and similar income: other information

1.2.1 Interest income on financial assets in foreign countries

This item includes interest income, already recognized under item 10 of the income statement, generated by financial assets denominated in currencies other than the Euro.

Item	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
Interest income on financial assets in foreign currencies	420,915	356,011

1.2.2 Interessi attivi su operazioni di leasing finanziario

Item	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
Interest income from finance lease transactions	645,408	634,986

1.3 Interest expense and similar charges: breakdown

Items/Technical forms	Debts	Securities	Other transactions	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(714,320)	(283,587)	-	(997,907)	(1,393,782)
1.1 Debts to central banks	-	-	-	-	(32,402)
1.2 Debts to banks	(559,740)	-	-	(559,740)	(938,693)
1.3 Debts to customers	(154,580)	-	-	(154,580)	(109,488)
1.4 Debts Securities in issue	-	(283,587)	-	(283,587)	(313,199)
2. Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other liabilities and funds	X	X	(87,514)	(87,514)	(80,345)
5. Hedging derivatives	X	X	(762)	(762)	(35,280)
6. Financial assets	X	X	X	-	-
Total	(714,320)	(283,587)	(88,276)	(1,086,183)	(1,509,407)
Of which: interest expense related to lease liabilities	(277)	X	X	(277)	(2,190)

1.4 Interest expense and similar charges: other information

1.4.1 Interest expense on foreign currency liabilities

This item includes interest expense, already recognized under item 10 of the income statement, generated by financial liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Euro.

Items	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
Interest expense on financial liabilities in foreign currency	(259,359)	(276,917)

1.4.2 Interest expense on finance lease liabilities

Items	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
Interest expense on finance lease transactions	(277)	(904)

1.5 Differentials related to hedging transactions

Items	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
A. Positive differentials related to hedging transactions:	13,791	229,065
B. Negative differentials related to hedging transactions:	(2,481)	(39,496)
C. Difference (A-B)	11,310	189,569

Section 2 – Fee and commission income –
Items 40 and 50

2.1 Fee and commission income: breakdown

Types of service/Values	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
(a) Financial instruments	7,680	2,629
1. Securities placement	-	-
1.1 With firm commitment and/or on the basis of an irrevocable commitment	-	-
1.2 Without irrevocable commitment	-	-
2. Order receipt and transmission activities and execution of orders on behalf of customers	7,680	2,629
2.1 Receipt and transmission of orders for one or more financial instruments	7,680	2,629
2.2 Execution of orders on behalf of customers	-	-
3. Other fees associated with activities related to financial instruments	-	-
Of which: proprietary trading	-	-
Of which: individual portfolio management	-	-
(b) Corporate Finance	-	-
1. Advice on mergers and acquisitions.	-	-
2. Treasury services	-	-
3. Other fees related to corporate finance services	-	-
(c) Investment advisory activities	-	-
(d) Clearing and settlement	-	-
(e) Collective portfolio management	-	-
(f) Custody and administration	-	-
1. Custodian bank	-	-
2. Other fees related to custody and administration activities	-	-
(g) Central administrative services for collective portfolio management	-	-
(h) Fiduciary activities	-	-
(i) Payment services	502	1,419
1. Current accounts	-	-
2. Credit cards	490	1,109
3. Debit cards and other payment cards	-	-
4. Wire transfers and other payment orders	-	-
5. Other fees related to payment services	12	310
(j) Distribution of third-party services	80,192	88,152
1. Collective portfolio management	-	-
2. Insurance products	79,503	86,610
3. Other products	689	1,542
Of which: individual portfolio management	-	-
(k) Structured finance	-	-
l) Servicing activities for securitisation transactions.	35	31
m) Commitments to disburse funds	-	-
n) Financial guarantees given	329	41
of which: credit derivatives	-	-
o) Financing transactions	89,201	38,880
Of which: for factoring transactions	1,097	679
p) Currency trading	-	-
q) Commodities	-	-
(r) Other commission income	82,473	72,150
Of which: for management activities of multilateral trading systems	-	-
Of which: for management activities of organized trading systems	-	-
Total	260,412	203,302

Other fees and charges include part of the operating and collection fees charged to customers in retail and leasing financing contracts.

2.2 Fee and commission expenses: breakdown

Types of service/Values	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
(a) Financial instruments	9	(25)
Of which: trading of financial instruments	-	-
Of which: placement of financial instruments	-	-
Of which: individual portfolio management	-	-
- Own	-	-
- Delegated to third parties	-	-
(b) Clearing and settlement	(13)	(45)
(c) Collective portfolio management	-	-
1. Own	-	-
2. Delegated to third parties	-	-
(d) Custody and administration	(3,617)	(16)
e) Receipt and payment services	(5,996)	(36,444)
(f) Servicing activities for securitisation transactions	-	(5,248)
(g) Commitments to receive funds	-	-
of which: credit derivatives	-	-
(h) Financial guarantees received	(205)	(6)
of which: credit derivatives	-	-
i) Off-site offering of financial instruments, products and services	-	-
l) Currency trading	-	-
m) Other commission expenses	(169,507)	(74,713)
Total	(179,329)	(116,497)

The item “payment and collection services” mainly represents cost for the collection of finance lease payments and retail loan instalments.

Section 4 – Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading – Item 80

4.1 Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading: breakdown

Transactions/P&L Items	Capital gains (A)	Income from negotiation (B)	Capital losses (C)	Losses from negotiation (D)	Net gain (loss) [(A + B) - (C + D)]
1. Attività finanziarie di negoziazione	-	-	-	(21)	(21)
1.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Units of UCITS.	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 Loans	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Other	-	-	-	(21)	(21)
2. Financial liabilities held for trading	13	-	-	-	13
2.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Payables	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Other	13	-	-	-	13
3. Financial assets and liabilities: exchange rate differences	X	X	X	X	-
4. Derivative instruments	501	17,718	(571)	(19,489)	(1,841)
4.1 Financial derivatives:	501	17,718	(571)	(19,489)	(1,841)
- On debt securities and interest rates	501	17,726	(571)	(19,448)	(1,792)
- On equity securities and equity indices	-	-	-	-	-
- On currencies and gold	X	X	X	X	-
- Other	-	(8)	-	(41)	(49)
4.2 Credit derivatives.	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: natural hedges related to fair value option (IFRS 7, par. 9 sub-paragraph d)	X	X	X	X	-
Total	514	17,718	(571)	(19,510)	(1,849)

The items reflect changes in the fair value of as-sets and liabilities held for trading.

Section 5 – Net gain (losses) on hedge accounting – Item 90

5.1 Net gain (losses) on hedge accounting: breakdown

P&L Items/Values	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
A. Income related to:		
A.1 Fair value hedging derivatives.	24,348	175,710
A.2 Hedged financial assets (fair value)	4,469	-
A.3 Hedged financial liabilities (fair value)	-	41,125
A.4 Cash flow hedging financial derivatives	-	-
A.5 Foreign currency assets and liabilities	104,630	113,565
Total income from hedging activities (A)	133,447	330,400
B. Charges related to:		
B.1 Fair value hedging derivatives	(30,129)	(55,807)
B.2 Hedged financial assets (fair value)	(7,801)	(165,424)
B.3 Hedged financial liabilities (fair value)	-	-
B.4 Cash flow hedging financial derivatives	-	-
B.5 Foreign currency assets and liabilities	(104,758)	(113,460)
Total expenses of hedging activities (B)	(142,688)	(334,691)
C. Net result of hedging activities (A - B)	(9,241)	(4,291)
Of which: hedging result on net positions (IFRS 7 24C, sub-paragraph. b) vi); IFRS9 6.6.4)	-	-

This item reflects the changes in fair value of derivative contracts recognized as Fair Value Hedge.

Section 6 – Profits (losses) on disposals/repurchases – Item 100

6.1 Profits (losses) on disposal/repurchase: breakdown

Items/P&L items	Total 12/31/2025			Total 12/31/2024		
	Gains	Losses	Net profit	Gains	Losses	Net profit
Financial assets						
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	(138)	-
1.1 Due from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Due from customers	-	-	-	-	(138)	-
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets (A)	-	-	-	-	(138)	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Due to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Securities in issue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Section 8 – Net impairment/reinstatements for credit risk – Item 130

8.1 Net impairment for credit risk related to financial assets measured at amortized cost: breakdown

Transactions/ P&L Items	Value adjustments (1)						Value reproductions (2)				Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
	First stage	Second stage	Third stage		Impaired acquisite o originate		First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Impaired acquired or originated		
			Write-off	Altre	Write-off	Other						
A. Loans and deposits with banks											-	-
- Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Loans to customers	(23,210)	(22,457)	(28,628)	(81,433)	1,563	5	1,767	94	10,912	-	(141,386)	(121,865)
- Financing	(23,184)	(22,457)	(28,628)	(81,433)	921	5	1,758	94	10,912	-	(142,012)	(123,126)
- Debt securities	(26)	-	-	-	642	-	10	-	-	-	626	1,261
Total	(23,210)	(22,457)	(28,628)	(81,433)	1,563	5	1,767	94	10,912	-	(141,386)	(121,865)

Net value adjustments increased by €19.5 million compared to the previous year, mainly due to higher write-downs of impaired loans which increased by €48 million. For a more detailed analysis, see Credit Quality in Relation on Operations .

Section 10 – Result of insurance services –
Item 160

a) Insurance income and expenses from
insurance contracts issued - breakdown

Description\Aggregation bases	Base A1 12/31/2025	Base A2 12/31/2025	Base A5 12/31/2025	Base A3 12/31/2025	Base A4 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2025
A. Insurance revenues from insurance contracts issued measured on the basis of GMM and VFA						
A.1 Amounts associated with changes in liability for residual coverage						
1. Claims incurred and other expected insurance service costs		1,928	-	-	2,505	4,433
2. Changes in the adjustment for non-financial risks		275	-	-	357	632
3. Contractual service margin recorded in the income statement for services provided		2,951	-	-	3,834	6,785
4. Other amounts						
A.2 Acquisition costs of insurance contracts recovered						
A.3 Total insurance revenues from insurance contracts issued measured on the basis of GMM or VFA (A.1 + A.2)		5,154	-	-	6,696	11,850
A.4 Total insurance revenues from insurance contracts issued measured by PAA						
- Life segment						
- Non-life segment - motor						
- Non-life segment - non-motor						
A.5 Total insurance revenues from insurance contracts issued (A.3 + A.4)		5,154	-	-	6,696	11,850
B. Insurance service costs arising from insurance contracts issued - GMM or VFA						
1. Claims incurred and other directly attributable costs		(2,091)	-	-	(2,716)	(4,807)
2. Changes in liability for claims incurred		1,603	-	-	2,082	3,686
3. Losses on onerous contracts and recovery of such losses						
4. Amortization of acquisition costs of insurance contracts						
5. Other amounts						
B.6 Total costs for insurance services arising from insurance contracts issued - GMM or VFA		(488)	-	-	(634)	(1,122)
B.7 Total costs for insurance services arising from insurance contracts issued measured on the basis of PAA						
- Life segment						
- Non-life segment - motor						
- Non-life segment - non-motor						
B.8 Total costs for insurance services arising from insurance contracts issued (B.6 + B.7)		(488)	-	-	(634)	(122)
C. Total expenses/net income from insurance contracts issued (A.5+B.8)		4,667	-	-	6,062	10,729

Description\Aggregation bases	Base A1 12/31/2024	Base A2 12/31/2024	Base A5 12/31/2024	Base A3 12/31/2024	Base A4 12/31/2024	Total 12/31/2024
A. Insurance revenues from insurance contracts issued measured on the basis of GMM and VFA						
A.1 Amounts associated with changes in liability for residual coverage						
1. Claims incurred and other expected insurance service costs		1,784	-	-	6,685	8,469
2. Changes in the adjustment for non-financial risks		263	-	-	987	1,250
3. Contractual service margin recorded in the income statement for services provided		2,216	-	-	8,304	10,520
4. Other amounts						
A.2 Acquisition costs of insurance contracts recovered						
A.3 Total insurance revenues from insurance contracts issued measured on the basis of GMM or VFA		4,263	-	-	15,976	20,239
A.4 Total insurance revenues from insurance contracts issued measured by PAA						
- Life segment						
- Non-life segment - motor						
- Non-life segment - non-motor						
A.5 Total insurance revenues from insurance contracts issued		4,263	-	-	15,976	20,239
B. Insurance service costs arising from insurance contracts issued - GMM or VFA						
1. Claims incurred and other directly attributable costs		(600)	-	-	(2,248)	(2,848)
2. Changes in liability for claims incurred		(447)	-	-	(1,678)	(2,125)
3. Losses on onerous contracts and recovery of such losses						
4. Amortization of acquisition costs of insurance contracts						
5. Other amounts						
B.6 Total costs for insurance services arising from insurance contracts issued - GMM or VFA		(1,047)	-	-	(3,926)	(4,973)
B.7 Total costs for insurance services arising from insurance contracts issued measured on the basis of PAA						
- Life segment						
- Non-life segment - motor						
- Non-life segment - non-motor						
C. Total costs/net revenues from insurance contracts issued (A.5+B.6+B.7)		3,216	-	-	12,050	15,266

Legend
Base A1 = Insurance contracts issued with direct participation features - Life Segment
Base A2 = Insurance contracts issued without direct participation features - Life Segment

Base A3 = Insurance contracts issued without direct participation features - Auto Non-Life Segment
Base A4 = Insurance contracts issued without direct participation features - Non-Motor segment
Base A5 = Investment contracts issued with discretionary participation features - Life Segment

b) Income and expenses from reinsurance
cessions - breakdown

Description\ Aggregation bases	Aggregation base 1 12/31/2025	Aggregation base 2 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2025	Aggregation base 1 12/31/2024	Aggregation base 2 12/31/2024	Total 12/31/2024
A. Allocation of premiums paid related to reinsurance cessions measured on a GMM basis						
A.1 Amounts associated with changes in business for residual coverage						
1. Amount of expected claims and other recoverable costs	(540)	(701)	(1,241)	(586)	(2,195)	(2,781)
2. Changes in the adjustment for non-financial risks	(79)	(103)	(182)	(42)	(160)	(202)
3. Contractual service margin recorded in the income statement for services received	(1,158)	(1,505)	(2,663)	(524)	(1,962)	(2,486)
4. Other amounts						
5. Total	(1,777)	(2,309)	(4,086)	(1,152)	(4,317)	(5,469)
A.2 Other costs directly attributable to reinsurance cessions						
B. Allocation of premiums paid related to reinsurance cessions measured based on PAA						
C. Total costs arising from reinsurance cessions (A.1+A.2+B)	(1,777)	(2,309)	(4,086)	(1,152)	(4,317)	(5,469)
D. Effects of changes in the risk of reinsurer default						
E. Amount of claims and other expenses recovered	473	614	1,087	128	479	607
F. Changes in business for claims incurred	32	41	73	(298)	(1,117)	(1,415)
G. Other recoveries	1,051	1,466	2,517	859	526	1,385
H. Total net costs/revenues from reinsurance cessions (C+D+E+F)	(221)	(188)	(409)	(463)	(4,429)	(4,892)

Legend
Base A1 = Life Segment
Base A2 = Non-Life Segment

c) Breakdown of costs for insurance
and other services

Costs / Aggregation bases	Base A1 - with DPF 12/31/2025	Base A2- without DPF 12/31/2025	Base A1 + Base A2 12/31/2025	Base A3 12/31/2025	Base A4 12/31/2025	Base A3 + Base A4 12/31/2025	Other 12/31/2025	TOTAL	Base A1 - with DPF 12/31/2024	Base A2- without DPF 12/31/2024	Base A1 + Base A2 12/31/2024	Base A3 12/31/2024	Base A4 12/31/2024	Base A3 + Base A4 12/31/2024	Other 12/31/2024	TOTAL
Costs attributed to the acquisition of insurance contracts	0	450	450	0	585	585	0	1,035	0	184	184	0	689	689	0	873
Other directly attributable costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment management costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Other costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	154
Total	0	450	450	0	585	585	210	1,245	0	184	184	0	689	689	162	1,035

Legend
Base A1 - with DPF = Insurance contracts issued with direct participation elements - Life segment
Base A2 - without DPF = Insurance contracts issued without direct holding elements - Life segment
Base A1 + Base A2 = Life segment
Base A3 = Insurance contracts issued without direct participation elements - Damage segment - Auto
Base A4 = Insurance contracts issued without direct participation elements - Damage segment - Non Auto
Base A3 + Base A4 = Damage segment

d) Net financial income and expenses related
to insurance contracts issued

Description\ Aggregation bases	Base A1 12/31/2025	Base A2 12/31/2025	Base A3 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2025	Base A1 12/31/2024	Base A2 12/31/2024	Base A3 12/31/2024	Total 12/31/2024
1. Accrued interest		(219)	(559)	(778)		(421)	(1,101)	(1,522)
2. Effects of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		31	98	129		(141)	(422)	(563)
3. Changes in the fair value of the assets underlying contracts measured using VFA								
4. Effects of changes in exchange rates								
5. Other								
6. Total net financial income/expenses related to issued insurance contracts recorded in the income statement		(188)	(461)	(649)		(562)	(1,523)	(2,085)

Legend
Base A1 = Insurance contracts issued with direct participation features - Life Segment
Base A2 = Insurance contracts issued without direct participation features - Life Segment
Base A3 = Insurance contracts issued without direct participation features - Non-Life Segment

Section 11 – Difference between financial income and expenses related to insurance operations – Item 170

a) Net financial income and expenses related to reinsurance cessions

Description\Aggregation bases	Base A1 12/31/2025	Base A2 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2025	Base A1 12/31/2024	Base A2 12/31/2024	Total 12/31/2024
1. Accrued interest	148	67	215	296	143	439
2. Effects of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(29)	(22)	(51)	131	56	187
3. Effects of changes in exchange rates						
4. Other						
5. Total net financial income/costs of reinsurance cessions	119	45	164	427	199	626

Legend
Base A1 = Insurance contracts issued with direct participation features - Life Segment
Base A2 = Insurance contracts issued without direct participation features - Life Segment

b) Insurance operations - Net investment income broken down by life and non-life segments

Description\Segments	Life segment (2025)	Of which: DPF	Damage Segment 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2025	Life segment (2024)	Of which: DPF	Damage segment 12/31/2024	Total 12/31/2024
A. NET INVESTMENT INCOME	644		836	1,480	366		1,373	1,739
A.1 Interest income from financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	644		836	1,480	366		1,373	1,739
A.2 Net gains/losses from assets measured at fair value through profit or loss								
A.3 Net impairment adjustments/reversals for credit risk								
A.4 Other net income/costs								
A.5 Net gains/losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income								
B. NET CHANGE IN INVESTMENT CONTRACTS ISSUED IFRS 9								
C. TOTAL NET INVESTMENT INCOME	644		836	1,480	366		1,373	1,739
of which: recorded in income statement	644		836	1,480	366		1,373	1,739
of which: recorded in the statement of comprehensive income								

c) Insurance operations - Summary of financial results broken down by life and non-life segment

Summary of results/Segments	12/31/2025			12/31/2024		
	Life segment	Non-life segment	Total	Life segment	Non-life segment	Total
A. Financial results						
A.1 Amounts recorded in the income statement						
1. Net investment income	644	836	1,480	366	1,373	1,739
2. Net financial income/costs of insurance contracts	(211)	(274)	(485)	(307)	(1,152)	(1,459)
3. Total	433	562	995	59	221	280
A2. Amounts recorded in the statement of comprehensive income						
1. Net investment income						
2. Net financial income/expenses of insurance contracts						
3. Total						
B. Net insurance and financial income						
1. Net income from insurance services	4,488	5,831	10,320	2,185	8,189	10,374
2. Net investment income	644	836	1,480	366	1,373	1,739
3. Net financial income from insurance contracts	(211)	(274)	(485)	(307)	(1,152)	(1,459)
4. Total	4,921	6,394	11,315	2,244	8,410	10,654

Section 12 – Administrative costs – Item 190

12.1 Payroll: breakdown

Type of expense/Sectors	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1) Employees	(209,507)	(206,287)
(a) wages and salaries	(133,305)	(144,963)
(b) social security charges	(32,173)	(31,226)
(c) severance pay	(2,502)	(1,727)
(d) social security expenses	(1,045)	(2,400)
(e) provision for employee severance pay	(103)	(605)
(f) provision for retirement benefits and similar obligations:	(1,817)	(1,978)
- defined-contribution	(10)	(148)
- defined benefit	(1,807)	(1,830)
(g) payments to external pension funds:	(1,822)	(1,036)
- defined-contribution	(1,609)	(981)
- defined-benefit	(213)	(55)
(h) costs arising from share-based payments	(677)	(843)
(i) other employee benefits	(36,063)	(21,509)
2) Other personnel in active employment	(16,201)	(16,917)
3) Directors and Statutory Auditors	(1,356)	(1,025)
4) Retired personnel	-	-
Total	(227,064)	(224,227)

Compared to the previous year, this item increased by €2.8 million, remaining substantially in line with 2024.

12.2 Corporate defined-benefit pension funds: income and expenses

With respect to pension funds, reference is made to the movements shown in item 120. “Provisions for risks and charges” on the Liabilities side.

12.3 Other employee benefits

The item “Other employee benefits” as of December 31st, 2025 amount to €36,063 thousand.

12.4 Other administrative expenses: breakdown

Item / Sectors	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Consulting and professional services	(14,740)	(17,706)
2. EDP costs	(41,592)	(41,952)
3. Rent and utilities	(11,463)	(12,647)
4. Indirect taxes and fees	(8,531)	(11,528)
5. Advertising and promotion expenses	(5,022)	(6,020)
6. Other expenses	(6,558)	(9,150)
Total	(87,906)	(99,003)

Section 13 – Net provisions for risks and charges – Item 200

13.1 Net provisions for credit risk related to commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given: breakdown

	Total 12/31/2025		Total 12/31/2024	
	Provisions	Releases	Provisions	Releases
1. Provisions for risks and charges related to operating leases.	(1)	-	(411)	-
1.1 Provision for maintenance. Future assets under operating leases	(1)		(411)	
1.2 Provision for self-insurance				
2. Net allocations to other provisions for risks and charges	(91,223)	154	(15,936)	10,803
3. Insurance technical reserve				
4. Legal disputes	(628)	8		
Total	(91,852)	162	(16,347)	10,803

Section 14 – Impairment on property, plant and equipment – Item 210

14.1. Impairment on property, plant and equipment: breakdown

Assets/P&L item	Depreciation (a)	Impairment (b)	Write-backs (c)	Net result (a + b - c)
A. Property, plant and equipment				
1 For use in operations	(475,442)	(4,504)	-	(479,946)
- Owned	(450,813)	(4,504)	-	(455,317)
- Rights of use acquired through leases	(24,629)		-	(24,629)
2 Held for investment purposes	-	-	-	-
- Owned	-	-	-	-
- Rights of use acquired through leases	-	-	-	-
3 Inventories	X			
Total	(475,442)	(4,504)	-	(479,946)

Section 15 – Impairment on intangible assets – Item 220

15.1 Impairment on intangible assets: breakdown

Attività/Componente reddituali	Amortization (a)	Impairment (b)	Write-backs (c)	Net result (a + b - c)
A. Intangible assets				
Of which: software	(1,457)	-	-	(1,457)
A.1 Owned	(21,935)	(303)	-	(22,238)
- Generated internally by the company	(181)	-	-	(181)
- Other	(21,754)	(303)	-	(22,057)
A.2 Rights of use acquired through leases	-	-	-	-
B. Assets held for sale	X	-	-	-
Total	(21,935)	(303)	-	(22,238)

Section 16 – Other operating income and expenses – Item 230

16.1 Other operating expenses: breakdown

Items	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Credit collection expenses	(25,799)	(10,589)
2. Information expenses	(361)	(277)
3. Other expenses:	(333,867)	(425,199)
3.1 operating lease expenses	(61,850)	(174,716)
3.2 finance lease expenses	(181,229)	(173,001)
3.3 contract expenses	(31,436)	(8,593)
3.4 miscellaneous expenses	(59,352)	(68,889)
Total	(360,027)	(436,065)

16.2 Other operating income: breakdown

Items	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Expense recovery	39,012	33,870
2. Operating lease income	778,010	826,328
3. Finance lease income	73,141	68,163
4. Miscellaneous income	127,010	136,143
Total	1,017,173	1,064,504

Section 21 – Tax expense related to the profit (loss) from continuing operations – Item 300

21.1 Tax expense related to the profit(loss) from continuing operation: breakdown

P&L Items/Sectors	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
1. Current taxes (-)	(41,583)	(90,205)
2. Changes in current taxes from previous years (+/-)	1,083	(6,442)
3. Reduction in current taxes for the year (+)	-	-
3.bis Reduction in current taxes for the year for tax credits under Law No. 214/2011 (+)	-	-
4. Change in deferred tax assets (+/-)	8,429	(4,156)
5. Change in deferred tax liabilities (+/-)	(8,480)	13,509
6. Income tax for the year (-) (-1+/-2+3+3bis+/-4+/-5)	(40,551)	(87,294)

This item reflects taxes for the year and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities occurred during the same period.

21.2 Reconciliation of theoretical tax charge to actual tax charge

Items	12/31/2025
Profit for the year before taxes	214,776
Income tax - Tax charge at statutory tax rate	59,063
Effect of higher permanent differences	1,785
Effect of lower permanent differences	(46,227)
Consolidation effect	23,118
Income tax – Effective tax charge (A)	37,739
IRAP - Tax charge at statutory tax rate	11,963
Effect of higher permanent differences	1,423
Effect of charges that do not contribute to the formation of the taxable base	1,697
Effect of lower permanent differences	(3,154)
Consolidation effect	(8,272)
IRAP - Effective tax charge (B)	3,657
Adjustment of taxes for previous years (C)	(845)
Effective tax charge A+B+C	40,551

Section 23 – Minority portion of net income of the year – Item 340

23.1 Minority portion of net income of the year

Companies name	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
1. Ferrari Financial Services Gmbh	12,668	8,531
2. CA Auto Bank GmbH	-	882
3. Other minor		
Total	12,668	9,413

Net profit pertaining to non-controlling interests amounted to €12,668 thousand, mainly attributable to Ferrari Financial Services GmbH.

Section 25 – Earnings per share

25.1 Average number of ordinary shares on a diluted basis

The Parent Company's capital consists of 700,000,000 shares with a nominal value of €1 each.

Part D - Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Items	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
10. Net profit (loss) for the period	174,225	259,540
Other comprehensive after-tax income not reclassified to profit or loss	(3,095)	1,854
70. Defined-benefit plans	(3,095)	1,854
Other comprehensive income after tax reclassified to profit or loss	(7,633)	9,100
100. Hedge of a net investment in foreign operations	(334)	633
110. Exchange rate differences	(10,378)	11,562
120. Cash flow hedges	3,079	(3,095)
170. Total other comprehensive income net of tax	(10,728)	10,954
180. Total consolidated comprehensive income (Items 10+170)	163,497	270,494
190. Consolidated comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	12,668	9,413
200. Consolidated comprehensive income attributable to the Parent Company	150,829	261,081

Part E - Information on Risk and related Risk Management and Hedging Policies

The CA Auto Bank Group attributes significant importance to risk measurement, management and control as key conditions to ensure sustainable growth in such a highly complex and dynamic economic context as the current one.

Risk monitoring and control, which is designed to ensure the sound and prudent management of the Group, are carried out through a three-level internal control system. For the organization and management activities as well as the processes and key functions devoted to risk prevention, monitoring and assessment, reference is made to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, where, in the section on “The internal control system”, a description is provided of the operations, areas and controls related to the Bank’s risk management.

The identification and mapping of risks is an ongoing process, to improve risk management and to update the map of risks to which the Group is exposed.

The CA Auto Bank Group, in its capacity as a Group 2 Bank (Significant) uses standardized methods to measure all its risks.

The CA Auto Bank Group places emphasis on risk management, as a condition to ensure the generation of reliable and sustainable value in a risk-controlled environment. The risk management strategy aims to attain a global and coherent overview of risks, considering both the macroeconomic scenario and the Group’s risk profile, fostering the development of a risk culture and enhancing a transparent and accurate depiction of risk.

The Group’s risk underwriting strategies are summarized in its Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), approved in 2024 by the Board of Directors. The RAF is designed to ensure that the risks taken are in line with the shareholders’ expectations, taking into account the Group’s risk position and the current economic and business conditions. The framework sets out risk propensity limits and the controls established for the overall risk profile and the main specific risks.

The RAF is an organic and structured approach, which extends from the Risk Management function to the Group as a whole to:

- ensure that the Board of Directors and management are properly involved in the Group’s risk management;
- combine strategic policies and business choices with risk propensity;

- ensure that shareholder value and returns are generated;
- comply with all regulatory requirements;
- activate a structured approach for the management, implementation and monitoring of the Risk Appetite Framework at all Group levels;
- define roles and responsibilities in the event of a risk appetite breach, and to foster dialogue among the various functions involved at the Parent Company and its subsidiaries.

The above principles are applicable both at Group level and at business unit or Company level. In case of external growth, these general principles will be applied considering the specific characteristics of the market and the competitive context in which growth takes place. Thus, the Risk Appetite Framework is the backdrop against which the Group manages its risks, with the definition of general risk appetite and the ensuing structure of the risk management process:

- the overall risk profile;
- the principal specific risks of the Group.

Management of the overall risk profile derives from the definition of general principles and is structured on the basis of limits, to ensure that the Group is always compliant with the minimum solvency, liquidity and profitability levels, including under severe stress conditions. In addition, the Group aims to maintain the desired operational, reputational and compliance risk profiles.

The definition of the Risk Appetite Framework is a comprehensive process driven by the Chief Risk Officer, which calls for close cooperation with the Chief Financial Officers and the heads of the various Business Units. It is developed in keeping with the ICAAP and ILAAP processes and is the key reference for the development of the budget and the business plan. In this way, consistency is established between the strategy and the risk underwriting policy, on one side, and the Planning and Budgeting process, on the other.

The definition of the Risk Appetite Framework and the consequent operational limits on the main specific risks, the use of risk measurement tools in the context of credit management processes and operational risk control, the use of capital-at-risk measures to report Company performance and the internal capital adequacy assessment are key steps in the operational process to implement risk management strategies, defined by the Board of Directors, along the Group’s entire decision-making chain.

Current and prospective Total Internal Capital is calculated on a half-yearly basis for regulatory purposes - with “event-based” redeterminations, in case of significant organizational and/or strategic changes – and is otherwise monitored constantly through reviews of capital plans by Risk and Permanent Control, with the support of the Finance department.

IMPACTS DERIVING FROM GLOBAL CRISIS SCENARIOS

Over the last few years, CA Auto Bank has continued to operate within a macroeconomic framework defined by profound uncertainty. In addition to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, 2025 was marked by the consolidation of tensions in the Middle East, with persistent repercussions on global trade routes. Although the Group maintains no direct exposure to these markets, these scenarios have fueled indirect volatility, impacting energy markets and, consequently, the pace at which inflation returns toward central bank targets.

Furthermore, 2025 presented new challenges linked to geo-economic fragmentation. Within this context, the Bank closely monitored interest rate trends which, following the restrictive phase of previous years, exhibited a complex stabilization dynamic in 2025, affecting both funding costs and household consumption patterns. In response to the above, CA Auto Bank has further refined its measurement systems for emerging risks. Specifically, the Bank strengthened its cyber-resilience frameworks—necessitated by the escalation of global hybrid threats—and continuously updated its credit risk monitoring plans. In addressing these complex scenarios, the Bank confirmed and reinforced its qualities of responsiveness and resilience. This demonstrated a capacity for strategic adaptation that ensured the continued solidity of the business, even within a constantly evolving macroeconomic horizon.

Section 1 – Risk of accounting consolidation
QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. Credit quality

A.1. Performing and non-performing credit exposures: amounts, adjustments, changes, and economic breakdown

A.1.1 Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio and credit quality (book values)

Portfolios/quality	Bad exposures	Unlikely to pay	Non-performing past due exposures	performing past due exposure	Other performing exposures	Total
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	209,271	64,495	238,420	724,591	23,363,441	24,600,218
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
3. Financial assets designated at Fair Value						
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value						
5. Financial assets held for sale						
Total 12/31/2025	209,271	64,495	238,420	724,591	23,363,441	24,600,218
Total 12/31/2024	145,761	78,290	285,382	619,857	25,254,887	26,384,177

A.1.2 Distribution of financial assets by portfolio and credit quality (gross and net)

Portfolios/quality	Non-performing				Performing			Total (net exposure)
	Gross exposure	Total provisions	Net exposure	Total Write-offs*	Gross exposure	Total provisions	Net exposure	
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	827,097	(314,911)	512,186	1,324	24,202,326	(114,294)	24,088,032	24,600,218
2. Financial assets measured at Fair Value through other comprehensive income								
3. Financial assets designated at Fair Value								
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at Fair Value								
5. Financial assets held for sale								
Total 12/31/2025	827,097	(314,911)	512,186	1,324	24,202,326	(114,294)	24,088,032	24,600,218
Total 12/31/2024	798,607	(289,174)	509,433	1,011	26,028,687	(153,943)	25,874,744	26,384,177

Portfolios/quality	Low credit quality assets		Other assets
	Cumulative losses	Net exposure	Net exposure
1. Financial assets held for trading	-	-	1,511
2. Hedging derivatives	-	-	44,036
Total 12/31/2025	-	-	45,547
Total 12/31/2024	-	-	95,708

*Note: Value shown for information purposes

Credit quality

Item 40.B) – Loans and receivables to customers (€/thousand)

Description	12/31/2025			12/31/2024		
	Gross exposures	Allowance for loans and leases	Net exposure	Gross exposures	Allowance for loans and leases	Net exposure
Bad debt exposures	377,598	(168,329)	209,269	273,965	(128,204)	145,761
Unlikely to pay	104,828	(40,333)	64,495	123,724	(45,434)	78,290
Non Performing Past Due	344,670	(106,250)	238,420	400,918	(115,536)	285,382
- Non performing loans	827,096	(314,912)	512,184	798,607	(289,174)	509,433
Performing Loans	24,050,448	(114,293)	23,936,155	25,883,132	(153,312)	25,729,820
Total	24,877,544	(429,205)	24,448,339	26,681,739	(442,486)	26,239,253

Description	12/31/2025			12/31/2024		
	Gross exposure weight	Net exposure weight	Coverage ratio	Gross exposure weight	Net exposure weight	Coverage ratio
Bad debt exposures	1.52%	0.86%	44.58%	1.03%	0.56%	46.80%
Unlikely to pay	0.42%	0.26%	38.48%	0.46%	0.30%	36.72%
Non Performing Past Due	1.39%	0.98%	30.83%	1.50%	1.09%	28.82%
Non performing loans	3.32%	2.09%	38.07%	2.99%	1.94%	36.21%
Performing Loans	96.68%	97.91%	0.48%	97.01%	98.06%	0.59%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	1.73%	100.00%	100.00%	1.66%

The level of Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) increased compared to the 2024 year-end results, though at a slower pace than the 2023–2024 period. This trend confirms that the strategic actions implemented across CAAB markets—including the overhaul of collection and repossession processes, write-offs, and other recovery measures—are effectively slowing the growth of the NPL stock compared to the previous biennial. Furthermore, the 2025 NPL ratio was impacted by a contraction in loans outstanding compared to 2024, resulting from the tightening of underwriting standards aimed at enhancing the credit quality of new business production.

The increase recorded in previous years was primarily driven by the evolution of the macroeconomic environment, characterized by

widespread inflation, and the transition of the business model. The transformation of CA Auto Bank from a Stellantis captive bank to an independent, multi-brand institution led the Group to operate in new sectors, which carry a higher risk component and a different customer risk profile.

The net NPL ratio rose from 2.99% to 3.32% of the total portfolio. Net exposure of non-performing loans stood at €512 million, against total loans to customers exceeding €24 billion. As of December 31st, 2025, total impairment reversals and adjustments amounted to €429 million, compared to €442 million the previous year. At the end of the period, the gross exposure of non-performing loans stood at €827 million, a slight increase over the €799 million recorded in the prior year.

Section 2 – Risks of prudential consolidation

2.1 Credit risk

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. Overview

Credit risk is the risk that unexpected changes in creditworthiness cause a borrower’s default, producing unforeseen losses in on- and off-balance-sheet exposures. Credit risk includes also counterparty risk, which is the risk that a counterparty in a transaction involving specific instruments (financial and credit derivatives, repurchase agreements, securities/commodities borrowing, margin loans) defaults before the cash flows of the transaction are finally settled.

For the Group, this risk arises in its core operations, which is:

- loans and leases to buyers of vehicles of its manufacturing partners (Retail Financing business line);
- loans to the dealers of the manufacturing partners (Wholesale Financing business);
- holding and control of equity interest in commercial firms that are not part of the Banking Group in Italy and in Europe. Moreover, the Bank provides funding support to its subsidiaries through lines of credit and guarantees to external lenders.

To calculate the internal capital required for credit risk, the Group, in agreement with Circular 285/2013 of the Bank of Italy for class 2 Banks, uses the standard approach for the calculation of capital requirements under Pillar I.

Exposures are classified in keeping with the regulatory framework of reference.

To calculate the internal capital required for counterparty risk, in the same vein as the credit risk calculated with the standard methodology, the Group applies the Simplified Standard Method to determine the exposure at default in relation to counterparty risk.

To calculate capital requirements for CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment) risk, the Group adopts the standardized method as per article 384 of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 (CRR).

2. Credit risk management policies

2.1 Organizational aspects

The CA Auto Bank Group’s credit policies are designed in essence to foster the assumption of risks that must be:

- controlled;
- reasonable;
- contained within certain parameters

The CA Auto Bank Group has a specific Group Credit Guidelines intended to:

- support the analysis of the parties responsible for credit approvals;
- set and maintain the quality of credit standards;
- meet the customers’ credit requirements;
- take the commercial opportunities provided by the possibility to develop new financing products in Markets/Branches and limit losses.

The combination of the criteria listed must ensure the profitability of financing transactions.

2.2 Management, measurement and control systems

ROLES AND RESPONSABILITIES

In this context, the CA Auto Bank Group manages credit risk through a specific allocation of roles and responsibilities involving:

- the Board of Directors;
- the Board Executive Credit Committee;
- the Headquarter Internal Credit Committee (HQICC) which may include, depending on the delegation of authority or any credit issues, also the opinion of CACF;
- Local Credit Committees;
- Validation & Backtesting Committee.

In addition, from a management perspective, activities are organized to ensure the separation of responsibilities among the different functions, commercial, disbursement, and credit risk management and control.

Regarding credit, the Board of Directors is responsible for:

- approving Group Credit Guidelines;
- adopting and approving the power delegation system and any amendment thereof;
- delegate the HQ Internal Credit Committee to approve the cut-off of scorecards within its delegated authority;
- making decisions on the credit approval requests coming from the Market/Branch in keeping with its powers and authority.

The Board Executive Credit Committee is responsible, pursuant to the authority vested in it by the Board of Directors, for approving matters falling within the Board's purview that need to be addressed urgently, before the next scheduled Board meeting.

The HQ Internal Credit Committee, based on CACF's opinion, is responsible for:

- proposing Group Credit Guidelines to the Board of Directors (and possible variations thereof);
- defining signatory powers within the scope of the range set periodically by the Board of Directors for each business of CA Auto Bank;
- approving the new decision-making grids and related cut-off of the scorecards, as delegated by the Board of Directors;
- analyzing any other matter delegated to it by the Board of Directors;
- making decisions, in keeping with its powers and authority, on the credit approval requests coming from the Market/Branch and analyzing the requests that must be submitted to the Board of Directors.

The HQ Internal Credit Committee is responsible for:

- making decisions, in keeping with its powers and authority, on the credit approval requests coming from the Market/Branch and analyzing

ing the requests that must be submitted to the JV Credit Committee;

- evaluating any changes to Group credit policies;
- considering any changes in Group credit guidelines;
- evaluating, approving or submitting to the competent bodies the requests coming from the Market/Branches on single credit policy themes, as per the Governance of the FCAB Group Credit Guidelines;
- approve changes in Retail and Rental scorecard strategies within its delegated authority (LSO threshold, automatic approval);
- approve, within its delegated powers, the cut-off of scorecards upon delegation by Board of Directors;
- analyze requests to be submitted to CA-PFM opinion for approval of changes in strategies on Retail and Rental scorecards (cut-off level).

The Local Credit Committees are responsible for:

- implementing locally general policies and guidelines for credit approval, control and collection, formalizing and updating local credit procedures in accordance with the Group Credit Guidelines;
- analyzing and monitoring credit performances;
- analyzing credit exposures and credit limits;
- setting, within the scope of its powers, the limits and the process to evaluate and approve the lines of credit;
- allocating powers within its own organizational structure;
- approving credit applications within the authorized limits.

The Wholesale Financing Committee, as part of the "Dealer Control" sessions, has the task of:

- examine any critical issues that dealers may present in the exercise of distribution activities, i.e., with reference to existing financing relationships, and if necessary, deliberate on any corrective actions to be taken against dealers (e.g., blocking of brokerage activities, blocking of activities on specific products, etc.);
- analyze the list of dealers with the most critical issues;
- review the list of critical Dealers on a monthly basis;
- deliberate any "Repayment Plans" in particularly critical situations, which will then be presented for approval in the committees according to the defined proxies;
- monitor outstanding dealers with overdue past due exposures and actions taken or to be taken (critical cases highlighted by CA Auto Bank Wholesales Financing) such as blocking of lines and for critical situations revocation of

the framework agreement (after informing the car manufacturer);

- monitor revoked dealers who still have outstanding exposures for possible plafond reset; when there are Dealers subject to stock audit, evaluate the results and, in the presence of critical cases, define the appropriate actions to be taken (revolving block, physical stock audit, other).

The Validation & Backtesting Committee:

- validates and approves new decision grids (scorecards). Scorecards that exceed a certain materiality threshold are subjected to joint bank validation with CA-PFM;
- reviews and analyzes the performance of acceptance scorecards that are presented and analyzed during the V&BC. The committee may recommend that models with unsatisfactory performance be revised;
- evaluates the effectiveness and results of model validations used in the group (e.g., credit acceptance system models, fraud prevention models, ALM models, liquidity management models, residual value setting models, etc.);
- ensures the proper and effective management of Model Risk, through all activities related to the initial validation and backtesting of the models used in the group, including the preparation of information flows within its competence to other corporate actors and to the parent company as well as the production of related reporting.

THE FINANCIAL REPORTING PROCESS

This paragraph describes the "main features of the existing risk management and internal audit systems with regard to the financial reporting process", pursuant to art. 123-bis, paragraph 2, letter b) of the Consolidated Law on Finance. The Directors of CA Auto Bank S.p.A. are responsible for maintaining an internal control system in compliance with the criteria set out in the "Internal Control - Integrated Framework" issued by COSO ("Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission"). The Internal Control System on corporate reporting is a process which, by involving various corporate functions, guarantees the reliability of financial reporting, the reliability of the financial statements and compliance with rules and regulations.

The oversight of accounting and financial reporting is carried out by the Group Chief Financial Officer and is based on:

- the adequacy of the processes and procedures used for the purpose of preparing the financial reports and any other financial disclosure;
- the monitoring of IT architectures and applications, especially with reference to the management of data processing and the actions taken to develop the summary systems used for financial reporting;
- the completeness and consistency of the disclosures made to the market.

In 2012 the Company had started a complete review of the internal control system connected with the preparation of financial reports (ICFR or "Internal Control over Financial Reporting"), so as to ensure the reliability of financial reports and the preparation of individual and Consolidated Financial Statements.

Over the years, the main processes referring to the individual and Consolidated Financial Statements were included in the ICFR, and the definition and assessment of the controls was carried out so as to ensure adequate coverage of the associated risks and to mitigate the possibility of significant errors in financial reporting.

Today, the risk control matrix is made up of 6 macro processes, for a total of 138 checks, 24 of which refer specifically to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The CA Auto Bank Group has adopted rules and procedures that define the responsibilities of the Governing Bodies, to ensure sound and prudent management by combining the profitability of the business with an informed assumption of risk and proper operational conduct and the promotion of sustainable development.

The internal control system is designed to detect, measure and mitigate on an ongoing basis the risks associated with the performance of its activities, with the involvement of the Governing Bodies, the control functions and committees, the Supervisory Body, senior management and all staff.

2.3 Measurement methods for expected losses

From the implementation of IFRS 9 for both Wholesale Financing and Retail Financing operations, and a simplified approach for the rental business, the Bank’s provisioning policies now rely on covering loans within a forward-looking expected loss rationale. Additionally, in 2021, updates were made to both the basic models and the forward-looking Retail and Wholesale Financing models to incorporate changes introduced by the New Definition of Default (NDD).

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is calculated as follows:

ECL= PDxLGDxEAD

- Probability of default (PD). The probability that a counterparty or contract will go into default within a pre-defined time horizon;
- Loss given default (LGD). The amount of loss the Bank would suffer, given the probabilities of a counterparty or contract going into default over a defined time horizon;
- Exposure at default (EAD). The exposure at the time of the occurrence of default.

The Portfolio is divided into 3 buckets, with a classification of loans into stages according to the level and change over time of credit risk.

The change in stage can thus result from either a deterioration in credit risk or an improvement in credit risk.

CA Auto Bank has developed two impairment models for the Wholesale Loans and Retail Loans business, respectively.

In both businesses, the Loss Given Default (LGD) model estimates the expected loss if the counterparty goes into default. For the Retail Financing business, the LGD is equal to the Probability of Loss (PL) multiplied by the Loss Given Loss (LGL):

LGD=PL*LGL

where:

- PL represents the probability that a contract that has entered default will incur a loss (write off or managerial) within the next 60 months:

PL =
$$\frac{\text{All contracts that defaulted 60 months before the observation date that subsequently went into loss during the following 60 months}}{\text{All contracts that defaulted 60 months before the observation date}}$$

- LGL is the expected portion of EAD of a contract that will be lost if a contract goes into loss (last 36 months loss). The LGL is equal to:

LGL =
$$\frac{\begin{aligned} &(\text{Sum of EAD of all contracts that went into loss during the previous 36 months}) \\ &- \\ &(\text{Sum of al inflows, discounted to the moment of the default, collected after the default event for contracts that went into loss during the previous 36 months}) \end{aligned}}{\text{Sum of EAD of all contracts that went into loss during the previous 36 months}}$$

For the Wholesale Financing business, the Work-out LGD involves determining the Loss Given Default Rate (LGDR) as complementary to 1 of the recovery rate from the date of default:

LGDR= 1-RR

Where RR is the Recovery Rate, expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The Recovery Rate parameter was calculated for different macro product clusters based on the total of CA Auto Bank parameter meter data.

The CA.sa (OMP) tool for the Wholesale IFRS 9 impairment model became fully operational in June 2025. This tool had already been integrated as of December 31st, 2024, resulting in a positive impact on the allowance for credit losses (LPL) / Cost of Risk of €6.7 million. No further impacts were recorded in the income statement during 2025.

The tool, utilized exclusively for Stage 1 and Stage 2 exposures, calculates the allowance based on the previous month’s outstanding balance. While it confirms the continued use of existing EAD (Exposure at Default) and LGD (Loss Given Default) models, it introduces the following calculation parameters.

With reference to the staging Criteria, in addition to “days past due” and the inclusion of the counterparty in the “Watch List”—already established as criteria for a Significant Increase in Credit Risk—a quantitative criterion has been introduced based on the delta between the rating at the observation date and the rating at inception. The other primary change concerns the PD (Probability of Default) based on the Anadefi rating—a proprietary CA.sa tool utilizing both financial and qualitative information—which is modulated according to the residual life of the contract. There are no changes to the calculation of the Stage 3 allowance. While for the IFRS9 Wholesale model, following

the adoption of the OMP tool, the Forward-Looking impact is natively integrated into the Anadefi PD and updated semi-annually; for the Retail business, the forward-looking impact is incorporated via an internally developed model. The output of the Retail model is a ‘Calibrated PD’ that accounts for forecasting elements based on two macroeconomic scenarios: the Base scenario and the Adverse scenario.

To construct these two scenarios, following a significance analysis, specific macroeconomic variables (e.g., GDP) were utilized. The update of forward-looking values was conducted by assigning a 55% weight to the Base scenario and a 45% weight to the adverse scenario.

During 2025, the Company incorporated the impact of updated Retail forward-looking parameters based on the March 2025 macroeconomic scenarios, which resulted in an additional provision of €589 thousand. For the December 2025 year-end closing, no further income statement impacts arose from forward-looking updates; an update based on the September 2025 macroeconomic scenarios would have led to a release of provisions, which the Bank elected not to recognize in accordance with a prudent approach.

The Wholesale allowance continues to include an amount of €6.2 million related to expected negative effects stemming from the current economic and political landscape. These effects impact the European economy particularly through raw material supply chain disruptions, which directly affect the automotive market and, by extension, the dealer network. Furthermore, when preparing the 2025 Consolidated Financial Statements, it was deemed appropriate to confirm the application of management overlays on the wholesale portfolio. This resulted in the recognition of additional impairment losses totaling €2.7 million, over and above the expected credit losses quantified by the model currently in use.

APPLICATION OF POST-MODEL ADJUSTMENTS AND MANAGEMENT OVERLAYS
During the preparation of the 2025 financial statements, it was deemed appropriate to confirm the application of top-down interventions (so-called “post-model adjustments/management overlays”) to reflect factors not captured by the statistical components of the models.

Regarding the wholesale portfolio, this resulted in the recognition of additional value adjustments totaling €2.7 million compared to the expected credit losses (ECL) quantified by the model currently in use. The wholesale allowance continues to include an amount of €6.2 million related to expected adverse effects arising from the current economic and political landscape impacting the European economy. Specifically, this accounts for the difficulties in raw material procurement, which directly affects the automotive market and, con-

sequently, the “dealer network”.

With respect to the retail portfolio, these management overlays primarily concern the Italian and French markets. For the Italian market, the primary rationale lies in the distinction made for the LGL (Loss Given Loss) parameter for non-performing customers, which is lower than that applied to performing customers. As for the French market, the adjustment to the allowance relates to a fixing of the LGL parameter, for which system data cleansing and remediation are currently underway.

VALIDATION OF PROVISIONING MODELS
The provisioning models are subject to validation by the Risk & Permanent Control department, in accordance with the following corporate procedures: 12G.29. Model Risk Management procedure and 12G.34. Initial and Periodic Validation of Models procedure, as well as the related handbooks (12G.35. Initial and Periodic Validation of Models Retail handbook and 12G.36. Initial and Periodic Validation of Models Dealer Financing handbook).

The purpose of the validation process is to ensure the adequacy and accuracy of the methodological choices underpinning the provisioning models adopted by the Group and to confirm their ongoing validity.

SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK
IIFRS 9 requires the Bank to identify elements of deterioration in the credit quality of financial instruments. The staging model should incorporate major qualitative and quantitative indicators that capture any significant deterioration in the quality of each exposure.

CA Auto Bank Group’s staging was developed by combining regulatory requirements and business characteristics.

For Retail Financing, past due information is considered the most reliable in identifying any significant credit risk increases. Therefore, there is a “rebuttable presumption” that credit risk is significantly increased from initial recognition when the contract installment is more than one day past due.

Regarding the Wholesale business, as previously noted, the criteria for identifying a Significant Increase in Credit Risk have been expanded. In addition to the existing indicators—namely days past due and the inclusion of the counterparty on the Watch List (used to monitor borrower behavior throughout the life of the contract)—a quantitative criterion has been introduced. This new metric is based on the PD (Probability of Default) differential between the current observation period and the time of the contract’s inception.

CREDIT RISK MONITORING FRAMEWORK
Each Market shall have an adequate and effec-

tive monitoring system in place to ensure that the information relating to its exposures to credit risk, borrowers and collateral is relevant and up-to-date, and that reporting is reliable, complete, up-to-date and timely.

The monitoring system shall enable each Market to manage and monitor its exposures to credit risk in accordance with its exposure to credit risk, strategy, policies and procedures at portfolio level; and if relevant and relevant, individual exposure. The credit risk monitoring system shall be defined and documented in local records and procedures.

The credit risk monitoring framework covers the following:

- The payment record of borrowers (including the presence of past due receivables, seniority of past due receivables, etc.);
- Credit risk associated with both the borrower and the transaction in relation to:
- Group of connected customers;
- Portfolio categories (e.g., new and used retail, Wholesale financing for new vehicles and

2.4 Credit risk migration techniques

The CA Auto Bank Group has developed its own model for managing and mitigating credit risks, involving:

- credit policies (including credit approval powers);
- scoring systems;
- definition of specific KRIs (Key Risk Indicators) within the Risk Appetite Framework;
- second- and third-level control activities by the Risk & Permanent Control and Internal Audit departments, respectively;
- Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) policy.

GROUP CREDIT GUIDELINES

LCA Bank's Group Credit Guidelines (GCGs) follow, step by step, the various stages of the credit underwriting and management process by defining policy, approach, methodology and guidance in order to provide the necessary information for managing the credit processes.

The general and essential objective of CA Auto Bank's GCGs is the assumption of risks, which must be controlled, reasonable and contained within certain parameters.

The GCGs also aim to assist those responsible for approving lines of credit in their analyses and for establishing and maintaining the quality of credit standards.

The above requirements are intended to meet the credit needs of customers, to evaluate business opportunities originating from the Markets, and to limit losses.

parts);

- Loan loss provisions, write-offs, and the level of credit coverage.

The monitoring system and data infrastructure are relevant to tracking the credit decision-making process, which includes, among other things, monitoring and reporting of all credit decisions, exceptions to credit policies, and escalations to higher levels of credit decision-makers (e.g., approved, rejected, and suspended requests; number of requests approved at the market level or managed at HQ level).

SCORING SYSTEMS

The Scoring System tools used by CA Auto Bank to evaluate and measure counterparty risk are based on the statistical analysis of the performance of customer clusters. Scorecards are meant to be the first step in the "approval system" and take into account the most predictive credit elements and aspects in the acceptance and approval phase.

DEFINITION OF SPECIFIC KRI

CA Auto Bank's Risk Appetite Framework set the following metrics as significant for credit risk management and control:

- Non-Performing Loans (NPL) Ratio, which is calculated as the ratio of non-performing exposures to total exposures at the end of the month;
- Cost of Risk (CoR) Ratio, which is calculated as the ratio of total provisions to the average exposure calculated at the end of the month.

With specific reference to the Retail business, the R&PC department monitors also the performance of:

- Incident Rate n Ratio, calculated as the number of contracts of a given generation (n) with two or more instalments overdue as a share of total production for the same generation;
- collection indicators, expressed as a % of the total outstanding in collection;
- litigation indicators, expressed as a % of the total outstanding in litigation.

MONITORING OF SPECIFIC KRIS

The first line of defense monitors, on a monthly basis and with specific focuses where useful/necessary, the credit risk indicators.

The Risk & Permanent Control department monitors constantly developments in the credit portfolio of each business line (Retail and Wholesale Financing), trends in specific KRIs and adherence to the risk limits set within the Risk Appetite Framework, with escalation systems in cases of breach.

SECOND-LEVEL CONTROL ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE R&PC DEPARTMENT

In relation to second-level controls, the R&PC department is responsible for the following activities: Credit and collection Reviews, which entail a number of controls over the activities of the underwriting departments (i.e., verifying compliance with Group credit policies and the existing procedures; considering any training requirements; identifying potential risks).

THIRD-LEVEL CONTROL ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE INTERNAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT

The third line of defense (Internal Audit), which is the Group's last control level, must evaluate regularly whether policies, methods and procedures are adequate and to ensure their effective implementation.

GUARANTEES

In analyzing a credit application, the Bank and the other Group companies may indicate that approval of the financing is subject to the posting of collateral by the customer. Risk mitigation techniques are used mainly in the Wholesale Financing business.

Below, a summary is provided of the guarantees allowed by the credit policies in place:

- guarantees in rem: pledges, deposits, mortgages;
- guarantees in personam: Bank and insurance guarantees, sureties;
- other types: third-party funds, comfort letters, retention of title, Bank guarantees, buyback obligations.

To ensure that guarantees are fully effective, the Parent Company has put in place specific checks to ensure that they all contain the following elements:

- certainty of the issue date, which is obtained by adding a date and by complying and executing the necessary formalities;
- simultaneousness with the financing;
- reference to the underlying contract.

Every Market/Branch is responsible for managing guarantees and collateral (setting of adequate coverage, validity checks, check or renewals and maturities).

CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (CRM) POLICY

Based on guidance from the Supervision Authority on the implementation, for prudential purposes, of Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) techniques, the Parent Company, CA Auto Bank, designed a policy to govern such techniques. Specifically, such policy calls for contracts ancillary to the exposure or other tools and techniques that reduce credit risk in ways that affect positively the calculation of capital requirements.

Currently, CA Auto Bank S.p.A. adopts, for prudential purposes, credit risk mitigation techniques that include the use of the following tools:

- Cash collateral for derivative arrangements;
- Repurchase agreements – REPO;
- Offset accounting.

The policy is intended to define:

- the general nature of credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques;
- the requirements that guarantees have to meet to be considered for credit risk mitigation purposes;
- the credit risk mitigation tools used by CA Auto Bank.

In this case, the policy sets out the general and specific principles of credit risk mitigation as provided for by the CRR, chapter 4, section 1, articles 192 et seq. Anything not specifically provided for by the policy is governed by the CRR.

The CRM techniques recognized in the calculation of capital requirements fall under two general categories:

- "funded credit protection", where the reduction of the credit risk on the exposure of an institution derives from the right of that institution, in the event of default of the counterparty or on the occurrence of other specified credit events relating to the counterparty, to liquidate, or to obtain transfer or appropriation of, or to retain certain assets or amounts, or to reduce the amount of the exposure to, or to replace it with, the amount of the difference between the amount of the exposure and the amount of a claim on the institution (Ref. article 4 of CRR, paragraph 58);
- "unfunded credit protection" where the reduction of the credit risk on the exposure of an institution derives from the obligation of a third party to pay an amount in the event of the default of the borrower or the occurrence of other specified credit events (Ref. article 4 of CRR, paragraph 59).

3. Non-performing credit exposures

3.1 Management strategies and policies

CA Auto Bank continues to show low NPL levels.

CA Auto Bank, as a Holding of a Group engaged in multiple Markets/Branches:

- sets the NPL strategies within the RAF, the Risk Strategy, the consolidated budget, with a subsequent allocation at the level of the Market/BU/Branch;
- defines the portfolio's performance indicators and early warning indicators;
- issues the guidelines in the area of NPL collection within the CA Auto Bank Group Credit

Guidelines, with reference to the various phases and possible actions for recovery. These guidelines are then implemented by the single Group companies, based on their size, local rules and regulations, their organization and their NPL levels;

- defines, in keeping with domestic and European regulations, the credit classification rules for the business lines for the proper reporting and management of non-performing exposures.

3.2 Write-off

In the Group Credit Guidelines, CA Auto Bank governs the definition of exposures deemed irrecoverable, due to such conditions as the costly nature of the continuation of recovery actions, the stated impossibility to track down the debtor, the legal confirmation of the inability to prosecute the debtor in case of insolvency.

The write-off of the above receivables provides for the timely derecognition of the accounts to be carried out by the Markets/Branches in compliance with local legal and tax regulations.

The write-off, if envisaged by local legislation, may take place before the legal action to recover the debt has been fully concluded; the activity does not imply for the Bank the loss of the legal right to collect the debt.

3.3 Impaired financial assets acquired or originated

This section is not applicable for the Group.

4. Commercial renegotiation of financial assets and forborne exposures

Forbearance policies set out:

- in keeping with the provisions of the applicable regulations, the criteria to identify forborne exposures;
- eligible forbearance measures;
- the rules for the implementation of forbearance measures, such as agreement with the customer, the assessment of the measures that best fit the customers, in light of their specific characteristics, counterparty analysis;

- the limits for the implementation of forbearance measures;
- monitoring and actions to be taken in case of unpaid sums;
- the classification of these exposures as forborne and non-performing exposures.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. Credit quality

A.1 Non-performing and performing credit exposure: amounts, write-downs, changes distribution by business activity

A.1.1 Prudential consolidation – distribution of financial assets by past-due buckets (book values)

Portfolios/risk stages	First stage			Second stage			Third stage			Impaired acquired or originated		
	1 day to 30 days	Over 30 days up to 90 days	Over 90 days	1 day to 30 days	Over 30 days up to 90 days	Over 90 days	1 day to 30 days	Over 30 days up to 90 days	Over 90 days	1 day to 30 days	Over 30 days up to 90 days	Over 90 days
1. Financial assets at amortized cost	-	4,869	2,371	226,587	144,131	291,609	10,513	8,864	482,606	-	-	-
2. Financial assets at Fair Value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2025	-	4,869	2,371	226,587	144,131	291,609	10,513	8,864	482,606			
Total 12/31/2024	91,457	1,584	1,775	231,835	115,345	69,971	13,073	12,877	427,397	-	-	-

A.1.2 Prudential consolidation – financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued: changes in total impairments and total provisions (P.1)

Causal/ risk stages	Total accumulated impairments																	
	First stage activities						Second stage activities						Third stage activities					
	Credit to Banks and Central Banks on demands	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at Fair Value with impact on total profitability	Financial assets held for sale	of which: individual write-downs	of which: collective write-downs	Credit to Banks and Central Banks on demands	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at Fair Value with impact on total profitability	Financial assets held for sale	of which: individual write-downs	of which: collective write-downs	Credit to Banks and Central Banks on demands	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at Fair Value with impact on total profitability	Financial assets held for sale	of which: individual write-downs	of which: collective write-downs
Total opening adjustments	-	76,689	-	-	1,277	75,412	-	78,170	-	-	312	77,858	(731)	263,561	-	-	38,254	225,307
Changes in increase from financial		-	-	-	-	-	-	478	-	-	-	478	-	1,403	-	-	-	1,403
assets acquired or originated		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(449)	-	-	-	(449)
Cancellation other than write-offs		1,838	-	-	(5)	1,833	-	2,150	-	-	25	2,125	-	54,980	-	-	1,553	53,427
Net write-downs/ write-backs for credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual changes without cancellations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in the estimation methodology		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(54,297)	-	-	(3,475)	(50,822)
Write-offs non recorded directly in the income statement	-	(25,216)	-	-	(543)	(24,673)	-	(19,814)	-	-	(270)	(19,544)	-	59,779	-	-	12,917	46,863
Other variations	-	53,311	-	-	729	52,582	-	60,984	-	-	67	60,917	(731)	314,911	-	-	49,249	265,662
Total closing adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Recoveries from financial assets subject to write-off		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(838)	-	-	-	(838)
Write-offs recorded directly in the income statement																		

A.1.2 Prudential consolidation – financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued: changes in total impairments and total provisions (P.2)

Causal/ risk stages	Total accumulated impairments					Total provisions related to commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued				Total
	Purchased or originated impaired financial assets									
	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at fair value with an impact on total profitability	Financial assets held for sale	of which: individual write-downs	of which: collective write-downs	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Commitments to provide funds and financial guarantees issued acquired/ or originated	
Total opening adjustments	-	-	-	-	-				-	462,240
Changes in increase from financial										1,881
assets acquired or originated										(449)
Cancellation other than write-offs										58,968
Net write-downs/ write-backs for credit risk										-
Contractual changes without cancellations										-
Changes in the estimation methodology										(54,297)
Write-offs non recorded directly in the income statement	-	-	-	-	-	(42,901)	-	-	-	148,442
Other variations	-	-	-	-	-	188	-	-	-	429,393
Total closing adjustments										1
Recoveries from financial assets subject to write-off										(838)
Write-offs recorded directly in the income statement										

A.1.3 Prudential consolidation – Financial assets, commitments to disburse funds, and financial guarantees issued: transfers between different stages of credit risk (gross and nominal values)

Type of exposure/Amounts	Gross exposure/Nominal value					
	Transfers between first and second stage		Transfers between second and third stage		Transfers between first and third stage	
	From first to second stage	From first to second stage	From second to third stage	From third to second stage	From first to third stage	From third to first stage
1. Financial assets at amortized cost	48,206	44,115	9,487	1,800	20,104	840
2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
3. Financial assets held for sale						
4. Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued						
Total 12/31/2025	48,206	44,115	9,487	1,800	20,104	840
Total 12/31/2024	906,983	197,293	72,758	25,006	399,364	1,457

A.1.4 Prudential consolidation – Cash and off-balance sheet credit exposures to banks: gross and net values

Type of exposure/ Amounts	Gross exposure					Total impairments and total provisions					Net exposure	Total write-off*
		First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Impaired acquired or originated		First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Impaired acquired or originated		
A. On-balance sheet credit exposures												
A.1 On demand	1,447,886	1,447,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,447,886	-
a) Non-performing	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
b) Performing	1,447,886	1,447,886	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	1,447,886	-
A.2 Other	151,886	151,886	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	-	-	151,886	-
a) Bad exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
- of which: forbore exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
b) Unlikely to pay	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
- of which: forbore exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
c) Non-performing past due exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
- of which: forbore exposures	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
d) Performing past due exposures	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
- of which: forbore exposures	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
e) Other performing exposures	151,886	151,886	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	151,886	-
- of which: forbore exposures	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Total (A)	1,599,772	1,599,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,599,772	-
B. Off-balance sheet credit exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Non-performing	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
b) Performing	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B)	1,599,772	1,599,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,599,772	-

*Value shown for information purposes

A.1.5 Prudential consolidation - Cash and off-balance-sheet credit exposures to customers: gross and net values

Type of exposure/ Amounts	Gross exposure					Total impairments and total provisions					Net exposure	Total write-off*
		First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Impaired acquired or originated		First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Impaired acquired or originated		
A. ON-BALANCE SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
a) Bad exposures	377,599	X	-	377,599	-	168,328	X	-	168,328	-	209,271	1,324
- of which: forborne exposures	2,948	X	-	2,948	-	618	X	-	618	-	2,330	-
b) Unlikely to pay	104,828	X	-	104,828	-	40,333	X	-	40,333	-	64,495	-
- of which: forborne exposures	9,375	X	-	9,375	-	3,047	X	-	3,047	-	6,327	-
c) Non- performing past due exposures	344,670	X	-	344,670	-	106,250	X	-	106,250	-	238,420	-
- of which: forborne exposures	88	X	-	88	-	27	X	-	27	-	61	-
d) Performing past due exposures	752,884	33,876	719,009	X	-	41,514	55	41,459	X	-	711,376	-
- of which: forborne exposures	217	-	217	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	217	-
e) Other performing exposures	23,297,565	22,544,695	752,870	X	-	72,779	53,256	19,523	X	-	23,224,786	-
- of which: forborne exposures	24,631	24,611	20	X	-	206	206	0	X	-	24,425	-
TOTAL (A)	24,877,546	22,578,571	1,471,879	827,097	-	429,205	53,311	60,983	314,911	-	23,715,552	1,324
B. OFF-BALANCE SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
a) Non- performing	-	-	-	-	-	1	X	-	1	-	113	-
b) Performing	2,268,031	2,268,031	-	X	-	71	69	2	X	-	1,346,009	-
TOTAL (B)	2,268,031	2,268,031	-	-	-	72	69	2	1	-	1,346,122	-
TOTAL (A+B)	27,145,577	24,846,602	1,471,879	827,097	-	429,276	53,379	60,985	314,912	-	25,061,674	1,324

*Value shown for information purposes

A.1.7 Prudential consolidation – On-balance sheet credit exposures to customers: changes of gross non-performing exposures

Causes/Categories	Bad exposures	Unlikely to pay	Impaired past due exposures
A. Opening balance (gross amount)	273,965	123,724	400,918
- of which sold non-derecognized exposures	20,022	11,358	54,943
B. Increases	208,385	72,855	141,510
B.1 transfers from performing loans	45,761	36,919	85,210
B.2 entry from impaired financial assets acquired or originated	-	-	-
B.3 transfers from performing other impaired exposures	79,563	13,481	10,260
B.4 contractual changes without cancellations	-	-	-
B.5 other increases	83,061	22,455	46,041
C. Decreases	104,752	91,751	197,758
C.1 transfers to performing loans	753	1,918	21,686
C.2 write-offs	85,460	64	117
C.3 recoveries	9,131	39,181	81,241
C.4 sales proceeds	-	-	-
C.5 losses on disposals	776	-	-
C.6 transfers to other impaired exposures	931	44,425	57,947
C.7 contractual changes without cancellations	-	-	-
C.8 other decreases	7,700	6,163	36,767
D. Closing balance (gross amounts)	377,599	104,828	344,670
- of which sold non-derecognized exposures	20,022	11,358	54,943

A.1.7bis Prudential consolidation – On-balance sheet credit exposures to customers: changes by credit quality in gross forborne

Causes/Quality	Forborne exposures: non-performing	Forborne exposures: performing
A. Opening balance (gross amount)	9,653	23,487
- of which sold non-derecognized exposures	883	-
B. Increases	13,094	8,756
B.1 transfers from performing non- forborne exposures	8,381	6,184
B.2 transfers from performing forborne exposures	-	-
B.3 transfers from non-performing forborne exposures	-	13
B.4 transfers from non-performing non- forborne exposures	1,207	-
B.5 other increases	3,505	2,559
C. Decreases	10,335	7,396
C.1 transfers to performing non-forborne exposures	-	374
C.2 transfers to performing forborne exposures	13	-
C.3 transfers to non-performing forborne exposures	-	-
C.4 write-offs	-	-
C.5 collections	2,339	697
C.6 sales proceeds	-	-
C.7 losses on disposals	-	-
C.8 other decreases	7,983	6,326
D. Closing balance (gross amounts)	12,411	24,847
- of which sold non-derecognized exposures	-	-

A.1.9 Prudential consolidation – On-balance sheet non-performing credit exposures to customers: changes in total accumulated impairments

Causes/Categories	Bad exposures		Unlikely to pay		Non-performing past due	
	Total	of which: forborne exposures	Total	of which: forborne exposures	Total	of which: forborne exposures
A. Opening total impairments	128,204	741	45,434	2,121	115,536	-
- of which: exposures sold not derecognized	9,449	-	5,464	354	11,190	-
B. Increases	139,539	622	16,551	2,790	29,607	28
B.1 write-downs of acquired or originated impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	1,308	-
B.2 other write-downs	22,205	-	4,636	717	5,646	28
B.3 losses on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 transfers from other categories of non-performing exposures	32,620	5	4,712	94	2,462	-
B.5 contractual changes without derecognitions	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 other increases	84,714	618	7,203	1,979	20,191	-
C. Decreases	99,415	745	21,652	1,864	38,892	1
C.1 write-back from valuation	9,054	686	1,365	1,306	2,058	1
C.2 write-back from collections	175	-	26	-	393	-
C.3 gains on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 write-offs	85,460	59	64	-	117	-
C.5 Transfers to other categories of non-performing exposures	444	-	17,554	4	21,788	-
C.6 Contractual changes without derecognitions	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 other decreases	4,282	-	2,643	554	14,536	-
D. Closing balance overall amount of write-down exposures	168,328	618	40,333	3,047	106,251	27
- of which sold non-derecognized	18,185	66	7,551	564	12,822	-

A.2 Classification of credit exposure based on external and internal ratings

A.2.1 Prudential consolidation - Distribution of financial assets, commitments to disburse funds, and financial guarantees issued: by external rating class (gross values)

Exposures	External rating classes						Without rating	Total
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6		
A. Financial assets valued at amortized cost							31,554,764	31,554,764
- First stage							29,631,683	29,631,683
- Second stage							1,410,896	1,410,896
- Third stage							512,185	512,185
- Purchased or originated impaired								
B. Financial assets valued at Fair Value with impact on overall profitability								
- First stage								
- Second stage								
- Third stage								
- Purchased or originated impaired								
C. Financial assets held for sale								
- First stage								
- Second stage								
- Third stage								
- Purchased or originated impaired								
Total (A+B+C)							31,554,764	31,554,764
D. Commitments and financial guarantees given							2,268,031	2,268,031
- First stage							2,268,031	2,268,031
- Second stage								
- Third stage								
- Purchased or originated impaired								
Total (D)							2,268,031	2,268,031
Total (A+B+C+D)							33,822,795	33,822,795

A.3 Breakdown of guaranteed credit exposures by type of guarantee

A.3.1 Prudential consolidation – Secured on- and off- balance sheet credit exposures to banks (P.1)

	Gross exposure	Net exposure	Collateral				Personal guarantees	
			(1)				(2)	
			Property-mortgages	Property - finance leases	Securities	Other collateral	CLN	Credit derivatives
								Other derivatives Central counterparties
1. Secured on-balance-sheet credit exposures:	22,217	22,217	-	-	20,344	21	-	-
1.1. totally secured	20,355	20,355	-	-	20,344	21	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2. partially secured	1,862	1,862	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3. unsecured credit exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Secured off-balance sheet credit exposures:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1. totally secured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2. partially secured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A.3.1 Prudential consolidation – Secured on- and off- balance sheet credit exposures to banks (P.2)

	Personal guarantees (2)							Total (1)+(2)
	Credit derivatives			Signature loans				
	Other derivatives			Public sector entities	Banks	Other financial companies	Other entities	
	Banks	Other financial companies	Other entities					
1. Secured on-balance-sheet credit exposures:								20,365
1.1. totally secured								20,365
- of which non-performing								
1.2. partially secured								
- of which non-performing								
2. Secured off-balance sheet credit exposures:								
2.1. totally secured								
- of which non-performing								
2.2. partially secured								
- of which non-performing								

A.3.2 Prudential consolidation – Secured on- and off- balance sheet credit exposures to customers (P.1)

	Gross exposure	Net exposure	Collateral				Personal guarantees	
							(2)	
			(1)				Credit derivatives	
			Property- mortgages	Property - finance leases	Securities	Other collateral	CLN	Other derivatives Central counterparties
1. Secured on-balance-sheet credit exposures:	9,806,820	9,638,621			3,693,299	2,393,291		
1.1. totally secured	6,380,616	6,277,033			3,693,299	2,391,404		
- of which non-performing	198,815	131,105			78,996	34,231		
1.2. partially secured	3,181,351	3,120,026				1,887		
- of which non-performing	8,118	6,021						
1.3. Unsecured credit exposures	244,853	241,562						
2. Secured off-balance sheet credit exposures:						40,016		
2.1. totally secured						38,049		
- of which non-performing								
2.2. partially secured						1,967		
- of which non-performing								

A.3.2 Prudential consolidation – Secured on- and off- balance sheet credit exposures to customers (P.2)

	Personal guaranteesi (2)							Total (1)+(2)
	Credit derivatives			Signature loans				
	Other derivatives			Public sector entities	Banks	Other financial companies	Other entities	
	Banks	Other financial companies	Other entities					
1. Secured on-balance-sheet credit exposures:					18,942	1,610		6,107,142
1.1. totally secured								6,084,703
- of which non-performing								113,228
1.2. partially secured					18,942	1,610		22,439
- of which non-performing								
2. Secured off-balance sheet credit exposures:								40,016
2.1. totally secured								38,049
- of which non-performing								
2.2. partially secured								1,967
- of which non-performing								

B. Distribution and concentration of credit exposures

B.1 Prudential consolidation - Breakdown by sector of on-balance and off-balance sheet credit exposures to customers (P.1)

Exposures/Counterparties	Public administration		Financial companies		Financial companies (of which: insurance companies)	
	Net exposure	Total write- downs	Net exposure	Total write- downs	Net exposure	Total write- downs
A. On-balance sheet credit exposures						
A.1 Non-performing loans	-	-	426	(259)		
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-		
A.2 Unlikely to pay	-	-	76	(78)		
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-		
A.3 Impaired past due exposures	331	(168)	649	(296)		
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-		
A.4 Not impaired exposures	17,408	(130)	2,998,635	(403)		
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-		
Total (A)	17,739	(298)	2,999,786	(1,036)		
B. Off-balance sheet credit exposures						
B.1 Non-performing exposures						
B.2 Performing exposures						
Total (B)						
Total (A+B) 12/31/2025	17,739	(298)	2,999,786	(1,036)		
Total (A+B) 12/31/2024	16,826	(184)	4,495,954	(3,307)		

B.1 Prudential consolidation – Breakdown by sector of on-balance and off-balance sheet credit exposures to customers (P.2)

Exposures/Counterparties	Non-financial companies		Households	
	Net exposure	Total write-downs	Net exposure	Total write-downs
A. On-balance sheet credit exposures	-	-	-	-
A.1 Non-performing loans	86,933	(61,404)	121,912	(106,665)
- of which forborne exposures	2,306	(596)	23	(22)
A.2 Unlikely to pay	38,079	(19,300)	26,341	(20,954)
- Of which forborne exposures	5,849	(2,738)	475	(301)
A.3 Impaired past due exposures	109,876	(48,740)	127,564	(57,046)
- of which: forborne exposures	21	(12)	26	(16)
A.4 Not impaired exposures	9,166,089	(54,718)	11,776,432	(59,042)
- of which: forborne exposures	519	(115)	72	(23)
Total (A)	9,400,977	(184,162)	12,052,249	(243,708)
B. Off-balance sheet credit exposures	-	-	-	-
B.1 Non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-
B.2 Performing exposures	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B) 12/31/2025	9,400,977	(184,162)	12,052,249	(243,708)
Total (A+B) 12/31/2024	8,538,250	(186,066)	13,331,443	(211,325)

B.2 Prudential consolidation – Geographic distribution of on- and off- balance sheet credit exposures to customers (P.1)

Exposures/Geographic areas	Italy		Other European Counties	
	Net exposure	Total write- downs	Net exposure	Total write- downs
A. On-balance sheet credit exposures				
A.1 Non-performing loans	141,398	(125,437)	67,873	(42,891)
A.2 Unlikely to pay	36,014	(26,182)	28,481	(14,151)
A.3 Impaired past due exposures	57,610	(31,897)	180,810	(74,353)
A.4 Performing exposures	7,509,916	(32,497)	18,889,342	(81,796)
Total (A)	7,744,938	(216,013)	19,166,506	(213,191)
B. Off-balance sheet credit exposures	-	-	-	-
B.1 Non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-
B.2 Performing exposures	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B) 12/31/2025	7,744,938	(216,013)	19,166,506	(213,191)
Total (A+B) 12/31/2024	10,266,651	(254,255)	14,444,900	(144,259)

B.2 Prudential consolidation – Geographic distribution of on- and off- balance sheet credit exposures to customers (P.2)

Exposures/Geographic areas	United States	Asia		Rest of the world	
	Total write- downs	Net exposure	Total write- downs	Net exposure	Total write- downs
A. On-balance sheet credit exposures	-	-	-	-	-
A.1 Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Unlikely to pay	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 Impaired past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	-	-	-	-	-
B. Off-balance sheet credit exposures					
B.1 Non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B) 12/31/2025	-	-	-	-	-

B.3 Prudential consolidation – Geographic distribution of on- and off- balance sheet credit exposures to banks (P.1)

Exposures/Geographic areas	Italy		Other European Counties		United States
	Net exposure	Total write- downs	Net exposure	Total write- downs	Net exposure
A. Balance sheet credit exposures				-	-
A.1 Bad Exposures	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Unlikely to pay	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 Impaired past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Not impaired exposures	92,822	-	59,054	-	-
Total (A)	92,822	-	59,054	-	-
B. Off-balance sheet credit exposures	-	-	-	-	-
B.1 Non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B) 12/31/2025	92,822	-	59,054	-	-

B.3 Prudential consolidation – Geographic distribution of on- and off- balance sheet credit exposures to banks (P.2)

Exposures/Geographic areas	United States	Asia		Rest of the world	
	Total write- downs	Net exposure	Total write- downs	Net exposure	Total write- downs
A. Balance sheet credit exposures					
A.1 Bad Exposures	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Unlikely to pay	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 Impaired past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Not impaired exposures	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	-	-	-	-	-
B. Off-balance sheet credit exposures					
B.1 Non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B) 12/31/2025	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B) 12/31/2024	-	-	-	-	-

B.4 Large exposures

Based on regulatory provisions, the number large exposures was determined by the reference to unweighted exposures in excess of 10% of Tier1 as defined by EU Regulation 575/2013 (so-called CRR) and subsequent updates. The ‘exposures’ are defined as the sum of on-balance sheet as-sets at risk and off-balance transactions with a customer or a Group of related customers, with-out applying weighting factors.

Such presentation criteria result in the inclusion in the financial statement table for large exposures of entities that – though with a 0% weight under article 400 of the CRR - present an unweighted exposure in excess of 10% of Tier1, for the purpose of large risk.

(€/000)	Total 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2024
A. Amount (book value)	946,186	957,701
B. Amount (weighted value)	-	-
C. Number	1	1

C. Securitisation transactions
QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

STRATEGIES AND PROCESSES UNDERLYING SECURITISATION AND THE ASSIGNMENT OF RECEIVABLES

CA Auto Bank undertakes securitisation trans-actions with the aim of achieving four key ob-jectives:

- diversification of funding sources: securitisa-tions are a significant alternative source of fund-ing to customer deposits for the Company;
- improvement of liquidity position: the Com-pany’s potential ability to securitize its re-ceivables provides significant support to its liquidity position. The excellent results of the transactions carried out so far, together with the operating companies’ reputation in the role of servicers, guarantee in fact immediate access to this instrument, in case of difficulties in the other financial markets of reference;
- optimization of the cost of funds: the struc-tures used to carry out the securitisations and the quality of the receivables assigned make it possible, by receiving higher ratings, to obtain competitive funding costs;
- improved efficiency of the risk-weighted as-sets associated with the securitized portfolio, through traditional and synthetic securitisa-tions.

TRADITIONAL SECURITISATIONS

The securitization transactions currently in place carried out by CA Auto Bank pursuant

to Law no. 130/1999 involve the transfer of re-ceiveable portfolios to Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) set up for the purpose, the purchase of which is financed through the proceeds from the placement of Asset-Backed Securities (ABSs) issued in different classes: Senior, Mez-zanine and Junior.

Where permitted by market conditions, Senior but also Mezzanine and Junior Securities can be offered to European professional investors or can be placed privately, in whole or in part. Senior Securities can be used also for refinanc-ing operations with the European Central Bank, in which case the Securities are subscribed, and therefore retained, by the Originator (e.g., “self-securitisation” or “retained” operations).

When Senior and Mezzanine Securities are list-ed in a regulated market, such Securities are as-signed a rating by at least two rating agencies. On the other hand, private placements do not entail the assignment of a rating to the Securities.

The placement of Mezzanine and Junior Secu-rities is typically carried out with a view to opti-mizing the risk-weighted assets associated with the securitized portfolio, as mentioned above. Securitization transactions can be either revolv-ing – where the Originator can assign, from time to time, additional receivables in accordance with the restrictions outlined in the securitization contract and within the limits of the program amount, for a pre-established period of time, so as to maintain the existing portfolio at a constant

level equal to that at the time of the initial issue – or amortizing, where the Originator does not have the possibility to assign additional receivables and the portfolio is subject to amortization from the moment the Securities are issued. At the end of the revolving period, or from the time the ABSs are issued if the transaction is amortizing, the ABSs issued are repaid as the portfolio amortizes, in accordance with the pre-established payment priority.

REVOLVING STRUCTURE

Transactions with a revolving structure, as described above, can call for the SPE to purchase, for a pre-established period of time, additional receivable portfolios with the same legal and financial structure and a similar risk profile, funding the purchase both with the proceeds from the collection of receivables in the portfolio existing at the time of issue of the ABSs, and assigned previously by the Originator, and with proceeds from the placement of additional ABSs issued within the limits of the securitization program.

At the end of the revolving phase, the ABSs issued are repaid with an amortization profile that follows that of the underlying loans. The revolving structure allows the fixed costs of the transaction to be amortized over a longer period of time, thereby optimizing the cost of the transaction.

LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

The Originator may be required, depending on the assessment methodologies of the Rating Agencies, in every transaction, and in ways that can differ formally from one another, to make available a liquidity line or a cash deposit to the SPE.

The amount is established by contract and is such as to allow the vehicle to meet temporary liquidity shortfalls (typically, at payment dates) that could occur in applying the waterfall payment structure described below.

WATERFALL STRUCTURE

The payment waterfall identifies priorities in the allocation of the cash available within the SPE. Typically, securitisation transactions have a similar waterfall structure, which calls for a pre-established payment order to be followed on each payment date.

In the case of transactions originated from Retail receivables, where there is typically a distinction between income (e.g., the discount deriving from the receivable assignment) and Principal of the receivables collected by the SPE, the waterfall provides - in a simplified way - for the following types of payment:

INCOME

- a) vehicle expenses (mainly expenses related to the service providers of the transaction);
- b) swap (required by contract to hedge the SPE against interest rate risk);

- c) servicer compensation;
- d) interest on the ABSs;
- e) liquidity line repayment/interest;
- f) provisions for past due receivables;
- g) other items.

PRINCIPAL

- a) any payments required but not made in relation to the above income waterfall;
- b) purchase of receivables (during the revolving period);
- c) repayment of ABSs issued (at the end of any revolving period);
- d) other items.

In the case of transactions originated from Wholesale Financing receivables, due to the different portfolio characteristics, cash management arrangements are in place so that upon receipt of the following:

- a) current account balance;
- b) release of funds from the Cash Reserve structure;
- c) receivable collections;
- d) potential issuance of new Senior ABSs;
- e) potential issuance of new Junior ABSs.

The following payments are made:

- a) vehicle expenses;
- b) interest on senior ABSs;
- c) provision in the Cash Reserve structure;
- d) purchase of receivables (during the revolving period);
- e) potential repayment of Senior ABSs;
- f) interest on Junior ABSs;
- g) potential repayment of Junior ABSs.

SERVICING ACTIVITY

The Servicer of securitization transactions is always the Originator.

The role of servicer of the transactions requires compliance with several qualitative standards related to the proper management of the assets underlying the notes issued by the SPE and an adequate organizational structure in terms of management and specialized personnel.

From an operational point of view, the Servicer:

- manages existing contracts according to its own credit and collection policies and the law, in agreement with the SPE and the trustee/representative of noteholders of the transaction, with reporting obligations also to the Rating Agencies in case of significant events;
- records collections and recoveries, transferring the relevant amounts. Collections by the servicer of the various transactions are transferred to the SPE according to a pre-established schedule in each transaction (typically every day) and are kept in interest-paying current accounts until the next payment date. The funds are then used to make payments in accordance with the waterfall structure or, alternatively, in case of transactions in Ware-

house Phase or in ABS Revolving Phase, until they can be used to pay for the purchase of additional receivables;

- monitors, reports on and checks the transaction (the roles of Paying Agent/Calculation Agent/Agent Bank are assigned to a different Bank).

The Servicer receives compensation by the SPE on an arm's length basis.

RATING AGENCIES

The securitisation transactions have been structured in such a way as to obtain, in case of public placements, at least the AA rating for the Senior Notes issued by the SPE. For all the existing publicly traded senior and mezzanine ABSs (Senior and Mezzanine, excluding Junior ones), ratings were obtained from at least two of the four main rating agencies eligible in the Eurosystem (Standard&Poor's, Moody's Investor Service, DBRS and Fitch Ratings). The ABSs placed privately may or may not receive a rating (if assigned, the rating is private), depending on the needs of the investor.

PERFORMANCE OF SECURITISATIONS

The assigned receivable portfolios delivered excellent performances, as indicated in the reports produced by the Servicer and in the reports prepared by the Calculation Agent (for the benefit of investors, in the case of publicly traded ABSs).

This is attested also, in some cases, by the upgrade of the ratings assigned by the agencies to certain ABSs.

The portfolios are well within the limits and fully compliant with the restrictions set within the different transactions and no event took place which made the portfolio non-compliant in terms of the triggers monitored. Portfolio triggers are monitored for transactions originated from Retail receivables at each assignment date (monitoring is not performed for 'Amortizing' transactions since, in such cases, the portfolio is static—meaning it is not subject to changes resulting from revolving assignments—and is only subject to the initial assessment by the Rating Agencies, therefore, performance tracking is for informational purposes only).

Regarding transactions originated from Wholesale Financing receivables, triggers and portfolio performances are monitored at least once a month and the assigned receivables show a regular performance.

SYNTHETIC SECURITISATIONS

In the first half of 2023, the Company carried out three synthetic securitization transactions with the aim of streamlining risk-weighted assets through the issuance, on April 6th, 2023, of three series of Credit Linked Notes for a total amount of €906.2 million.

The three synthetic securitisations relate to installment loans and leases to individuals, installment loans and leases to SMEs, and loans to dealers, originated by CA Auto Bank S.p.A. or its subsidiaries in different European jurisdictions (Italy, Germany, France, Spain).

Of the three transactions, the one related to receivables from dealers was subject to a clean-up in October 2023 due to the positive performance of collections. At the end of December 31st, the outstanding amount of Credit Linked Notes stood at €174.6 million.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH SECURITISATIONS

The Group Companies participate in the programs as originators, servicers and investors in one or more classes of securities. They are responsible for structuring the securitisations and performing the controls and monitoring for the smooth performance of the transactions, and for the servicing activities, including the production of periodic reports, as contractually required.

The Companies conduct traditional securitisation transactions involving loans for the purchase of motor vehicles (consumer loans, or also "autoloans") or receivables from leasing contracts.

For such securitizations, the Treasury department has formalized a procedure to describe and govern the management and control process.

The risk arising from securitisations is that the economic substance of the transactions is not fully reflected in the risk assessment and management decisions.

The Group thinks that the risk associated with securitisations could arise if the Bank calculates capital requirement based on the securitisation positions instead of the underlying assets. Only in this case could the risk originate that the capital requirement is not sufficiently representative of the actual riskiness of the transaction.

The accounting treatment is not relevant for prudential recognition purposes because, in accordance with IFRS 9, securitized assets continue to be shown on the balance sheet based on the following considerations:

- a) the risks and rewards related to the transferred portfolio are not fully transferred to third parties;
- b) the originator continues to exercise control over the transferred portfolio;
- c) the originator also performs servicing activities.

In the event that the securitisations transactions are put in place without the derecognition of the receivables, by virtue of the underwriting - by CA Auto Bank - of the first-loss tranche

(junior notes), this risk is quantified in the allocation of internal capital to credit risk.

In this case, given the dual role of the originator of the receivables and the underwriter of the subordinated tranche of the securities, and in view of the fact that (in line with the supervisory instructions on securitisations, which stipulate that the risk-weighted value of all positions related to the same securitization cannot be higher than the risk-weighted value of the securitized assets calculated as if the latter had not been securitized) the capital requirement is calculated on the underlying assets and pursuant to Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 (CRR), this risk is quantified in the allocation of internal capital to credit risk.

Therefore, there is no uncertainty in this case in the assessment of the economic nature of securitizations that are explicitly categorized for the purpose of calculating capital requirements.

On the other hand, in cases where securitization transactions are put in place with the derecognition of receivables for prudential purposes only, CA Auto Bank makes a specific assessment of the risk arising from securitisations with respect to the actual transfer of the credit risk underlying the securitized assets.

The Companies do not aim to make a quantitative assessment (internal capital) for this risk, but rather to assess the methodologies and processes implemented to monitor and mitigate such risk.

Therefore, the securitisations implemented by the companies present, alternatively, capital absorptions equal to the absorption related to the assets sold (in line with the supervisory instructions on securitisations, which stipulate that the risk-weighted value of all positions related to the same securitisations cannot be higher than the risk-weighted value of the securitized assets calculated as if the latter had not been securitized) or, in the case where receivables are derecognized for prudential purposes only, as in the case of the transaction A-Best Twenty-Three S.à.r.l, A-Best Twenty-Four S.r.l. and A-Best Twenty-Five S.r.l. or synthetic securitisations transactions implemented during 2023, capital absorptions are equal to that determined on the basis of the positions held by the Bank in these securitisations.

As for the risk arising from securitisations - i.e., the risk that the economic substance of the securitization transaction is not fully reflected in the risk assessment and management decisions, since the significant risk transfer is achieved in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2401 by putting in place a specific assessment of the risk arising from securitisations and the methodologies and processes implemented to monitor and mitigate the risk itself - no risk is deemed to arise from securitisations.

The Group, therefore, believes that there is no uncertainty in the assessment of the economic nature of the securitisations, which are explicitly categorized for the purpose of calculating capital requirements.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

In order to cope with securitisation risks, CA Auto Bank has:

- a structured organizational model;
- a process for identifying monitoring and mitigating securitisation risks formalized in appropriate internal procedures.

Each new securitisation transaction, structured by the securitisation and Risk Transfer unit of the Treasury department, is validated by the Group Chief Financial Officer, is submitted to the NPA committee, chaired by the Chief Executive Officer & General Manager, his direct reports, and the second level internal control functions for approval.

The approval minutes and any opinions issued by the Company's second-level control functions are forwarded together with the product concept to the Board of Directors for final approval.

Securitisation and Risk Transfer, a unit of the Treasury department, is responsible for:

- the structuring of all Group transactions and the direct management (in Italy) and oversight (abroad) of servicing activities of securitization transactions put in place as well as for the management of relations with rating agencies and investors;
- the execution of level 2.1 controls. Level 1 controls, on the other hand, are conducted directly by markets.

Risk & Permanent Control defines and develops the methodologies, policies and procedures for the detection, assessment, monitoring, measurement and mitigation of second-level securitisation risks; it also expresses its opinion within the NPA Committee.

Internal Audit verifies the adequacy of the internal control system and compliance with the regulations concerning the management of securitisation transactions and the servicing activities performed by CA Auto Bank S.p.A. Furthermore, the Internal Audit function conducts a biennial review in accordance with the Guidelines on the notification of securitisation transactions (Articles 6-8 of the Securitisation Regulation).

The control tools provided by the Company include the following processes:

- review of the overall documentary and contractual framework of the transaction by the Treasury - securitisation and Risk Transfer unit, in cooperation with in-house counsel and external law firms;

- check of the fairness and economic adequacy of the transaction as a whole by the Treasury - securitisation and Risk Transfer unit;
- Risk & Permanent Control is also directly responsible for permanent second-level controls over securitisation transactions.

It should also be noted that all transactions to date have performed in line with expectations, both in terms of the adequacy of cash flows - vis-à-vis the forecasts made at the inception of the securitisation - and in terms of compliance with the main indicators (triggers) related to the portfolio.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

The attached tables summarize the information related to the main securitisation transactions existing at December 31st, 2025.

It is worthy of note that these transactions, which had Group companies as originators, were completed in the year just ended or in previous years. In every case, at the end of the amortization period, the Originator exercised the clean-up option, as provided for by the relevant contracts, whereby the Originator reserves the right - upon reaching a minimum portfolio amount provided for by contract - to buy back the remaining portfolio to complete the transaction:

SPV	Clean-up date
A-BEST TWENTY FT	03/22/2025

Characteristics of securitisations operations

€/000	A-BEST NINETEEN UG			A-BEST TWENTYONE UG		
Start date	November-20 (Restructuring New ISIN Emissions)			August-21		
Transaction type	Public			Public		
Originator	CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (German Branch)			CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (German Branch)		
Servicer	CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (German Branch)			CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (German Branch)		
Arranger	Banca IMI / Unicredit / Crédit Agricole - CIB			Unicredit / Crédit Agricole - CIB		
Joint Lead Manager	Banca IMI / Unicredit / Crédit Agricole - CIB			Unicredit / Crédit Agricole - CIB		
Underlying assets	German AutoLoans			German AutoLoans and Leasing		
Currency (CCY)	EUR			EUR		
Transfer of collections (frequency)	daily			daily		
Programme Amount CCY/000	NA			NA		
Notes outstanding	Amount	%	Coupon (bps)	Amount	%	Coupon (bps)
Class A (Senior)	0	0.00%	1M E+72	25,981	23.10%	1M E+82
Class B (Mezzanine)	8,903	13.20%	65	20,700	18.40%	65
Class C (Mezzanine)	18,200	26.90%	125	20,200	17.90%	125
Class D (Mezzanine)	10,300	15.20%	198	15,500	13.80%	198
Class E (Mezzanine)	10,700	15.80%	350	12,700	11.30%	350
Class M (Junior)	19,660	28.90%	650	17,500	15.50%	650
Class X	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-
Current rating	Fitch	Moody's		Fitch	DBRS	
Class A (Senior)				AAA	Aaa	
Class B (Mezzanine)	AAA	Aaa		AAA	Aaa	
Class C (Mezzanine)	AAA	Aaa		AAA	Aaa	
Class D (Mezzanine)	AAA	Aaa		AAA	Aaa	
Class E (Mezzanine)	AAA	Aaa		AAA	Aaa	
Class M (Junior)		Unrated			Unrated	
Class X		NA			NA	

NOTE
(1) Limit of the Program funded by third parties.
NA = Not applicable
WAL (aa) = Weighted average duration (years)
VR = Variable Return
1M E = Euribor 1 month
1M L = Libor 1 month
Coupon (bps) = base rate + spread

€/000	A-BESTTWENTYTWO S.r.l.			A-BEST TWENTY-THREE S.à.r.l.		
Start date	October-23			November-24		
Transaction type	Public			Public		
Originator	CA Auto Bank S.p.A.			CA Auto Bank S.p.A. Niederlassung Deutschland		
Servicer	CA Auto Bank S.p.A.			CA Auto Bank S.p.A. Niederlassung Deutschland		
Arranger	Crédit Agricole - CIB / Unicredit			Crédit Agricole - CIB		
Joint Lead Manager	NA			Crédit Agricole - CIB UNICREDIT BANK GMBH BANCO SANTANDER S.A.		
Underlying assets	Italian AutoLoans			German AutoLoans		
Currency (CCY)	EUR			EUR		
Transfer of collections (frequency)	daily			daily		
Programme Amount CCY/000	NA			NA		
Notes outstanding	Amount	%	Coupon (bps)	Amount	%	Coupon (bps)
Class A (Senior)	589,146	71.90%	1M E+70	303,738	79.20%	1M E+70
Class B (Mezzanine)	79,300	9.70%	475	22,904	6.00%	130
Class C (Mezzanine)	64,900	7.90%	490	18,842	4.90%	160
Class D (Mezzanine)	28,900	3.50%	500	12,619	3.30%	190
Class E (Mezzanine)	14,400	1.80%	525	12,100	3.20%	240
Class M (Junior)	43,000	5.20%	600	13,483	3.50%	620
Class X	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	495
Current rating	S&P	Fitch		Fitch	Moody's	
Class A (Senior)	AA+	AA+		AAA	Aaa	
Class B (Mezzanine)	AA+	AA+		AA+	Aa1	
Class C (Mezzanine)	AA-	A+		AA-	Aa2	
Class D (Mezzanine)	A	A-		A+	A1	
Class E (Mezzanine)	BBB+	BBB+		BBB+	Baa1	
Class M (Junior)		Unrated		Unrated	B2	
Class X		NA				

NOTE
(1) Limit of the Program funded by third parties.
NA = Not applicable
WAL (aa) = Weighted average duration (years)
VR = Variable Return
1M E = Euribor 1 month
1M L = Libor 1 month
Coupon (bps) = base rate + spread

€/000	A-BEST TWENTY-FOUR S.R.L.			A-BEST TWENTY-FIVE S.R.L.		
Start date	November-25 (Restructuring New ISIN Emissions)			December-24		
Transaction type	Public			Public		
Originator	CA Auto Bank S.p.A.			CA Auto Bank S.p.A.		
Servicer	CA Auto Bank S.p.A.			CA Auto Bank S.p.A.		
Arranger	Crédit Agricole - CIB			Crédit Agricole - CIB		
Joint Lead Manager				BofA Securities Eurpe S.A. Crédit Agricole - CIB Unicredit Bank GmbH		
Underlying assets	Italian AutoLoans			Italian AutoLoans		
Currency (CCY)	EUR			EUR		
Transfer of collections (frequency)	daily			daily		
Programme Amount CCY/000	NA			NA		
Notes outstanding	Amount	%	Coupon (bps)	Amount	%	Coupon (bps)
Class A (Senior)	805,00	86.30%	1M E+72	249,938	81.40%	1M E+82
Class B (Mezzanine)	56,400	6.00%	115	24,640	8.00%	125
Class C (Mezzanine)	16,400	1.80%	130	9,577	3.10%	160
Class D (Mezzanine)	20,000	2.10%	160	8,707	2.80%	250
Class E (Mezzanine)	31,000	3.30%	175	9,577	3.10%	400
Class M (Junior)	2,400	0.30%	250	4,789	1.60%	614
Class X	2,000	0.20%	250		0.00%	535
Current rating	DBRS	Fitch		DBRS	Fitch	
Class A (Senior)	AAA	AA+		AAA	AA+	
Class B (Mezzanine)	AA	AA		AA-	A+	
Class C (Mezzanine)	A+	A+		A	A-	
Class D (Mezzanine)	A-	A		BBB+	BBB	
Class E (Mezzanine)	BBB+	BBB+		BBB-	BB+	
Class M (Junior)		Unrated		CCC	Unrated	
Class X		Unrated				

NOTE
(1) Limit of the Program funded by third parties.
NA = Not applicable
WAL (aa) = Weighted average duration (years)
VR = Variable Return
1M E = Euribor 1 month
1M L = Libor 1 month
Coupon (bps) = base rate + spread

€/000	NIXES SIX PLC			RAST S.À.R.L.		
Start date	December-23			December-23		
Transaction type	Private			Private		
Originator	CA Auto Finance UK Ltd.			FERRARI FINANCIAL SERVICES GMBH		
Servicer	CA Auto Finance UK Ltd.			FERRARI FINANCIAL SERVICES GMBH (acting through its UK Branch)		
Arranger	Crédit Agricole - CIB			BAML		
Underlying assets	UK AutoLoans			UK AutoLoans		
Currency (CCY)	GBP			GBP		
Transfer of collections (frequency)	daily			daily		
Programme Amount CCY/000	1,050,000,000(1)			500000000 (1)		
Notes outstanding	Amount	%	Coupon (bps)	Amount	%	Coupon (bps)
Class A (Senior)	947,233	65.60%	NA	406,024	87.60%	NA
Class M (Junior)	497,371	34.40%	VR	57,561	12.40%	VR
Current rating (private)						
Class A (Senior)		Unrated			Unrated	
Class M (Junior)		Unrated			Unrated	

NOTE
(1) Limit of the Program funded by third parties.
NA = Not applicable
WAL (aa) = Weighted average duration (years)
VR = Variable Return
1M E = Euribor 1 month
1M L = Libor 1 month
Coupon (bps) = base rate + spread

€/000	PERSEVERANCE SERIES I			PERSEVERANCE SERIES II		
Start date	April-23			April-23		
Transaction type	Private			Private		
Originator	CA Auto Bank S.p.A.			CA Auto Bank S.p.A.		
	CA Auto Bank S.p.A (German Branch)			CA Auto Bank S.p.A (German Branch)		
	CA Auto Bank S.p.A (French Branch)			CA Auto Bank S.p.A (French Branch)		
	CA Auto Bank S.p.A (Spanish Branch)			CA Auto Bank S.p.A (Spanish Branch)		
Servicer	CA Auto Bank S.p.A			CA Auto Bank S.p.A		
Arranger	Crédit Agricole - CIB			Crédit Agricole - CIB		
Underlying assets	AutoLoan / Lease			AutoLoan / Lease		
Currency (CCY)	EUR			EUR		
Transfer of collections (frequency)	NA			NA		
Programme Amount CCY/000	NA			NA		
Notes outstanding	Amount	%	Coupon (bps)	Amount	%	Coupon (bps)
Senior Tranche	1.073,441	89.20%	NA	408,981	90.10%	NA
Junior Tranche	129,609	10.80%	NA	44,956	9.90%	NA
Current rating (private)						
Senior Tranche	Unrated			Unrated		
Junior Tranche	Unrated			Unrated		

NOTE
(1) Limit of the Program funded by third parties.
NA = Not applicable
WAL (aa) = Weighted average duration (years)
VR = Variable Return
1M E = Euribor 1 month
1M L = Libor 1 month
Coupon (bps) = base rate + spread

C.1 Prudential consolidation – Exposures from major proprietary securitisation transactions broken down by type of assets securitized and by exposure type (P.1)

Types of securitized asset/exposures	On Balance-sheet exposures					
	Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
	Book value	Write- downs/ Write- backs	Book value	Write- downs/ Write- backs	Book value	Write- downs/ Write- backs
A. Totally derecognized from balance sheet						
Factoring	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Partially derecognized from balance sheet						
Factoring	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Not derecognized from balance sheet						
Factoring	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financing	362,255	-	268,872	-	701,783	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-

C.1 Prudential consolidation – Exposures from major proprietary securitisation transactions broken down by type of assets securitized and by exposure type (P.2)

Types of securitized asset/exposures	On Balance-sheet exposures					
	Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
	Book value	Write- downs/ Write- backs	Book value	Write- downs/ Write- backs	Book value	Write- downs/ Write- backs
A. Totally derecognized from balance sheet						
Factoring	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Partially derecognized from balance sheet						
Factoring	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Not derecognized from balance sheet						
Factoring	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-

C.1 Prudential consolidation – Exposures from major proprietary securitisation transactions broken down by type of assets securitized and by exposure type (P.3)

Types of securitized asset/exposures	On Balance-sheet exposures					
	Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
	Book value	Write- downs/ Write- backs	Book value	Write- downs/ Write- backs	Book value	Write- downs/ Write- backs
A. Totally derecognized from balance sheet						
Factoring	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Partially derecognized from balance sheet						
Factoring	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Not derecognized from balance sheet						
Factoring	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-

C.3 Prudential consolidation – Interests in securitisation SPVs

Name of securitisation/ Name of vehicle	Country of incorporation	Consolidation	Assets			Liabilities		
			Credits	Debts securities	Other	Senior	Mezzanine	Junior
A-BEST TWENTYONE UG	Frankfurt am Main - Germany	Line by Line	103,322		11,098	23,545	69,100	17,500
A-BEST TWENTYTWO S.r.l.	Conegliano (TV) - Italy	Line by Line	804,046		57,003	629,674	187,500	43,000
A-BEST TWENTY-THREE S.À R.L.	Frankfurt am Main - Germany	Line by Line	381,677		22,922	303,241	66,465	13,483
A-BEST TWENTY-FOUR S.R.L	Conegliano – Italy	Line by Line	888,580		83,674	808,284	123,800	4,400
A-BEST TWENTY-FIVE S.R.L	Conegliano – Italy	Line by Line	299,038		19,871	251,440	52,502	4,789
NIXES SIX PLC	London - United Kingdom	Line by Line	1,395,383		76,569	947,233		497,371
RAST SRL	Frankfurt am Main - Germany	Line by Line	442,636		19,187	465,304		65,964

C.4 Prudential consolidation – Special purpose vehicles for securitisation not included in the consolidation

There are no unconsolidated securitisation special purpose vehicles SPVs.

C.5 Prudential consolidation – servicer activities – Proprietary securitisations: colletcions of securitized receivables and servicing of securities issued by the securitisation vehicle

Servicer	Vehicle entity	Securitized assets (end- of-period figure)		Collection of receivables during the year		Percentage share of repaid s ecurities (end-of-period figure)					
		Non- performing	Performing	Non- performing	Performing	Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
						Non- performing	Performing	Non- performing	Performing	Non- performing	Performing
CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (German Branch)	A-Best Twenty-One B.V.	3,318	100,005	1,807	75,129						
CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	A-Best Twenty-Two S.r.l.	13,938	790,108	3,854	359,333						
CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (German Branch)	A-Best Twenty-Three S.à r.l	6,667	375,010	3,795	165,829						
CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	A-Best Twenty-Four S.r.l.	5,293	883,288	585	196,330						
CA Auto Bank S.p.A.	A-Best Twenty-Five S.r.l.	2,160	296,878	351	127,989						
CA Auto Finance UK LTD.	Nixes Six PLC	4,325	1,391,058	-	806,877						
Ferrari Financial Services Gmbh acting through its UK Branch	RAST S.à r.l.	6,232	436,404	6,627	400,579						

C.6 Prudential consolidation – Consolidated securitisation vehicles

Name	Country
Nixes Six PLC	London – United Kingdom
A-BEST NINETEEN UG	Frankfurt am Main - Germany
A-BEST TWENTY-ONE UG	Amsterdam - The Netherlands
A-BEST TWENTY-TWO S.r.l.	Conegliano (TV) - Italy
A-BEST TWENTY-THREE Sà.r.s	Luxembourg - Luxembourg
A-BEST TWENTY-FOUR S.r.l.	Conegliano (TV) – Italy
A-BEST TWENTY-FIVE S.r.l.	Conegliano (TV) - Italy
RACE AUTO SECURITIZATION TRANSACTION S.A.R.L.	Luxembourg - Luxembourg

D. Disposal transactions

A. Financial assets sold and not fully derecognized

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

In addition to what has already been outlined in “C. Securitisation Transactions”, to which reference is made, CA Auto Bank engages to a limited extent in sales pursuant to Law no. 52/1991, (Factoring) which are carried out to achieve two results:

- improvement of the liquidity position;
- deconsolidation of certain assets, in case the sale is made “without recourse”.

TYPES OF TRANSACTIONS

Transactions are mainly of two types:

- revolving factoring transactions;
- non-revolving factoring transactions.

REVOLVING FACTORING TRANSACTIONS

In these transactions, the buyer (Factor) purchases receivables at a specified frequency, over a pre-defined time period. The Originator can sell, periodically, new receivables in accordance with the terms and conditions of the sale agreement. The purchase of such receivable portfolios is financed by the Factor. At the end of the sale period, the portfolio begins to amortize and the funds borrowed are repaid.

NON-REVOLVING FACTORING TRANSACTIONS

In these transactions the Factor purchases the receivables offered by the seller. The purchase of these receivables is financed by the Factor, on the basis of the loans provided to the single borrowers sold.

In December 2025, a non-revolving IAS pro-solutio receivables transfer was completed for approximately €266 million.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

D.1 Prudential consolidation - Sold financial assets recognized in full and associated financial liabilities: carrying amounts

	Fully recognized sold financial assets				Associated financial liabilities		
	Carrying amount	Of which: securitized	Of which: included in sale agreements in repurchase obligation	Of which: non-performing	Carrying amount	Of which: securitized	Of which: included in sale agreements in repurchase obligation
A. Financial assets held for trading	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
1. Debt securities	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
2. Equity securities	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
3. Loans		-	-	X	-	-	-
4. Derivatives	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
B. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equity securities	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
3. Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Financial assets designated at Fair Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equity securities	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
3. Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	3,316,360	3,316,360	-	41,931	3,584,782	3,584,782	-
1. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Loans	3,316,360	3,316,360	-	41,931	3,584,782	3,584,782	-
Total 12/31/2025	3,316,360	3,316,360	-	41,931	3,584,782	3,584,782	-
Total 12/31/2024	3,414,019	3,414,019	-	23,356	3,762,177	3,762,177	-

B. Financial assets sold and derecognized in full with recognition of continuing involvement

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

In December 2025, a pro-soluto factoring transaction with continued involvement was completed. The nominal value of the transferred receivables was approximately €266 million. As required by IFRS 7, it is specified that the items “Financial assets measured at amortized cost” and “Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost” of the Statement of financial position in these financial statements include the maximum amount of interest to be paid to the assignee as a guarantee for up to 90 days beyond the maturity date of the assigned receivables.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

The following information is provided in accordance with IFRS 7:

- The maximum amount of charges to be recognized by the transferee as a guarantee up to 90 days beyond the due date of the transferred receivable, as of December 31st, 2025, is €11.8 million.
- Under the caption “Interest expense and similar charges” in the income statement for the current year, interest accrued as of December 31st, 2025 and related to the transferred receivable is recorded for an amount of €365 thousand. This interest was calculated on the amount of the exposure advanced to the transferee.

E.4 Covered bond transaction

As of the end of the fiscal year, there were no “covered bond” transactions outstanding.

1.2 Market risk

A. General aspects

Market risk is the risk of loss from trading in financial instruments (held-for-trading portfolio), currencies and commodities due to market trends and the issuer’s situation. The type of market risk to which the CA Auto Bank Group is exposed is the exchange rate risk.

Foreign exchange risk arises from financing activities towards foreign subsidiaries in countries that adopt currencies other than the euro, or from obtaining financing in currencies different from those of the financed portfolios. As of December 31st, 2025 the sum of the total net foreign exchange position represents more than 2% of the Total Own Funds, so the Group calculates an own funds requirement for this risk.

The Group does not perform trading activities and, as a consequence, is not exposed to market risk per se.

In accordance with the definition of “Trading Book” of EU Regulation no. 575/2013 (CRR), derivative instruments held by the Group should not be classified as “held for trading” as there is no trading intent in connection with them. In fact, these contracts are entered into solely for the purpose of hedging interest rate risk, within the framework of securitisation transactions, in accordance with the criteria applied by rating agencies, which require the execution of these derivative contracts in order to assign a rating to the securities issued.

That is the reason why derivatives do not attract capital charges for market risk (Pillar I), pursuant to the rules on supervisory returns, and are instead entered in the Banking book, the portfolio which contains financial instruments that attract capital charges for credit and counterparty risks, as defined by the cited supervisory rules.

1.2.1 Interest rate risk and price risk – Regulatory trading book

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. General aspects

The primary instrument for managing counterparty risk is maintaining exposure to each counterparty within limits that are consistent with a minimum credit rating, measured through the rating assigned by leading international rating agencies. This minimum rating is recognized as acceptable by the Company for counterparties in both short-term and medium- to long-term transactions.

B. Interest rate risk and price risk management process and measurement methods

As indicated in the previous paragraph, the Company does not implement interest rate risk and price risk management processes and measurement methods with regard to the prudential trading portfolio.

C. Quantitative disclosures

As indicated in paragraph “A. General Aspects,” the Bank does not hold any financial instruments classified in the prudential trading portfolio at the end of the year.

1.2.2 Interest rate risk and price risk – Banking book qualitative disclosures

A. General aspects, management processes, and methods for measuring interest rate risk and price risk

The CA Auto Bank Group has an exposure to interest rate risk to the extent that changes in interest rates affect its interest spreads. More specifically, the risk lies in the mismatch or gap between the reset dates (date when the interest rate is set: for fixed-rate instruments this is the maturity date while for floating-rate instruments this is the end of the interest period) for assets and liabilities.

Regarding interest rate risk management, CA Auto Bank's Treasury, which does not act in a profit center capacity, executes solely risk hedging activities, thereby minimizing the impact deriving from the volatility of interest rates.

This activity is conducted also for the Group's Branch and Subsidiaries. Risk mitigation occurs through derivative transactions entered into on the basis of standard contracts (ISDA, International Swaps and Derivatives Association).

To calculate interest rate risk exposure, the following methodologies have been used:

- **Credit Agricole SA's Group Matching Methodology:** this methodology is aimed at identifying the average net exposure between assets and liabilities (including equity) according to the rate reset date appropriately aggregated into monthly buckets. The method requires that the average annual net exposure meet predetermined limits aimed at ensuring that a potential rate shock +/-200 basis points does not compromise the Income Statement and Equity beyond certain thresholds;
- **Duration Analysis:** this methodology is designed to determine the difference between the duration of assets and that of liabilities analyzed by reset date. In particular, the assets maturing/resetting in a given month are totaled and discounted to present value at the appropriate rate, as calculated on the basis of the interest rates prevailing in the market at the end of the month under analysis. The sum of all the assets so discounted, as weighted by their effective term to maturity in months, divided by the total of all discounted assets, is called Asset Duration. The liabilities maturing/resetting in a given month are totaled and discounted to present value at the appropriate rate, as calculated on the basis of the interest rates prevailing in the market. The sum of all the liabilities so discounted, as weighted by their effective term to maturity in months, di-

vided by the total of all discounted assets, is called Liabilities Duration. The difference between asset duration and liabilities duration as a percentage share of asset duration is called Duration Gap Index.

To ensure compliance with the limits set at the consolidated level by the Asset & Liability Policy and by the European regulations on "Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book" effective from September 30th, 2024, Treasury uses derivative instruments, almost exclusively Interest Rate Swaps, to remedy any mismatches by aligning the reset date profiles of assets and liabilities.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The governance model defined by the Bank for the Group includes specific market risk management and control processes that are developed at different levels of the organizational structure:

- **Board of Directors** is responsible for managing, setting policies and reviewing the compliance, and appropriateness, of the risk management structure;
- **Finance & Control Committee** is responsible for monitoring the Company's and the Group's position on market risk and to define strategies to hedge significant risks;
- **Group Internal Risk Committee** is responsible for setting policies on, and monitoring the proper working of, the Group's internal control system and is convened whenever there is a crisis situation;
- **ALM Internal Committee** (I.C.) is responsible for:
 - o monitoring and controlling financial risks, in particular ensuring consistency between the interest rate and exchange rate risk hedging transactions approved and those executed each month;
 - o supporting the CFO in approving the market risk hedging transactions to be executed;
 - o evaluating corporate actions and the performance of liabilities as well as borrowing costs;
 - o evaluating and monitoring the level of capitalization.

- **Treasury** is responsible for:
 - o executing the hedging transactions approved by the CFO;
 - o monitoring the trading process;
 - o defining the hedging strategy within the limits set by the ALM Internal Committee;
 - o performing, on an ongoing basis, first-level controls over the activities to monitor and hedge interest rate, foreign exchange and position risk.
- **ALM** is responsible for:
 - o monitoring interest rate and exchange rate risk associated with the currencies with which the Company and the Group operate;
 - o monitoring position risk and liquidity risks, particularly the LCR and NSFR regulatory ratios, at both actual and forecast levels;
 - o define the hedging strategy within the limits set by the ALM Internal Committee, in conjunction with the Treasury function;
 - o performing continuously First-level controls by the entity's operating personnel on the monitoring and hedging activities related to interest rate, foreign exchange, and liquidity risk;
 - o performing middle office activities on transactions executed by Treasury;
 - o preparing reports for the ALM Internal Committee.

- **Risk & Permanent Control** is responsible for performs systematic controls on the proper application of Treasury/ALM & Financial Reporting procedures.

INTEREST RATE RISK MEASUREMENT APPROACHES

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) refers to the current or prospective risk to the Bank's capital and earnings arising from adverse movements in interest rates affecting the banking book. Indeed, fluctuations in interest rates, by causing changes in the present value and timing of future cash flows, consequently alter the underlying value of assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet instruments, and thus their economic value. Furthermore, changes in interest rates also influence all related income statement components.

In compliance with Directive 2013/36/EU, Bank of Italy Circular 285/2013 (Title III, Chapter I, Annex C), and in consistency with the EBA Guidelines, the CA Auto Bank Group measures its exposure to interest rate risk using the following approaches:

- IRRBB Economic Value of Equity (EVE) – simplified methodology (IRRBB impact on EVE – Annex C of Circular 285/2013);
- IRRBB Net Interest Income (NII) – simplified methodology (IRRBB impact on NII – Annex C-bis of Circular 285/2013).

As part of the ICAAP process and for the purposes of calculating and allocating Pillar 2 Capital to cover IRRBB risk, the CA Auto Bank Group adopts the result of the most conservative methodology by comparing the outcomes of the two approaches listed above.

In order to determine whether the risk indicators remain within the respective early-warning thresholds, the following calculations are performed: the impact of the change in Economic Value of Equity (EVE) is measured against Tier 1 Capital, with a limit threshold of 15%, in accordance with the Supervisory Outlier Test provided for by EBA Guidelines and with Own Funds, with an alert threshold of 20%, in compliance with the requirements of Bank of Italy Circular 285/2013.

- assets and liabilities in the portfolio are classified into 19 time bands taking into account their composition. Specifically, fixed-rate assets and liabilities are classified according to their residual life while floating-rate assets and liabilities are brought back into the different time bands based on the date of rate reset;
- each time band includes the asset positions offset with the liability positions, thus obtaining the net position;
- the net position in each band is multiplied by the weighting factors, obtained as the product of a hypothetical change in rates and an approximation of the modified duration relative to the individual bands. To calculate these factors, the Group applies the assumptions defined in "Annex C - Interest Rate Risk on the Banking Book" of Bank of Italy Circular 285/2013;
- the weighted exposures of the different bands are added together; the net weighted exposure obtained in this way approximates the change in the present value of items denominated in a certain currency in the event of the assumed rate shock. The exposures for individual "relevant currencies" (EUR and GBP) and the aggregate of "nonrelevant currencies" are added together. This yields a value representing the change in business economic value given the assumed interest rate scenario.

The stress tests to evaluate interest rate risk are performed on a quarter basis.

1. Banking portfolio: distribution by residual maturity (by repricing date) of financial assets and liabilities

Type / Residual Maturity	On demand	Up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	Unspecified maturity
1. Liquid Assets	2,743,826	2,643,657	1,764,573	2,728,877	13,399,441	2,631,299	100,096	20,903
1.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with early redemption option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Loans to banks	1,485,162	86,138	7	16	2,735	19	-	10,256
1.3 Loans to customers	1,259,460	2,559,140	1,765,678	2,730,571	13,405,181	2,632,934	100,160	10,650
- overdrafts	17,056	25,433	27,244	58,894	162,943	50,128	-	7,484
- other loans	1,241,608	2,532,086	1,737,322	2,669,967	13,233,763	2,581,153	100,096	3,163
- with early repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- others	1,241,608	2,532,086	1,737,322	2,669,967	13,233,763	2,581,153	100,096	3,163
2. Liquid Liabilities	2,008,265	14,165,901	1,501,087	2,431,610	6,327,854	277,343	-	24
2.1 Due to customers	374,144	2,739,100	583,721	839,207	177,070	6,157	-	-
- deposits	233,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other payables	141,029	2,712,750	583,721	839,207	177,070	6,157	-	-
- with early repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- others	141,029	2,712,750	583,721	839,207	177,070	6,157	-	-
2.2 Due to banks	1,119,308	7,475,491	154,269	670,043	1,665,092	-	-	-
- deposits	43,831	61,889	24,756	78,393	290,465	-	-	-
- other payables	1,075,477	7,413,602	129,513	591,650	1,374,627	-	-	-
2.3 Debt securities	532	3,916,903	720,412	885,415	4,280,959	270,991	-	-
- with early redemption option	-	1,004,107	614,416	459,619	2,493,930	171,784	-	-
- others	532	2,912,796	105,995	425,796	1,787,029	99,207	-	-
2.4 Other Liabilities	514,280	34,407	42,686	36,944	204,733	196	-	24
- with early redemption option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- others	514,280	34,407	42,686	36,944	204,733	196	-	24

Type / Residual Maturity	On demand	Up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	Unspecified maturity
3. Financial Derivatives	(465,302)	(2,774,043)	(1,211,979)	(2,234,712)	(7,178,200)	(1,782,257)	-	-
3.1 With underlying security	2	802	(976)	(458)	-	-	-	-
- Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Long Positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Short Positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives	2	802	(976)	(458)	-	-	-	-
+ Long Positions	272,105	1,946,884	100,184	22,462	-	-	-	-
+ Short Positions	272,103	1,946,082	101,161	22,920	-	-	-	-
3.2 Without underlying security	(465,304)	(2,774,845)	(1,211,002)	(2,234,254)	(7,178,200)	(1,782,257)	-	-
- Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Long Positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Short Positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives	(465,304)	(2,774,845)	(1,211,002)	(2,234,254)	(7,178,200)	(1,782,257)	-	-
+ Long Positions	-	462,792	104,391	175,705	1,081,631	2,495	-	-
+ Short Positions	465,304	3,237,638	1,315,394	2,409,959	8,259,830	1,784,753	-	-
4. Other off-balance sheet transaction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Long Positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Short Positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.2.3. Exchange rate risk

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. General aspects, management processes, and methods for measuring foreign exchange risk

In terms of foreign exchange risk, the CA Auto Bank Group does not hold currency positions beyond predefined limits established annually by the Board of Directors. Therefore, financial receivables in currencies other than the euro are funded in the corresponding currency, or, in some cases, also through the raising of funds in a currency different from those of the financed portfolios, but in any case, through the use of derivative instruments (Foreign Exchange Swaps) in accordance with the ISDA standard.

The foreign exchange risk as of December 31st, 2025 relates to activities in local currency, conducted by subsidiaries of CA Auto Bank S.p.A. operating in countries with a currency other than the euro. The sum of the overall net foreign exchange position represents more than 2% of Total Own Funs, so the Group calculates an own funds requirement for this risk.

1.3 Derivative instruments and hedging policies

1.3.1 Trading derivatives

As detailed in paragraph “A. General Aspects”, the Group does not engage in trading activities and, therefore, is not exposed to market risks in the strict sense. However, the financial derivatives classified in the balance sheet under trading financial instruments relate to contracts entered into for the purpose of hedging interest rate risk within securitisation transactions. This is in accordance with the criteria applied by rating agencies, which require such derivative contracts to be in place in order to assign a rating to the issued securities.

A. Financial derivatives

A.1 Trading financial derivatives: notional values at the end of period

Underlying assets/ Derivative types	Total 12/31/2025				Total 12/31/2024			
	Over the counter			Organized markets	Over the counter			Organized markets
	Central counter- parties	Without central counterparties			Central counter- parties	Without central counterparties		
		With netting agreements	Without netting agreements			With netting agreements	Without netting agreements	
1. Debt securities and interest rates	-	-	6,032,232	-	-	-	6,924,279	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	-	-	6,032,232	-	-	-	6,924,279	-
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equity securities and stock indices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	6,032,232	-	-	-	6,924,279	-

A.2 Trading financial derivatives: gross positive and negative fair value – breakdown by product

Derivative types	Total 12/31/2025				Total 12/31/2024			
	Over the counter			Organized markets	Over the counter			Organized markets
	Central counter-parties	Without central counterparties			Central counter-parties	Without central counterparties		
		With netting agreements	Without netting agreements			With netting agreements	Without netting agreements	
1. Positive fair value								
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Interest rate swap	-	-	1,511	-	-	-	1,245	-
c) Cross currency swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Equity swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1,511	-	-	-	1,245	-
2. Negative fair value								
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Interest rate swap	-	-	3,255	-	-	-	2,901	-
c) Cross currency swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Equity swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3,255	-	-	-	2,901	-

A.3 OTC financial trading derivatives – Notional values, gross positive and negative Fair Values by counterparty

Underlying assets	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other parties
Contracts not covered by netting agreements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates	-	-	-	-
- notional value	X	6,032,232	-	-
- positive net fair value	X	1,511	-	-
- negative net fair value	X	3,215	-	-
2) Equity instruments and stock indices	-	-	-	-
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	X	-	-	-
3) Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	X	-	-	-
4) Commodities	-	-	-	-
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	X	-	-	-
5) Others	-	-	-	-
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	X	-	-	-

A.4 Remaining life of otc financial derivatives: notional values

Underlyings/Remaining life	Up to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
A.1 Financial derivatives on debt securities and interest rates	1,203,300	-	4,828,932	6,032,232
A.2 Financial derivatives on equity securities and equity indices	-	-	-	-
A.3 Financial derivatives on currencies and gold	-	-	-	-
A.4 Financial derivatives on commodities	-	-	-	-
A.5 Other financial derivatives	-	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2025	1,203,300	-	4,828,932	6,032,232
Total 12/31/2024	1,283,224	-	5,641,054	6,924,278

1.3.2. Accounting hedging policies

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

CA Auto Bank S.p.A. primarily utilizes Interest Rate Swaps designated as Fair Value Hedges to mitigate interest rate risk exposure arising from retail loans, finance leases, and issued bonds.

Specifically, interest rate risk hedging of the loan portfolio is done by using the Fair Value Macro Hedge approach, instead bonds issued is hedged through Interest Rate Swaps with the Fair Value Micro Hedge approach.

HEDGE EFFECTIVENESS

The group CA Auto Bank tests the effectiveness of the Fair Value Macro Hedge at the end of every reporting period, whether annual or interim, by using prospective tests, which justifies hedge accounting, to the extent that they show hedge effectiveness.

The prospective test compares:

- 1) the run-off of the fixed-rate Retail portfolio outstanding at the observation date (hedged instrument);
 - 2) the run-off of swaps outstanding at the observation date (notional value).
- Both run-offs are compared by maturity range.

The effectiveness test is met if, for every maturity range, the average value of the portfolio is greater than the average value of the derivative instruments.

CASH FLOW HEDGES, HEDGED INSTRUMENTS

The Group uses IRS (with floor option) designated as Cash Flow Micro Hedges to manage the interest rate risk on its financial liabilities.

Effectiveness is measured by comparing the change in fair value of the Interest Rate Swaps and the change in fair value of the hedged instrument.

The effectiveness test is met if the result of the hedge (percentage difference between the change in fair value of the interest rate swaps and the change in fair value of the hedged instrument) ranges from 80%-125%.

The effectiveness test is met also when the value of the hedged instrument is greater than the value of the derivative instrument (in absolute terms) at the observation date.

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. Hedging financial derivatives

A.1 Hedging financial derivatives: notional values at the end of the period

Underlying assets/ Derivative types	Total 12/31/2025				Total 12/31/2024			
	Over the counter			Organized markets	Over the counter			Organized markets
	Central counter- parties	Without central counterparties			Central counter- parties	Without central counterparties		
		With netting agreements	Without netting agreements			With netting agreements	Without netting agreements	
1. Debt securities and interest rates	-	-	13,267,654	-	-	-	12,377,726	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	-	-	13,267,654	-	-	-	12,377,726	-
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equity securities and stock indices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Currencies and gold	-	-	2,341,635	-	-	-	2,411,069	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Forwards	-	-	2,341,635	-	-	-	2,411,069	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	15,609,289	-	-	-	14,788,795	-

A.2 Hedging financial derivatives: gross positive and negative fair value – breakdown by products

Derivative types	Positive and negative Fair value							
	Total 12/31/2025				Total 12/31/2024			
	Over the counter			Organized markets	Over the counter			Organized markets
	Central counter-parties	Without central counterparties			Central counter-parties	Without central counterparties		
		With netting agreements	Without netting agreements			With netting agreements	Without netting agreements	
Positive fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Interest rate swap	36,624	-	334	-	90,906	-	295	-
c) Cross currency swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Equity swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Forward	-	-	7,078	-	-	-	3,262	-
f) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	36,624	-	7,412	-	90,906	-	3,557	-
Negative fair value					-	-	-	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Interest rate swap	75,293	-	4,350	-	112,515	-	8,284	-
c) Cross currency swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Equity swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Forward	-	-	7,943	-	-	-	16,110	-
f) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	75,293	-	12,293	-	112,515	-	24,394	-

A.3 OTC hedging financial derivatives – Notional values, gross positive and negative Fair Value by counterparty

Underlying assets	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other parties
Contracts not covered by netting agreements	-	-	-	-
1) Debt securities and interest rates	-	-	-	-
- notional value	X	13,267,654	-	-
- positive net fair value	X	36,958	-	-
- negative net fair value	X	79,643	-	-
2) Equity instruments and stock indices	-	-	-	-
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	X	-	-	-
3) Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-
- notional value	X	2,341,635	-	-
- positive net fair value	X	7,078	-	-
- negative net fair value	X	7,943	-	-
4) Commodities	-	-	-	-
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	X	-	-	-
5) Others	-	-	-	-
- notional value	X	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	X	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	X	-	-	-
Contracts covered by netting agreements	-	-	-	-
1) Debt securities and interest rates	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	-	-	-	-
2) Equity instruments and stock indices	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	-	-	-	-
3) Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	-	-	-	-
4) Commodities	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	-	-	-	-
5) Others	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	-	-	-	-

A.4 Remaining life of OTC hedging financial derivatives: notional values

Underlyings/Remaining life	Up to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
A.1 Financial derivatives on debt securities and interest rates	4,409,514	8,608,140	250,000	13,267,654
A.2 Financial derivatives on equity instruments and stock indices	-	-	-	-
A.3 Financial derivatives on currencies and gold	2,341,635	-	-	2,341,635
A.4 Financial derivatives on commodities	-	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2025	6,751,149	8,608,140	250,000	15,609,290
Total 12/31/2024	3,898,512	11,357,183	650,000	15,905,695

1.3.2 Other information on derivative instruments (trading and hedging)

A. Financial and credit derivatives

A.1 OTC financial and credit derivatives: net Fair Value by counterparty

	Central counterparty	Banks	Other financial companies	Other parties
A. Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-
1) Debt securities and interest rates	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	13,267,654	-	-
- positive net fair value	-	36,958	-	-
- negative net fair value	-	79,644	-	-
2) Equity instruments and stock indices	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	-	-	-	-
3) Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	2,341,635	-	-
- positive net fair value	-	7,078	-	-
- negative net fair value	-	7,943	-	-
4) Commodities	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	-	-	-	-
5) Others	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	-	-	-	-
B. Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-
1) Protection Purchase	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	-	-	-	-
2) Protection sale	-	-	-	-
- notional value	-	-	-	-
- positive net fair value	-	-	-	-
- negative net fair value	-	-	-	-

1.4 Liquidity risk
QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A. General aspects, management processes,
and methods for measuring liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is represented for the Company by the inability to honor its financial obligations on the due dates. Specifically, the risk is embodied in the Company's inability to renew, extend, refinance at maturity, in whole or in part, for any future date in the horizon considered, portions of loans in its various forms, structured or otherwise.

To facilitate the proper identification and management of liquidity risk, it should be pointed out that:

- Liquidity management is carried out in a centralized manner in CA Auto Bank S.p.A., with the Parent Company's Treasury department responsible for ensuring the proper marshalling of financial resources of all the subsidiaries. In addition, the negotiation of all structured finance transactions, possibly originated by its branches and subsidiaries, including foreign ones, is coordinated and followed centrally;
- CA Auto Bank is the only Group entity with credit ratings assigned by Fitch Ratings, Moody's and Standard & Poor's. As such, all banking relationships and resulting credit lines are centrally managed;
- All branches and subsidiaries refer to CA Auto Bank S.p.A. (Parent Company) for the coverage of their borrowing requirements, through the negotiation of the most appropriate financing instruments, both with regard to locally available sources of financing attributable to the subsidiary itself, and with regard to inter-company lending.

To manage this risk, the Group maintains a policy of matching the maturity profile of assets with that of liabilities (by amount and maturity). This makes it possible to minimize the exposure of the Company and its subsidiaries to liquidity risk. The liquidity condition is also measured monthly for each individual currency in which the Company operates (Euro, British Pound, Swiss Franc, Danish Krone, Swedish Krona, Czech Koruna, Norway Krona and Polish Zloty).

The liquidity risk management model hinges around a number of key activities, such as:

- Management of operational and structural liquidity, including through financial planning reviewed and updated on a monthly basis;
- Constant monitoring of cash flow movements and adoption of metrics to measure and control exposure to liquidity risk (maturity mismatch approach);

- Definition of exposure and concentration limits regarding liquidity risk;
- Stress test analysis in order to assess risk exposure;
- Definition of the Contingency Funding Plan aimed at defining roles and responsibilities, processes, actions to be taken and the identification of risk mitigation tools to be adopted in the event of a sudden liquidity crisis.

The methodological approach adopted by CA Auto Bank for measuring risk involves the calculation, with reference to both operating and structural liquidity, of the:

- Maturity Ladder, which is used to calculate, monitor and control any liquidity shortfall by maturity bucket;
- Cumulative Liquidity Gap, which is used to calculate progressive cash flows and identifies the presence of any negative cash flows that would require hedging.

CA Auto Bank S.p.A., consistent with the Basel III framework, calculates:

- the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) every month;
- the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) every quarter.

Likewise, CA Auto Bank S.p.A. monitors the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) on a daily basis. With reference to the short-term liquidity indicator (LCR), CA Auto Bank S.p.A. manages the requirement through instruments that comply with the "Liquidity Policy".

The HQLAs required to meet the short-term liquidity ratio are managed jointly by the ALM and Treasury departments of CA Auto Bank S.p.A., which also acts as Parent Company for the purposes of coordinating the foreign subsidiaries subjected to similar individual LCR obligations by their local supervisory authorities.

To this end, it is noted that, starting November 16th, 2018, CA Auto Bank S.p.A. opened a direct account with the Bank of Italy. As such, the level of HQLA necessary to meet the pre-established objectives is achieved through deposits with the Central Bank and through open market transactions.

LIQUIDITY RATIOS

The regulatory liquidity ratios required by the Basel III regulations return the following values for CA Auto Bank S.p.A. at the consolidated level as of December 31st, 2025:

- Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) 133%;
- Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) 111%.

The indicators shown above also recorded values above the regulatory minimum threshold also in all the surveys conducted during the year.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. Distribution by time to maturity of financial assets and liabilities (P.1)

Items / Time Scales	On Demand	More than 1 day to 7 days	More than 7 days to 15 days	More than 15 days to 1 month	From more than 1 month up to 3 months
Cash assets	2,802,116	132,702	217,675	1,035,928	1,224,653
A.1 Government securities	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Other debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 UCITS units	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Loans	2,802,116	132,702	217,675	1,035,928	1,224,653
- Banks	1,543,452	33,167	-	-	20,273
- Customers	1,258,665	99,535	217,675	1,035,928	1,204,381
Cash liabilities	767,958	134,217	82,193	1,158,732	3,037,211
B.1 Deposits and current accounts	291,304	67,204	82,144	189,961	47,514
- Banks	58,273	9,595	-	-	30,681
- Customers	233,031	57,610	82,144	189,961	16,832
B.2 Debt securities	533	1,867	-	968,146	2,951,490
B.3 Other liabilities	476,121	65,146	49	626	38,207
Off-balance sheet transactions	-	-	-	-	-
C.1 Financial derivatives with capital exchange	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	272,105	272,105	866,102	1,478,445	1,549,221
- Short positions	272,103	272,103	866,513	1,479,436	1,546,215
C.2 Financial derivatives without capital exchange	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	1,545,311	980	174,251	21,812	53,618
- Short positions	12,558	523	636,880	21,240	10,961
C.3 Deposits and loans receivable	-	-	-	-	-
- 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 capital exchange	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	-	-	-	-	-
- Short positions	-	-	-	-	-
C.8 Credit derivatives without capital exchange	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	-	-	-	-	-
- Short positions	-	-	-	-	-

1. Distribution by time to maturity of financial assets and liabilities (P.2)

Items / Time Scales	On Demand	More than 1 day to 7 days	More than 7 days to 15 days	More than 15 days to 1 month	From more than 1 month up to 3 months
Cash assets	1,764,566	2,731,742	13,396,706	2,731,377	10,648
A.1 Government securities	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Other debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 UCITS units	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Loans	1,764,566	2,731,742	13,396,706	2,731,377	10,648
- Banks	-	2,880	-	-	-
- Customers	1,764,566	2,728,862	13,396,706	2,731,377	10,648
Cash liabilities	919,745	3,158,629	15,440,515	2,012,470	24
B.1 Deposits and current accounts	160,333	2,241,568	10,955,942	1,741,282	-
- Banks	101,397	65,167	10,151,519	667,570	-
- Customers	58,936	2,176,401	804,422	1,073,712	-
B.2 Debt securities	720,579	886,088	4,283,780	271,146	-
B.3 Other liabilities	38,833	30,973	200,793	42	24
Off-balance sheet transactions	-	-	-	-	-
C.1 Financial derivatives with capital exchange	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	200,369	44,924	-	-	-
- Short positions	202,322	45,840	-	-	-
C.2 Financial derivatives without capital exchange	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	66,750	126,650	615,100	-	-
- Short positions	16,452	55,065	182,938	1,532,257	-
C.3 Deposits and loans receivable	-	-	-	-	-
- 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 capital exchange	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	-	-	-	-	-
- Short positions	-	-	-	-	-
C.8 Credit derivatives without capital exchange	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	-	-	-	-	-
- Short positions	-	-	-	-	-

SELF-SECURITISATION TRANSACTIONS AND REFINANCING OPERATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

As of the Balance Sheet date, it should be noted that CA Auto Bank, in addition to the transactions previously described, has the following self-securitization transactions in place. Following the full redemption of the Class A notes, the remaining issued securities are entirely retained by CA Auto Bank, A-Best Nineteen UG.

The financial assets underlying the issued securities for the aforementioned self-securitizations consist of the retail consumer credit portfolio. As of December 31st, 2025, the carrying amount of these underlying assets totaled €61 million.

For further details regarding the types of securities issued and their respective ratings, please refer to Section “C. Securitization Transactions” in this part of the financial statements.

Finally, it is noted that as of December 31st, 2025, there were short and medium-to-long term repurchase agreements (“REPO”) outstanding, secured by Class Senior Notes from the A-Best Twenty-Two transaction, for a total amount of approximately €294 million.

**1.5 Operational risk
QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES**

A. General aspects, management processes, and methods for measuring operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of incurring losses for inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems or from external events, including legal risk. Operational risk covers also, among others, losses deriving from frauds, human errors, disruptions from external events, breakdowns of systems, contractual defaults, natural catastrophes.

Operational risk includes legal risk but not strategic and reputational risks.

With that in mind, the Bank’s most significant risk is associated with the losses deriving from external frauds.

To calculate the internal capital required for operational risk, CA Auto Bank S.p.A., in keeping with the provisions of Circular 285/2013 of the Bank of Italy for class 2 Banks (Significant), uses the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) to calculate capital requirements under Pillar I.

The Organizational Model to manage operational risk implemented at Group level calls for the presence of the following players:

- Risk & Permanent Control: which defines and develops the methodologies, the policies and the procedures to detect, evaluate, monitor, measure and mitigate operational risks at Group level;
- single organizational units within the Bank and the Group companies that participate actively, with different levels of responsibility and involvement, in operational risk management processes through the identification of the principal (effective and potential) risks that might arise in day-to-day operations and ongoing risk monitoring within the scope of

their duties and responsibilities.

The Organizational Model to manage operational risk unfolds in the following processes:

- mapping of operational risks by Company process, in their expected and unexpected nature (annual update or following structural process changes);
- quarterly survey of loss events;
- analysis and classification of risk and loss events and definition, where necessary, of risk management and mitigation actions.

CLASSIFICATION OF OPERATIONAL RISK EVENT

Operational risk events have been classified over the years on the basis of CA Auto Bank S.p.A.’s specific experience as follows:

- internal fraud;
- external fraud;
- employment relationship and safety at work;
- customers, products and professional practices;
- damage to property, plant and equipment;
- operation disruptions and information systems breakdowns;
- process execution and management.

Operational risk relates to all products, activities, processes and systems and it is generated in every business and support area.

Therefore, all employees are responsible for managing and controlling the operational risks arising from their areas of responsibility. The staff of each organizational unit of the Group is responsible also for the operational risk arising

in such units. As such, adequate dedication and training levels should be ensured in this field while incentive plans should be designed to avoid possible conflicts of interest.

The organizational structure of the units should be adapted to the risk profile maintained, as well as to the size, strategy and business model of the department, applying, where necessary, the principle of proportionality.

Operational risk must be managed and controlled throughout its entire cycle, which includes: planning, risk identification and assessment processes, risk monitoring and application of mitigation measures, availability of information, reporting and communication of relevant aspects.

It is therefore necessary to:

- use and document the necessary policies, procedures and tools appropriate to the nature and type of risks, identifying the participants, controls and evidence necessary;

Section 3 – Insurance company risks

3.1 Insurance risks

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

The disclosures required by IFRS 4 paragraphs 38, 39 letters a), b) and 39A are recognised under this item.

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Company (CA Auto Reinsurance DAC) has established a risk control framework to identify and monitor risk areas. This structure is scheduled for review at least on an annual basis.

EXCHANGE RATE RISK

All significant transactions of the Company are denominated in Euro, with the exception of a minor business line developed in Poland regarding GAP policies. All bank accounts are maintained in Euro and Polish Zloty. Funds in excess of 100,000 Zloty are regularly converted into Euro. The Company has no significant exposure to currency risk.

CREDIT RISK

The credit risk arising from receivables due from cedants is mitigated by netting rights (rights of set-off) within specific reinsurance and retrocession treaties with insurance counterparts.

COUNTERPARTY RISK

The Company’s principal financial assets are insurance and other receivables, reinsurance assets and cash and cash equivalents. Counterparty risk related to cash and equivalent-

- ensure adequate lines of communication and governance between the personnel responsible for the processes, the control functions specialized in the management of operational risks and the party in charge of control;
- report events that may constitute Operational Risks, regardless of whether or not they result in a loss for the Company, according to the guidelines established from time to time.

ts is monitored by enforcing minimum rating requirements and through diversification actions undertaken within the investment policy defined by the General Meeting. Investments of available assets are therefore limited to highly liquid instruments and deposits with banks and counterparties characterized by high credit ratings, including intragroup investments with CA Auto Bank S.p.A.

LIQUIDITY RISK

The Company constantly monitors cash availability, primarily to meet claims settlement obligations related to reinsurance contracts. Liquidity risk is defined as the danger of being unable to fulfill a financial commitment even when it corresponds to an adequate amount.

The Company manages its liquidity to ensure that a sufficient amount of funds is available for the aforementioned requirements.

INSURANCE RISK

The risk attached to the reinsurance policies written by the Company is the possibility that the cost of claims incurred over time exceeds the premiums received for the relevant coverage. To this end, the Company has developed a strategy involving the diversification of both the types of insurance risks and within each type of risk, to maintain a sufficiently large risk pool to reduce

concentration and, consequently, expected volatility. The risks covered include Life and Non-Life events, with policy durations ranging from 1 to 120 months, averaging approximately 54 months. In order to avoid excessive losses on insured risks and allow for efficient management of risk capital, the Company operates primarily through retrocession agreements for both CPI and GAP products, both of which are insured by CACI Life DAC and CACI Non-Life DAC. The main retrocessionaire is CNP Assurances S.A. (formerly Hannover Re and AXA France IARD).

For a minor portion of the GAP business insured by AXA, the Company has a Stop Loss agreement in place, aimed at limiting excess losses. The Company utilizes an independent actuary to value insurance assets at year-end.

Section 4 – Risk of the other enterprises

4.1 Risks arising from securitisation transactions

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

The Company participates in the programs as an originator, servicer and investor in one or more classes of securities. In addition, it is responsible for structuring the securitisation transactions, performing controls and oversight to ensure their smooth performance, as well as for servicing activities, including the preparation of periodic reports as contractually required.

The Company engages in traditional securitisation transactions involving special purpose loans for the purchase of motor vehicles (consumer loans or “autoloans”) or also receivables from leasing contracts.

For such securitisation transactions, the Treasury department has formalized a procedure to describe and govern the process for their management and control. The risk deriving from securitisation transactions is that the economic substance of the transaction is not fully incorporated in risk assessment and management decisions. The Company feels that the risk associated with securitisation might materialize only in the event that the Bank calculates its capital requirements in relation to the position in the securitisation instead of the underlying assets. Only in this case can there be a risk that the capital requirements in question do not reflect in full the actual risk of the transaction.

The accounting treatment is not relevant for prudential recognition purposes because, in accordance with IFRS 9, securitized assets continue to be shown on the balance sheet based on the following considerations:

- the risks and rewards related to the transferred portfolio are not fully transferred to third parties;
- the originator continues to exercise control over the transferred portfolio;
- the originator also performs servicing activities.

In the event that the securitisation transactions are put in place without the derecognition of the receivables, by virtue of the underwriting - by CA Auto Bank - of the first-loss tranche (junior notes), this risk is quantified in the allocation of internal capital to credit risk.

In this case, given the dual role of the originator of the receivables and the underwriter of the subordinated tranche of the securities, and in view of the fact that (in line with the supervisory instructions on securitisations, which stipulate that the risk-weighted value of all positions related to the same securitisation cannot be higher than the risk-weighted value of the securitized assets calculated as if the latter had not been securitized) the capital requirement is calculated on the underlying assets and pursuant to Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 (CRR), this risk is quantified in the allocation of internal capital to credit risk. Therefore, there is no uncertainty in this case in the assessment of the economic nature of securitisations that are explicitly categorized for the purpose of calculating capital requirements. On the other hand, in cases where securitisation transactions are put in place with the derecognition of receivables for prudential purposes only, CA Auto Bank makes a specific assessment of the risk arising from securitisation with respect to the actual transfer of the credit risk underlying the securitized assets. The Company does not aim to make a quantitative assessment (internal capital) for this risk, but rather to assess the methodologies and processes implemented to monitor and mitigate such risk.

Therefore, the securitisation implemented by the company present, alternatively, capital absorptions equal to the absorption related to the assets sold (in line with the supervisory instructions on securitisations, which stipulate that the risk-weighted value of all positions related to the same

securitisation cannot be higher than the risk-weighted value of the securitized assets calculated as if the latter had not been securitized) or, in the case where receivables are derecognized for prudential purposes only, as in the case of the transaction A-Best Twenty-Three S.à.r.l, A-Best Twenty-Four S.r.l. and A-Best Twenty-Five S.r.l. or synthetic securitisation transactions implemented during previous years, capital absorptions are equal to that determined on the basis of the positions held by the Bank in these securitisations.

As for the risk arising from securitisations - i.e., the risk that the economic substance of the securitisation transaction is not fully reflected in the risk assessment and management decisions, since the significant risk transfer is achieved in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2401 by putting in place a specific assessment of the risk arising from securitisations and the methodologies and processes implemented to monitor and mitigate the risk itself - no risk is deemed to arise from securitisations.

Therefore, there is no uncertainty in this case in the assessment of the economic nature of securitisations that are explicitly categorized for the purpose of calculating capital requirements.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

In order to cope with securitisation risks, CA Auto Bank has:

- a structured organizational model;
- a process for identifying, monitoring and mitigating securitisation risks formalized in appropriate internal procedures.

Each new securitisation transaction, structured by the Securitisation and Risk Transfer unit of the Treasury department, is validated by the Group Chief Financial Officer, is submitted to the NPA committee, chaired by the CEO & General Manager, his direct reports, and the second level internal control functions for approval.

The approval minutes and any opinions issued by the Company's second-level control functions are forwarded together with the product concept to the Board of Directors for final approval.

Securitisation and Risk Transfer, a unit of the Treasury department, is responsible for:

- the structuring of all Group transactions and the direct management (in Italy) and oversight (abroad) of servicing activities of securitisation transactions put in place as well as for the management of relations with rating agencies and investors;
- the execution of level 2.1 controls. Level 1 controls, on the other hand, are carried out directly by foreign markets.

Risk & Permanent Control defines and develops the methodologies, policies and procedures for the detection, assessment, monitoring, measurement and mitigation of second-level securiti-

sation risks; it also expresses its opinion within the NPA Committee.

Internal Audit performs, at least once every three years, a review of the degree of adequacy of the internal control system and verification of compliance with regulations with reference to the management of securitisation transactions and the servicing activities carried out by CA Auto Bank S.p.A.

The control tools provided by the Company include the following processes:

- review of the overall documentary and contractual framework of the transaction by the Treasury - Securitisation and Risk Transfer unit, in cooperation with in-house counsel and external law firms;
- check of the fairness and economic adequacy of the transaction as a whole by the Treasury - Securitisation and Risk Transfer unit;
- Risk & Permanent Control is also directly responsible for permanent second-level controls over securitisation transactions.

Furthermore, it should be noted that all transactions conducted to date have performed in line with expectations, both in terms of the adequacy of cash flows compared to the forecasts made at the time of the transaction launch, and regarding compliance with the primary portfolio performance indicators.

It is confirmed that no implicit support techniques are applied to the transactions, nor are there any “clean-up call” options for values exceeding 10% of the initial issuance. Additionally, in accordance with corporate procedures, there are no automatic early redemption mechanisms linked to excess spread levels.

Part F – Information on consolidated equity

Section 1 – Consolidated equity

A. Qualitative disclosures

The “Banking Group” differs, for the consolidation scope, from the financial statements prepared according to IAS/IFRS. The differences are largely attributable to the line-by-line consolidation, in the IAS/IFRS financial statements, of non-Banking Companies (mainly Companies operating in the short-long term rental business) that are not included in the “Banking Group”.

The Own Funds, the minimum capital requirements and the resulting Banking regulatory ratios were determined in accordance with the provisions contained in the Bank of Italy Circular No. 285 of December 17th, 2013 (and subsequent updates) “Supervisory provisions for Banks” and No. 286 of December 17th, 2013 (and subsequent updates) Instructions for completing the prudential reporting by Banks.

The company’s equity consists of the sum of the balances of the following balance sheet liability items:

- Share capital;
- Additional paid-in capital;
- Reserves;
- Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1);
- Treasury shares;
- Valuation reserves;
- Result for the year.

Shareholders’ equity as at 31st December 2025, including valuation reserves and result for the year, amounted to €4,244.7 million, compared to €3,868.7 million in the previous year. The main events, both increasing and decreasing, that led to the increase of €300.8 million were the granting of the credit line by the Parent Company in the amount of €300 million, the allocation of the previous year’s profit to reserves in the amount of €259 million, and the payment for interest on equity instruments to the Parent Company in the amount of €54.6 million.

B. Quantitative disclosures

B.1 Consolidated equity: breakdown by type of company

Equity items	Prudential consolidation	Insurance companies	Other companies	Consolidation adjustments and eliminations	Total
1. Share capital	700,000	1,086	100	(1,186)	700,000
2. Share premium reserve	192,746	5,000	-	(5,000)	192,746
3. Reserves	2,282,289	35,033	(2)	(35,031)	2,282,289
4. Equity instruments	899,985	-	-	-	899,985
6. Valuation reserves:	(4,595)	(184)	-	184	(4,595)
- Hedging of foreign investments	119	-	-	-	119
- Cash flow hedges	(2,296)	-	-	-	(2,296)
- Exchange rate differences	7,757	-	-	-	7,757
- Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans	(10,629)	(184)	-	184	(10,629)
- Special revaluation laws	454	-	-	-	454
7. Net profit (loss) for the year (+/-) of the group and third parties	174,225	10,574	-	(10,574)	174,225
Total	4,244,650	51,509	98	(51,607)	4,244,650

B.4 Valuation reserves related to defined benefit plans: annual changes

Movements in 2025					
	Banking Group	Insurance companies	Other companies	Consolidation adjustments and eliminations	Total
1. Opening balance net	(7,534)	(103)	-	103	(7,534)
2. Positive changes	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Increases in fair value	-	-			-
2.2 Other changes	-	-			-
3. Negative changes	(3,095)	(81)	-	81	(3,095)
3.1 Decreases in fair value	(3,095)	(81)		81	(3,095)
3.2 Other changes				-	-
4. Closing balance	(10,629)	(184)	-	184	(10,629)

Section 2 – Own funds and regulatory ratios

The regulatory capital requirement, covering so-called Pillar 1 risks, is calculated by the Company applying the Standardized Approach for credit risk and the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for operational risk.

The Company is also exposed to counterparty credit risk associated with derivative products used to hedge the portfolio of the Company and its subsidiaries; it measures such risk using the SA-CCR method and resorts to clearing through qualifying central counterparties (QCCPs) as required by EMIR regulations.

In the area of capital adequacy (so-called Second Pillar), its own self-assessment process (ICAAP, Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) It is held annually and an internal self-assessment is carried out every six months at the level of the Banking Group on a consolidated basis, of which the Bank is the Parent Company. The Bank also carries out, on a continuous basis, quarterly checks on compliance with the regulatory limits in the RAF (Risk Appetite Framework).

Own Funds And Indices (€/000)	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Common Equity Tier 1 - CET1	2,886,743	2,992,688
Additional Tier 1 - AT1	907,757	610,388
Tier 1 - T1	3,794,500	3,603,076
Tier 2 - T2)	510,363	381,622
Own Funds	4,304,863	3,984,698
Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	23,980,553	24,026,357
REGULATORY RATIOS		
CET 1	12.04%	12.46%
Total Capital Ratio (TCR)	17.95%	16.58%
LCR	133%	143%
NSFR	111%	112%
OTHER RATIOS		
Leverage Ratio	12.52%	11.40%
RONE (Net Profit/Average Normative Equity)	6.55%	13.13%
RONE Normalized (Net Profit/Average Normalized Equity) (**)	8.78%	

(**) As shown in the table, excluding the extraordinary impact of the provision in the UK subsidiary, the RONE (Return on Net Equity) would have stood at 8.78%.

In addition, reference is made to the information about own funds and capital adequacy disclosed in “Pillar III”.

Part G – Business combination involving companies or branches of companies

Section 1 – Transactions carried out during the period

On June 26th, CA Auto Bank acquired a 50% stake in CA Auto Bank GmbH from its Parent Company, Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility, for a consideration of €33.65 million. This transaction did not result in the recognition of any Goodwill, as the purchase price matches the net equity at the transaction date.

Subsequently, on December 12th, 2025, the entity underwent a transformation into a branch, resulting in a merger surplus of €25.45 million.

Although the business branch is capable of producing output (i.e., generating its own profitability), the entities involved (seller-buyer-acquired) are all under the common control of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group.

As IFRS 3 does not govern such types of transactions, the transferred (acquired) assets and liabilities—including any existing goodwill recognized at the date of acquisition—must be recognized at their carrying amount in the Parent Company’s books, even if their fair value can be reliably measured. Consequently, the acquirer does not recognize any new or additional goodwill or negative goodwill, in contrast to the treatment applied to external acquisitions.

Section 2 – Transactions carried out after the end of the financial year

As of the date of these Financial Statements, no business combinations involving companies or business branches (pursuant to IFRS 3) nor transactions between entities under common control have been conducted or authorized subsequent to the end of the financial year.

Part H - Related-party transactions

1. Information on compensation of key executives

In 2025, directors were paid fees equal to €1,044 thousand, including social security and ancillary charges.

Compensation paid during the year to the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors of CA Auto Bank S.p.A. amounted to €218 thousand. No loans were disbursed or guarantees given to Directors and Statutory Auditors.

2. Information on related party transaction

Related party transactions were carried out under conditions equivalent to those applied for transactions with independent third parties. Intercompany transactions were carried out, following assessments of mutual benefits, at arm's length. In the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements transactions and outstanding balances were eliminated.

The table below shows assets, liabilities, costs and revenues as of and for the year ended December 31st, 2025 by type of related party.

Transactions with related parties: balance sheet

Amounts at 12/31/2025

	Shareholders	Key Executive Directors	Other Related Parties	Total
Financial assets valued at amortized cost	469	-	12,056	12,525
- Loans and receivables towards with Customers	469	-	12,056	12,525
Hedging derivatives		-	616	616
Other assets	2,482	-	6,620	9,102
Total Assets	2,951	-	19,292	22,243
Financial liabilities valued at amortized cost	6,207,995	-	1,221,499	7,429,494
- Deposits from banks	6,207,995	-	1,221,499	7,429,494
- Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives	-	-	2,644	2,644
Issued securities	1,302,180	-	-	1,302,180
Other Liabilities	12,217	-	357	12,574
Total Liabilities	7,522,392	-	1,224,500	8,746,892

Transactions with related parties: profit and loss

Amounts at 12/31/2025

	Shareholders	Key Executive Directors	Other Related Parties	Total
Interest and similar income	83,374	-	18,553	101,927
Interest and similar expense	(505,693)	-	(59,627)	(565,320)
Fee and commission income	-	-	11,751	11,751
Fee and commission expense	(139)	-	-	(139)
Income and expenses from financial instruments at FV	-	-	6,242	6,242
Administrative expenses	(4,405)	(1,263)	(111)	(5,779)
Other operating income/expenses	(837)	-	(551)	(1,387)

Disclosure of fees for statutory audits and non-audit services - Italian Civil Code Article 2427, Paragraph 16 bis

Fees due for the activity of:	Service provider	12/31/2025
Audit	PricewaterhouseCoopers	2,679,808
Audit	Other	966,383
Audit Related	PricewaterhouseCoopers	387,416
Audit Related	Other	32,190
Other Services	PricewaterhouseCoopers	84,783
Other Services	Other	16,981
Total		4,167,561

The fees mentioned above do not include indexations, CONSOB contribution, expense reimbursements, and VAT.

Part L - Segment reporting

Operations and profitability by business line

Data on operations and profitability by business areas are reported in accordance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments with the adoption of the “full management reporting approach”. The CA Auto Bank Group operates through an organizational structure divided into business lines: Financing and Leasing, Wholesale Financing and Drivalia (Rental/Mobility). Assets by segment (at point volumes) consist exclusively of loans to customers. At the end of 2025, the assets of the Financing and Leasing business line reach €20.6 billion, down 9% from December 31st, 2024, the assets of the Wholesale Financing business line remained substan-

tially in line with the previous year, standing at €3.8 billion, and finally, the assets of the Drivalia (Rental/Mobility) business line increased by 19% compared to December 31st, 2024, reaching a total of €3.9 billion.

In accordance with IFRS 8, it is specified that the Group’s business is substantially developed in the European territory; however, performance reports that make distinctions by foreign geographic areas are not periodically submitted to management.

Segment Reporting (€/Mln)	Financing and leasing 12/31/2025	Wholesale Financing 12/31/2025	Drivalia (Rental/ Mobility) 12/31/2025	Other 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2025
Net banking income and rental margin	587	88	135	-	811
Net operating expenses	(223)	(27)	(74)	-	(324)
Cost of risk	(130)	(19)	(12)	-	(161)
Other unallocated income (expenses)	(75)	(7)	(2)	(27)	(111)
Pre-tax profit	160	35	47	(27)	215
Unallocated tax	-	-	-	(41)	(41)
Net profit for the period	160	35	47	(68)	174

Segment Reporting (€/Mln) Assets	Financing and leasing 12/31/2025	Wholesale Financing 12/31/2025	Drivalia (Rental/ Mobility) 12/31/2025	Other 12/31/2025	Total 12/31/2025
Period-end	20,630	3,835	3,927	-	28,392
Average assets by segment	20,382	3,828	3,692	-	27,902
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	-

Segment Reporting (€/Mln)	Financing and leasing 12/31/2024	Wholesale Financing 12/31/2024	Drivalia (Rental/ Mobility) 12/31/2024	Other 12/31/2024	Total 12/31/2024
Net banking income and rental margin	579	90	164		833
Net operating expenses	(206)	(25)	(78)	-	(308)
Cost of risk	(125)	(5)	(4)	-	(134)
Other unallocated income (expenses)	(8)	(0)	(2)	-	(10)
Pre-tax profit	239	60	81	(33)	347
Unallocated tax	-	-	-	(87)	(87)
Net profit for the period	239	60	81	(120)	260

Segment Reporting (€/Mln) Assets	Financing and leasing 12/31/2024	Wholesale Financing 12/31/2024	Drivalia (Rental/ Mobility) 12/31/2024	Other 12/31/2024	Total 12/31/2024
Period-end	22,699	3,782	3,301	-	29,782
Average assets by segment	21,463	3,693	2,887	-	28,043
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	-

Part M - Leasing reporting

Section 1 – Lessee

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

In agreement with paragraphs 51-59 of IFRS 16, in the following notes additional information is provided on the lease contracts entered into by the CA Auto Bank Group as a lessee.

Based on the analysis of the lease contracts falling within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group identified as the most significant the property lease contracts that it had signed as a lessee, mainly for office space.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

As of December 31st, 2025, the Group recognized rights of use acquired through leasing in the amount of €163 million, of which €114 million is the related depreciation fund. Lease liabilities as of the same date were equal to €49 million. Interest expenses on lease liabilities amounted to €3 million.

The following is the schedule of due dates for lease liabilities:

€/000	12 mon- ths	12 - 18 months	18 - 24 months	24 - 36 months	36 - 48 months	48 - 60 months	60 - 84 months	84 - 120 months	120 - 180 months	> 180 months
Lease liabilities	15,615	6,202	4,925	7,235	5,323	3,925	4,042	1,260	15	

There are no sub-lease contracts.

In keeping with the exemptions granted from the start, the CA Auto Bank Group elected not to apply IFRS 16 to contracts of up to 12 months and to contracts with the value of the underlying

asset, when such asset is new, of up to €5,000. In this case the payments related to these leases are treated as expenses, in line with the past.

Section 2 – Lessor

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

The CA Auto Bank Group provides finance and operating leases in the markets in which it operates, to support the automotive business of the CA Auto Group and the manufacturing partners.

In the rental sector, the CA Auto Bank Group operated in 2025 through its subsidiary Drivalia and related subsidiaries. The offering is aimed at both large companies and SMEs, as well as professionals and individuals.

As lessor, the risk associated with the rights that CA Auto Bank Group retains to the underlying assets is managed through:

- repurchase agreements (buy backs);
- collateral: security deposits;
- signature guarantees: bank and insurance guarantees and sureties.

In the case of contracts in which CA Auto Bank Group directly bears the risk on the residual value of the contract, as there is no buyback agreement with the dealer or manufacturer, monitoring is conducted on a quarterly basis, to make provisions for residual values.

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. Information on the statement of financial position and income statement

Reference is made to the relevant tables in the statement of financial position and income statement sections.

2. Finance leases

2.1 Classification by time band of the payments to be received and reconciliation with the finance leases reported as assets

(values expressed in euro units)

Time bands	Total 12/31/2025 Lease payments receivable	Total 12/31/2024 Lease payments receivable
Up to 1 year	2,292,803	2,478,779
Over 1 year up to 2 years	2,527,397	2,524,209
Over 2 years up to 3 years	2,424,431	2,573,697
From over 3 years up to 4 years	1,739,845	2,075,129
From over 4 years up to 5 years	863,137	1,056,335
From over 5 years	338,628	619,480
Total lease payments receivable	10,186,241	11,327,629
Reconciliation with financing		
Unaccrued financial income (-)	(1,126,056)	(1,384,933)
Unguaranteed residual value (-)		
Value adjustments (-)	(129,880)	(156,161)
Lease financing	8,930,305	9,786,535

“Value adjustments” has been included to reconcile with lease financing recorded as assets and shown in Part B of these Notes, Section 4 (4.2 Financial assets measured at amortized cost: breakdown of loans to customers).

3. Operating leases

3.1 Classification by time bands of payments receivable

(Values expressed in euro units)

Time bands	Total 12/31/2025 Lease payments receivable	Total 12/31/2024 Lease payments receivable
Up to 1 year	87,792	53,172
Over 1 year up to 2 years	76,239	50,930
Over 2 years up to 3 years	71,813	51,050
From over 3 years up to 4 years	45,952	39,516
From over 4 years up to 5 years	20,085	14,582
From over 5 years	-	-
Total	301,881	209,250

3.2 Other information

There is no additional information to report beyond what has been reported previously.

Turin, February 26th, 2026

Chief Executive Officer and
General Manager
Giacomo Carelli

Crédit Agricole
Consumer Finance S.A.
Balance sheet data

The following are the balance sheet and income statement as of December 31st, 2024, of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance S.A., to which the CA Auto Bank Group is subject, presented in compliance with Article 2497-bis of the Civil Code.

For an adequate understanding of the balance sheet and financial position as well as the results of operations achieved by Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance S.A. as of December 31st, 2024, please refer to reading the financial statements, accompanied by the auditors' report, available in the form and manner required by law.

Balance sheet - Assets

(in thousands of euro)	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Cash, central banks	6,311,881	4,085,491
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,667	13,819
Held for trading financial assets	11,012	9,187
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,655	4,632
Hedging derivative Instruments	633,572	1,054,278
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	136,533	126,416
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	9,763
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	136,533	129,044
Financial assets at amortised cost	78,598,403	77,415,326
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	10,599,164	12,240,279
Loans and receivables due from customers	67,999,239	65,174,459
Debt securities	-	588
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	(34,280)	(613,128)
Current and deferred tax assets	962,354	1,297,316
Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets	1,711,659	2,110,969
Investments in equity-accounted entities	1,363,304	1,199,231
Investment property	781	781
Property, plant and equipment	3,698,410	2,816,755
Intangible assets	652,055	626,753
Goodwill	827,732	825,642
TOTAL ASSETS	94,879,071	90,972,041

Balance sheet - Liabilities

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	12,668	10,925
Held for trading financial liabilities	12,668	10,925
Hedging derivative Instruments	599,109	432,074
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	80,460,497	76,179,137
Due to credit institutions	39,149,838	38,882,097
Due to customers	20,195,196	18,234,490
Debt securities	21,115,463	19,062,550
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	1,068	572
Current and deferred tax liabilities	309,147	433,843
Accruals, deferred income and sundry liabilities	1,957,768	2,577,780
Provisions	293,444	314,049
Subordinated debt	2,195,101	1,892,340
Total Liabilities	85,828,802	81,840,720
Equity	9,050,269	9,131,321
Equity - Group share	8,488,520	8,598,781
Share capital and reserves	5,295,761	5,070,761
Consolidated reserves	2,875,430	2,849,631
Other comprehensive income	(3,359)	(17,269)
Net income (loss) for the year	320,688	695,658
Non-controlling interests	561,748	532,540
Total liabilities and equity	94,879,071	90,972,041

Income statement

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Interest and similar income	6,101,889	4,769,225
Interest and similar expenses	(4,430,723)	(3,037,933)
Fee and commission income	841,797	700,736
Fee and commission expenses	(194,834)	(92,629)
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(9,269)	(23,512)
Net gains (losses) on held for trading assets/liabilities	(3,100)	(10,143)
Net gains (losses) on other financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(6,169)	(13,368)
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,515)	38
Net gains (losses) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	414
Remuneration of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (dividends)	(2,515)	(376)
Net gains (losses) arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	-	(666)
Income on other activities	1,192,230	992,542
Expenses on other activities	(752,185)	(428,444)
REVENUES	2,746,390	2,879,358
Operating expenses	(1,210,603)	(1,137,095)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(147,151)	(145,028)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	1,388,636	1,597,234
Cost of risk	(877,346)	(808,116)
OPERATING INCOME	511,290	789,118
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	132,942	133,999
Net gains (losses) on other assets	(3,990)	97,163
Change in value of goodwill	-	11,715
PRE-TAX INCOME	640,242	1,031,995
Income tax	(242,692)	(261,422)
NET INCOME	397,550	770,573
Non-controlling interests	76,863	74,914
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	320,688	695,658
Earnings per share (in euros) (1)	22.56	48.93
Diluted earnings per share (in euros) (1)	22.56	48.93

(1) Consisting of Profit or loss, including Net income from discontinued operations.

Country by country reporting - as of 12/31/2025

List of companies in the CA Auto Bank Group by location and nature of business conducted:

Location	Company	Nature of business
AUSTRIA	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. ZWEIGNIEDERLASSUNG ÖSTERREICH	BANKING
BELGIUM	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. (BELGIAN BRANCH)	BANKING
	DRIVALIA LEASE BELGIUM S.A.	NON- FINANCIAL
	DRIVALIA LEASE CZECH REPUBLIC S.R.O.	NON- FINANCIAL
CZECH REPUBLIC	FLEET INSURANCE PLAN S.R.O.	NON- FINANCIAL
	DRIVALIA CZECH REPUBLIC S.R.O.	NON- FINANCIAL
DENMARK	CA AUTO FINANCE DANMARK A/S	FINANCIAL
	DRIVALIA LEASE DANMARK A/S	NON- FINANCIAL
FINLAND	CA AUTO FINANCE DANMARK A/S FILIAL I FINLAND	FINANCIAL
	DRIVALIA LEASE FINLAND OY	NON- FINANCIAL
	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. SUCCURSALE EN FRANCE	BANKING
FRANCE	BPM LEASE S.A.S.	NON- FINANCIAL
	DRIVALIA FRANCE S.A.S.	NON- FINANCIAL
	DRIVALIA LEASE FRANCE S.A.	FINANCIAL
	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. NIEDERLASSUNG DEUTSCHLAND	BANKING
GERMANY	CA VERSICHERUNGSSERVICE GMBH	NON- FINANCIAL
	FERRARI FINANCIAL SERVICES GMBH	FINANCIAL
	CA AUTO BANK G.M.B.H. (HELLENIC BRANCH)	BANKING
GREECE	DRIVALIA LEASE HELLAS SM S.A.	NON- FINANCIAL
	CA AUTO INSURANCE HELLAS S.A.	NON- FINANCIAL
	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. (IRISH BRANCH)	BANKING
IRELAND	CA AUTO REINSURANCE DAC	NON- FINANCIAL
	DRIVALIA LEASE IRELAND LTD	NON- FINANCIAL
ITALY	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A.	BANKING
	DRIVALIA S.P.A.	NON- FINANCIAL
MOROCCO	DRIVALIA LEASE, SUCCURSALE AU MAROC	FINANCIAL
NORWAY	CA AUTO FINANCE NORGE AS	FINANCIAL
	DRIVALIA LEASE NORGE AS	NON- FINANCIAL
THE NETHERLANDS	CA AUTO FINANCE NEDERLAND B.V.	FINANCIAL
	DRIVALIA LEASE NEDERLAND B.V.	NON- FINANCIAL
POLAND	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. S.A. ODDZIAŁ W POLSCE	BANKING
	DRIVALIA LEASE POLSKA SP Z O.O.	FINANCIAL
PORTUGAL	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. SUCURSAL EM PORTUGAL	BANKING
	DRIVALIA PORTUGAL S.A.	NON- FINANCIAL
	CA AUTO FINANCE UK LTD.	FINANCIAL
UNITED KINGDOM	DRIVALIA LEASE UK LTD.	NON- FINANCIAL
	DRIVALIA UK LTD	NON- FINANCIAL
	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA	BANKING
SPAIN	DRIVALIA LEASE ESPAÑA S.A.U.	FINANCIAL
	DRIVALIA ESPAÑA S.L.U.	NON- FINANCIAL
	CA AUTO FINANCE SVERIGE AB	FINANCIAL
SWEDEN	DRIVALIA LEASE SVERIGE AB	NON-FINANCIAL
SWITZERLAND	CA AUTO FINANCE SUISSE SA	FINANCIAL

Pursuant to article 89 of Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (CRD IV):

Location	Company	Nature of business	Operating income (€/000)	Full-time equivalent employees	Pre-tax profit or loss (€/000)	Income tax (€/000)
AUSTRIA	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. ZWEIGNIEDERLASSUNG ÖSTERREICH	BANKING	9,444	33	2,706	629
BELGIUM	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. (BELGIAN BRANCH)	BANKING	14,622	39	4,889	1,222
	DRIVALIA LEASE BELGIUM S.A.	NON- FINANCIAL	(114)	4	(398)	(99)
	DRIVALIA LEASE CZECH REPUBLIC S.R.O.	NON- FINANCIAL	24,104	181	21,152	4,626
CZECH REPUBLIC	FLEET INSURANCE PLAN S.R.O.	NON- FINANCIAL	-	4	-	-
	DRIVALIA CZECH REPUBLIC S.R.O.	NON- FINANCIAL	(356)	7	(146)	(29)
DENMARK	CA AUTO FINANCE DANMARK A/S	FINANCIAL	13,145	35	3,534	249
	DRIVALIA LEASE DANMARK A/S	NON- FINANCIAL	(7,515)	13	1,292	(816)
FINLAND	CA AUTO FINANCE DANMARK A/S FILIAL I FINLAND	FINANCIAL	172	1	(181)	(104)
	DRIVALIA LEASE FINLAND OY	NON- FINANCIAL	(1,395)	117	20,918	4,191
	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. SUCCURSALE EN FRANCE	BANKING	180,801	411	113,426	3,193
FRANCE	BPM LEASE S.A.S.	NON- FINANCIAL	-	-	-	-
	DRIVALIA FRANCE S.A.S.	NON- FINANCIAL	(5,749)	69	(5,135)	(154)
	DRIVALIA LEASE FRANCE S.A.	FINANCIAL	2,217	-	5,005	1,472
	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. NIEDERLASSUNG DEUTSCHLAND	BANKING	109,450	234	35,975	11,622
GERMANY	CA VERSICHERUNGSSERVICE GMBH	NON- FINANCIAL	1,970	12	1,012	309
	FERRARI FINANCIAL SERVICES GMBH	FINANCIAL	44,442	45	31,267	5,978
	CA AUTO BANK G.M.B.H. (HELLENIC BRANCH)	BANKING	1,970	41	848	227
GREECE	DRIVALIA LEASE HELLAS SM S.A.	NON- FINANCIAL	10,525	7	7,477	2,061
	CA AUTO INSURANCE HELLAS S.A.	NON- FINANCIAL	418	-	365	89
	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. (IRISH BRANCH)	BANKING	371	2	18	(49)
IRELAND	CA AUTO REINSURANCE DAC	NON- FINANCIAL	1,480	5	11,132	1,537
	DRIVALIA LEASE IRELAND LTD	NON- FINANCIAL	3,201	80	16,063	2,065
ITALY	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A.	BANKING	195,583	479	47,072	803
	DRIVALIA S.P.A.	NON- FINANCIAL	(73,007)	109	(14,080)	(4,690)
MOROCCO	DRIVALIA LEASE, SUCCURSALE AU MAROC	FINANCIAL	1,543	3	1,021	344
NORWAY	CA AUTO FINANCE NORGE AS	FINANCIAL	28	2	(234)	(52)
	DRIVALIA LEASE NORGE AS	NON- FINANCIAL	7,440	58	3,845	900
	CA AUTO FINANCE NEDERLAND B.V.	FINANCIAL	15,989	53	4,317	1,149
THE NETHERLANDS	DRIVALIA LEASE NEDERLAND B.V.	NON- FINANCIAL	(52)	4	(254)	(48)
	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. S.A. ODDZIAŁ W POLSCE	BANKING	12,365	52	6,221	711
POLAND	DRIVALIA LEASE POLSKA SP Z O.O.	FINANCIAL	2,979	1	795	143
	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. SUCURSAL EM PORTUGAL	BANKING	9,907	45	3,506	991
PORTUGAL	DRIVALIA PORTUGAL S.A.	NON- FINANCIAL	(7,394)	35	(1,169)	(6)
	CA AUTO FINANCE UK LTD.	FINANCIAL	80,398	151	(35,006)	(8,749)
UNITED KINGDOM	DRIVALIA LEASE UK LTD.	NON- FINANCIAL	(11,679)	9	3,858	148
	DRIVALIA UK LTD	NON- FINANCIAL	16,246	76	1,892	502
	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA	BANKING	51,891	87	27,575	6,693
SPAIN	DRIVALIA LEASE ESPAÑA S.A.U.	FINANCIAL	(3,161)	-	2,978	719
	DRIVALIA ESPAÑA S.L.U.	NON- FINANCIAL	(6,352)	59	(304)	(121)
	CA AUTO FINANCE SVERIGE AB	FINANCIAL	2,187	2	715	17
SWEDEN	DRIVALIA LEASE SVERIGE AB	NON- FINANCIAL	(2,993)	4	57	22
SWITZERLAND	CA AUTO FINANCE SUISSE SA	FINANCIAL	23,968	54	11,655	2,411
Total Group companies			719,088	2,623	335,678	40,106
Consolidation adjustments			(115,104)		(120,903)	444
Group total			603,984		214,776	40,551

STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31ST, 2025



CA Auto Bank S.p.A.

Registered Office in Turin, Corso Orbassano 367
 Share Capital 700,000,000 Euro fully paid-up
 Turin Companies Register no. 08349560014
 Registered in the Bank Register as no. 5764
 Parent Company of "CA Auto Bank" Banking Group,
 entered in the Italian Register of Banking Groups ABI code 3445
 Single Shareholder CA Consumer Finance S.A.

Report of the Board of Statutory Auditors on the fiscal year ended
 December 31st, 2025, pursuant to art. 2429, paragraph 2, of Italian Civil Code

To the Shareholders' general meeting of CA Auto Bank S.p.A.

The duties of the Board of Statutory Auditors are mainly ruled by the Articles of Association, the Italian Civil Code, the Legislative Decree 39/2010, the Legislative Decree 385/1993, and the Regulatory Provisions issued by the competent Supervisory Authorities. During fiscal year 2025, the Board of Statutory Auditors carried out the oversight activities required by the aforementioned regulatory provisions, also taking into account the Rules of Conduct for Statutory Auditors issued by the Consiglio Nazionale dei Dottori Commercialisti e degli Esperti Contabili (CNDCEC) - the governing body of the Italian accounting profession.

We oversaw compliance with the law and the Articles of Association, observance of proper administration principles, the adequacy of the organizational structure – especially the internal control system – of the administrative and accounting system adopted by the Company, as well as on the reliability of the latter in correctly presenting Company operations.

1. RESULTS OF THE YEAR

The Financial Statements as of December 31st, 2025 show Eur 591 million of intermediation margin, Eur 241 million of total profit before tax, and Eur 216 million of profit. Equity as of December 31st, 2025 amounts to Eur 3,675 million; own funds amount to Eur 3,841 million, reflecting a total capital ratio of 21%.

2. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

The Board of Statutory Auditors currently in office was appointed pursuant to a Shareholders' resolution dated April 3rd, 2024, composed of the Chairperson, Maria Ludovica Giovanardi, and the standing Auditors, Vincenzo Maurizio Dispinzeri and Mauro Ranalli. Following the resignation of standing Auditor Vincenzo Maurizio Dispinzeri, effective as of July 1st, 2025, the alternate Auditor, Francesca Michela Maurelli, assumed the position of standing Auditor and was subsequently confirmed in such role by the Shareholders' Meeting held on November 18th, 2025.

The considerations illustrated below are made having regard to the manner in which the Board of Statutory Auditors fulfilled its duties, and taking into account the guidelines issued by the Supervisory Authorities and the Rules of Conduct for the Board of Statutory Auditors issued by the CNDCEC.

2.1 Considerations on transactions with the greatest impact on the Company's operating results, financial condition and cash flows and their compliance with the law and the articles of association

The information obtained on the transactions with the greatest impact on the Bank's operating results, financial condition and cash flows has enabled us to ascertain their compliance with the law and the Articles of Association and that they were undertaken in the Bank's interests: the Board of Statutory Auditors has no specific remarks on these transactions.

Effective June 26th, 2025, CA Auto Bank S.p.A., which previously held a 50% stake in the Austrian company CA Auto Bank GmbH (headquartered in Austria and also operating in Greece through its own branch), acquired the remaining equity interest in the Austrian entity from CA Consumer Finance S.A. (CAPFM), thus becoming single shareholder.

Subsequently, CA Auto Bank S.p.A. completed—effective December 15th, 2025—the cross-border merger of its Austrian subsidiary and its simultaneous transformation into a direct foreign branch. Following the aforementioned merger, the Greek branch of the Austrian bank was also closed, with the new branch of CA Auto Bank S.p.A. becoming operational at the same time, under the name CA Auto Bank S.p.A. Hellenic Branch, maintaining its headquarters in Athens.

2.2 Indication of any existence of any atypical and/or unusual transactions, including intercompany or related party transactions

CA Auto Bank S.p.A. is subject to the management and coordination of CA Consumer Finance S.A. CA Auto Bank S.p.A.'s subsidiaries are subject to the management and coordination of the latter, which acts as their Parent Company.

During the year, we obtained adequate information on intercompany and related party transactions. These transactions are adequately described in the Report on Operations and in the Notes to the Financial Statements, in compliance with the provisions of article 2428, paragraph 3 of the Italian Civil Code. To that end, we acknowledge their compliance with the law and the Articles of Association, their correspondence with the company's interests, as well as the absence of any situations that require further consideration or comment on our part.

We are not aware of any atypical or unusual transactions with related parties or third parties.

2.3 Observations on the Independent Auditor's report on the audit of the Financial Statements

The audit of Financial Statements is carried out by PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A..

The Independent Auditor, with whom we have maintained continuous contact and regularly exchanged data and information relevant to the accomplishment of our supervisory activities, has reported to us about the audit work carried out, that it did not identify uncertainties about the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, and that it did not encounter difficulties relating to the disclosure of the information necessary for the audit activities.

We have read the report issued by the Independent Auditor on March 31st, 2026 in accordance with article 14, Legislative Decree 39/2010, and article 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014, pertaining the audit of the Financial Statements as of December 31st, 2025; in this regard, we note that the Independent Auditor expresses an unmodified opinion, and that the key audit matters regard the measurement of loans to customers carried at amortised cost and the measurement and recoverability of the carrying amount of goodwill.

2.4 Indication of any reports pursuant to article 2408 of the Italian Civil Code, of any initiatives taken and related outcomes

We state that during the year no reports pursuant to article 2408 of the Italian Civil Code were submitted to the Board of Statutory Auditors, nor were any claims filed pursuant to article 2409 of the Italian Civil Code.

2.5 Indication of any complaints received, any initiatives taken and related outcomes

We state that, during the financial year, no complaints were submitted to the Board of Statutory Auditors.

2.6 Indication of any additional services rendered by the Independent Auditor

We acknowledge that the Independent Auditor and the network to which belongs provided services in addition to the independent audits of the Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31st, 2025, and to the limited assurance on the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting as of December 31st, 2025, including "non-audit services" pre-approved by us, mainly in relation to the performance of agreed procedures concerning assurance services. Information on these activities is provided in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Independent Auditor declared that they did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, Regulation (EU) 537/2014 and that they remained independent of the Bank in conducting the statutory audit.

2.7 Indication of the existence of opinions issued in accordance with the Law during the year

During the year, the Board of Statutory Auditors has issued its opinion on several matters, including: ICAAP and ILAAP Reports, reports of the Control Functions, Anti-Money Laundering Report, annual report on the controls of outsourced essential or important functions, remuneration of directors vested with specific duties.

2.8 Frequency and number of meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors

The Board of Statutory Auditors attended all meetings of the Board of Directors, obtaining, in keeping with article 2381, paragraph 5, of the Italian Civil Code and the Articles of Association, timely and adequate information on the general performance of operations and on the outlook, as well as on the most significant transactions, in terms of size or characteristics, carried out by the Bank. In particular, the decision-making process of the Board of Directors appeared to us to be properly inspired by respect for the fundamental principle of acting in an informed manner. The Board of Statutory Auditors attended the Ordinary Shareholders' Meetings of April 9th, 2025 and November 18th, 2025.

We carried out audits and checks, performing the oversight activities required by law, through 29 meetings, maintaining a constant and adequate connection with the Internal Audit, Risk & Permanent Control, and Compliance & Supervisory Relations departments, and through periodical meetings with the Managers of the various Organizational Units and the Independent Auditor.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has regularly obtained information from the competent functions regarding relations with the Supervisory Authorities, consistently monitoring the feedback provided and overseeing the implementation of the related activities.

The Board of Statutory Auditors interacted with the Board Committees. As a non-voting member, the Chairperson of the Board of Statutory Auditors, or a member of the same Board, attended all meetings of the Risk & Audit Committee.

2.9 Observations on compliance with proper administration principles

We obtained knowledge and oversaw, to the extent of our responsibility, compliance with the fundamental criterion of sound and prudent management of the Bank and with the more general principle of diligence, all on the basis of our participation in Board of Directors' meetings, of the documentation examined and of the timely information received from the various departments regarding the operations implemented by the Bank, as well as through regular meetings with Top Management, Managers, control functions and the Supervisory Body.

We also exchanged information, during periodic meetings, with Top Management and the Board of Statutory Auditors of Drivalia S.p.A. No significant data or issues emerged that require mention in this report.

The information received enabled the Board of Statutory Auditors to ascertain that the actions decided upon and implemented were in compliance with the law and the Company's Articles of Association, and that they were not manifestly imprudent or risky.

We determined that the Bank has adopted an appropriate risk control and management policy, which is described in detail in the Report on Operations.

We ascertained, with the help of the Compliance & Supervisory Relations department and periodic meetings with the various corporate departments involved, the substantial adequacy of the training activities on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism and on the procedures in place for identifying suspicious transactions in compliance with Legislative Decree 231/2007.

We monitored the points of attention highlighted by the Internal Audit, Risk & Permanent Control and Compliance departments, as part of their activities, and the relative actions planned to correct the anomalies found. We oversaw the process of filing of the periodical reports to the Bank of Italy.

We expressed, to the extent of our responsibility, an opinion on the overall adequacy of the process put in place by the Company to meet the regulatory requirements for ICAAP, as indicated in our report of April 30th, 2025.

Lastly, in line with the Bank of Italy's regulation issued on of March 26th, 2019, as latterly emended, which attributes to the Board of Statutory Auditors the task of monitoring compliance with regulations and the completeness, functionality and adequacy of the anti-money laundering system, we confirm that we assessed the suitability of the procedures adopted by the Company for customer due diligence, for recording and storing information, and for reporting suspicious transactions.

2.10 Observations on the adequacy of the organizational structure

We oversaw the appropriate definition of delegated powers and closely monitored the changes undertaken in the Bank's organizational structure to ensure its adequacy, as well as the functioning of the Board Committees such as the Risk & Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee.

We verified the effectiveness of the Supervisory Body monitoring of the adequacy, observance and update of the Organizational Model for the purposes of preventing the crimes referred to Legislative Decree 231/2001.

2.11 Observations on the adequacy of the internal control system

We have supervised the internal control system. On our part, we deem the Internal Audit, Risk & Permanent Control, and Compliance & Supervisory Relations departments meet the requirements of competence, autonomy, and independence and that, together with the other bodies and departments to which a control function is assigned, they cooperate with one another by exchanging all useful information for the completion of their respective tasks.

2.12 Observations on the adequacy of the administrative and accounting system and the reliability of the latter to correctly report the Company's operations

We checked, to the extent of our responsibility, the overall reliability of the administrative and accounting system and its fitness in correctly capturing and presenting operations, both through receiving information from the heads of the various departments and periodic meetings with the Independent Auditor and analyses of the results of their work.

2.13 Concluding remarks on the oversight activity carried out, as well as on any omissions, reprehensible events and irregularities found out during the activity

We state that our oversight activities were carried out in the normal course of business during the year and that no significant events emerged such as to require disclosure in this report.

3. INTERNAL CONTROL AND AUDIT COMMITTEE PURSUANT ART. 19 OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE 39/2010

With regard to the role of Audit Committee, assigned to the Board of Statutory Auditors by article 19 of Legislative Decree 39/2010, we specify that the Independent Auditor submitted to the Committee the following documentation – that had been subject to analysis:

- the reports in accordance with article 14 of Legislative Decree 39/2010 and article 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014, pertaining the audit of the Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31st, 2025. Those reports attest that the Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position as of December 31st, 2025, and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended;
- the report in accordance with article 14-bis of Legislative Decree 39/2010, where the Independent Auditor, appointed to perform the limited assurance of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting for the year ended December 31st, 2025, reveals that nothing has come to their attention that causes them to believe that: i) the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting for the year ended December 31st, 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), ii) the information set out in paragraphs "Reporting under the EU Taxonomy (Regulation EU 2020/852)" and "Indicators for the Environmental Taxonomy" of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with article 8 of Regulation (EU) 852/2020;
- the additional report pursuant to article 11 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014, which does not reveal any significant deficiencies in the internal control system with respect to the financial reporting process;
- the annual confirmation of independence in compliance with article 6(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 and paragraph 17 of International Standard on Auditing (ISA Italy) 260;
- the transparency report referred to in article 13 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014, as of June 30th, 2025.

As members of the Committee, we have:

- monitored the financial reporting process, the consolidated sustainability reporting process and the procedures implemented by the Company for complying with the reporting standards;
- checked the effectiveness of the internal control of quality and risk management and internal audit systems, as regards the financial reporting and the consolidated sustainability reporting;
- monitored the independent audit of the Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements and the activity carried out for the assurance of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting;
- verified and oversight the independence of the external auditors, especially as regards the adequacy of the provision of non-audit services in accordance with article 5 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014.

Our supervisory activities did not give rise to any significant facts worthy of mention.

4. OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSALS REGARDING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THEIR APPROVAL

4.1 Financial Statements

With regard to the check that the accounts are properly kept and that the operations are correctly entered in the accounting records, as well as the checks that the information in the Financial Statements is consistent with the accounting records and that the Financial Statements comply with the law, it should be noted that these tasks are entrusted to the Independent Auditor. On our part, in accordance with Standard 3.8 of the "Code of Conduct for the Board of Statutory Auditors of Non-Listed Companies," we have supervised the overall approach adopted in the Financial Statements through a comprehensive, high-level review aimed at ensuring that the Financial Statements have been properly prepared.

In particular, having first oversighted, through meetings with the heads of the departments concerned and with the Independent Auditor, on the adequacy of the administrative and accounting system to incorporate and correctly present transactions and to translate them into reliable data systems for external reporting, we state that:

- the Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the formats laid down in Legislative Decree 38/2005, regarding the adoption of international accounting standards IAS/IFRS and in compliance with Bank of Italy Circular 262/2005;
- we gathered information on the goodwill impairment test process, which had already been recognized in the Financial Statements in the previous year with the consent of the Board of Statutory Auditors; in this regard, we also received information on the related activities carried out by the Independent Auditor;
- the Financial Statements reflect the facts and information of which we became aware following our participation in the meetings of the Governing Bodies, which enabled us to obtain adequate information on the transactions with the greatest impact on the Company's operating results, financial condition and cash flows.

We confirm that there were no deviations from the accounting policies due to exceptional circumstances.

The Financial Statements and the Report on Operations are considered adequate to provide information on the Bank's financial position, the performance of its operations during the financial year, as well as an indication of the main risks to which the Bank is exposed.

4.2 Consolidated Financial Statements

As a result of the amendments to article 41 of Legislative Decree 127/91, which made it non-compulsory for the Board of Statutory Auditors, as opposed to the Independent Auditor, to draw up the report on the consolidated financial statements, we acknowledge, though solely for the purpose of providing greater disclosure to the shareholder and third parties, that the Bank has prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements pursuant to the instructions set out in Bank of Italy Circular 262/2005, which govern the formats and rules for banks, based on international accounting standards (IAS/IFRS), as illustrated in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We verified, with the Independent Auditor, the formation of the scope of consolidation. The accounting standards and policies are consistent with those used in the previous year.

The Financial Statements provided by the subsidiaries to the Parent Company for the purpose of consolidation have been examined by the bodies and/or individuals responsible for the control of the individual companies in accordance with the applicable laws, and by the Independent Auditor as part of the procedures followed to audit the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As a result of the adoption of IAS/IFRS, the scope of consolidation includes the special purpose entities involved in the securitization of receivables which, while not being directly owned by CA Auto Bank S.p.A., meet the requirements of effective control.

The scope of consolidation illustrated in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contains a list of the companies included in it as of December 31st, 2025. There is a total of 40 such companies (inclusive of the consolidating company and 8 securitization vehicles), including Ferrari Financial Services GmbH (Germany), a 50.0001%-held Subsidiary.

The amount of consolidated equity and net profit attributable to non-controlling interests have been recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements under the headings “Non-controlling interests” and “Minority portion of net income of the year”, respectively.

Total equity amounts to Eur 4,245 million, and consolidated net profit for the year amounts to Eur 174 million.

As well known, the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements is the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors. It is the responsibility of the Independent Auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A., to express a professional opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, based on the audit. This opinion was issued on March 31st, 2026 and expresses an unmodified opinion.

On the basis of the reviews carried out, as well as the information provided by the Independent Auditor, we believe that the definition of the scope of consolidation, the choice of consolidation methods and the procedures followed in applying them, have made it possible to present the financial and capital structure and significant profit and loss items with adequate clarity, in light of the layouts of the Statement of Financial Position and Income Statement required by the relevant legislation.

The Report on Operations and the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements provide information regarding the consolidated companies, their operating performance and financial position, as well as clarifications, regarding assets and liabilities. Information is also provided, as in the Financial Statements, on the main risks and uncertainties to which the Bank is exposed together with information about own funds and supervisory ratios.

The Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements illustrate the accounting policies adopted in determining the results of operations and financial position; they indicate the composition of and changes in the assets and liabilities and in the items of the income statement.

The application of these criteria, absent any reason for deviations, has made it possible to draw out, from a global perspective, a representation of consolidated and financial position, along with consolidated results.

With regard to the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting as of December 31st, 2025, the Board of Statutory Auditors supervised compliance with the provisions of Legislative Decree 125/2024.

As above, we have taken note of the contents of the Independent Auditor's report in accordance with article 14-bis of Legislative Decree 39/2010, dated March 31st, 2026, and state that we have monitored, through meetings and regular exchanges of relevant data and information with the Independent Auditor and with the competent governance bodies and departments, the process of preparing the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting and the related organizational structures. We confirm that, based on the supervisory activities carried out on sustainability matters, no significant issues requiring reporting have emerged.

4.3 Proposals pertaining the approval of the Financial Statements

Considering the information acquired through its oversight activities - outlined above, and the results of the audit carried out by the Independent Auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A., as described in the Independent Auditor's report in accordance with article 14 of Legislative Decree 39/2010 and article 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014, the Board of Statutory Auditors does not have any further comments or proposals with regard to the Financial Statements as of December 31st, 2025, finds no reason to oppose to the approval by the Shareholders' General Meeting, and agrees on the proposal formulated by the Board of Directors regarding the allocation of the net profit for the year.

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This unofficial English language courtesy translation of the original Italian language report of the Board of Statutory Auditors of CA Auto Bank S.p.A. pursuant to article 2429, paragraph 2, of the Italian civil code, dated 31 March 2026, is for information purposes only and should not be relied upon. In case of any inconsistency between the two versions, the original Italian version shall prevail.

Turin, March 31st 2026

Maria Ludovica Giovanardi, Chairperson of the Board



Francesca Michela Maurelli, Standing Statutory Auditor



Mauro Ranalli, Standing Statutory Auditor



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31ST, 2025



**Independent auditor’s report in accordance with article 14 of
Legislative Decree 39/2010 and article 10 of Regulation (EU)
537/2014**

To the Sole Shareholder of

CA Auto Bank SpA

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of CA Auto Bank group (the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position 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 flow 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 CA Auto



Bank 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
Measurement of loans to customers carried at amortized cost	As part of our audit, we considered internal control system relevant to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, in order to define the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances. In order to address this key audit matter, we performed the following main activities, also with the support of the PwC network experts:
Notes to the consolidated financial statements: Part A – Accounting policies Part B – Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position, Assets, Section 4 Part C – Information on the consolidated income statement - Section 8 Part E - Information on risk and related risk management and hedging policies	• We analyzed the adequacy of the IT environment and verified the operating effectiveness of relevant controls on the systems and software applications used by the Group; • We obtained an understanding and evaluated the design of controls relevant to the monitoring, classification and valuation of loans and verified the operating effectiveness of those controls; • We performed a critical analysis of the tests carried out during the reporting year by the controlling functions, the related findings and the corrective measures taken, if any; • We obtained an understanding and verified the appropriateness of the policies, procedures and models used to measure the SICR, for the Staging and to determine the ECL, on a collective and individual basis;
Loans to customers that, as of 31 December 2025 represented the entire item 40 b) “Financial assets at amortized cost – Loans to customers”, showed a balance equal to Euro 24,448 million, corresponding to 77 per cent of total assets in the consolidated financial statements. Net value adjustments recognised in the year amounted to Euro 142 million and reflect the directors’ best estimate of expected losses at the reporting date, based on the applicable financial reporting standards.	
The classification process in the different risk categories and the measurement methods are characterized by a high level of complexity and require the estimate of numerous variables. The use of significant assumptions is particularly	



important for the verification of the significant increase in credit risk (SICR), for the allocation to the various stages of risk (staging) and when developing and determining the risk parameters underlying the calculation of the expected credit loss (ECL) and, with reference to the residual portion of loans subject to analytical valuation for the estimation of expected future cash flows, of the related recovery timing and the realizable value of the guarantees, if any.

For the year under consideration, in addition to carrying out the ordinary process to improve and update the risk parameters, which also entailed the update of the macroeconomic scenarios, as well as the adoption of the model to measure wholesale loans of Crédit Agricole SA, the Group used the post model adjustments/management overlays in order to consider some additional elements that were not adequately reflected in the models used.

We paid particular attention to the measurement of such loans as part of our audit activity, taking into account the significance of their book value, as well as of the complexity of the measurement processes and methods.

- We obtained an understanding and analyzed the method used to determine the key risk parameters used to determine the ECL, specifically we paid attention to the verification of the reasonableness of the process to finetune and update the risk parameters PD (Probability of Default) and LGD (Loss Given Default), as well as of the estimates performed in defining the expected macroeconomic scenarios, also through comparison with external sources;
- We verified the reasonableness of the assumptions and measurements underlying the methods to manage “post model adjustments/management overlays”;
- We verified the completeness and accuracy of the data bases used for the calculation of the ECL;
- We verified, on a sample basis, with reference to the predominant part of the loan portfolio being subject to collective measurement, the reasonableness of the classification between performing and non-performing loans (Staging), on the basis of the available information on the debtor's status, in addition to the correct attribution of the applicable risk parameters and the accuracy of the calculation formula of the ECL. As to the loans measured individually, specific analyses were carried out, on a sample basis, about the reasonableness of the assumptions made with reference to the identification and quantification of the expected future cash flows, the assessment of guarantees, if any, backing such exposures and to the estimate of recovery timing;
- We verified the completeness and adequacy of disclosures provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the applicable regulatory framework.

Measurement and recoverability of the carrying amount of goodwill

Notes to the consolidated financial statements:
Part A – Accounting policies
Part B – Notes to the consolidated statement of

As part of our audit activity, in order to address this key audit matter, we performed the following



financial position, Assets, Section 10

Goodwill reported within item 100 “Intangible assets” of the consolidated financial statements showed a balance equal to Euro 127 million at 31 December 2025.

IAS 36 requires an entity to verify, at least annually, whether an intangible asset with indefinite useful life, such as goodwill, has become impaired, by comparing the book value with its recoverable value (impairment test).

The model used by the Group for the impairment test, although consolidated and commonly used in the prevailing practice, is characterised by complexity and requires the estimation of numerous variables, being based, among other aspects, on economic and financial projections developed according to assumptions defined by the directors which can also depend on events outside their control. The model is also very sensitive to the input data and assumptions used.

In consideration of the inherent subjectivity and high uncertainty of the estimation process used, and of the complexity of the methods applied, in addition to the significance of the related amount carried in the accounts, we paid particular attention to the measurement and recoverability of goodwill, as part of our audit activity.

main activities, also with the support of the PwC network experts:

- We obtained an understanding and evaluated the process and method to perform the impairment test used by the directors; specifically, we analyzed the method used and the related valuation model (income method) as approved by the board of directors;
- We verified the consistency of the valuation method adopted with the provision of the applicable accounting standard, also taking into account the professional practice;
- We discussed with the Bank's management to understand the key assumptions underlying the preparation of the economic and financial projections;
- We assessed the reasonableness of the forecast data used to determine the prospective cash flows from the various Cash Generating Units (CGUs), as well as of the key assumptions used by the directors to determine the recoverable value of the CGUs identified (cost of capital, discount rate, and perpetuity growth rate), also through comparison with external data, where available;
- We assessed the results of the sensitivity analyses performed by the directors as the key input data used changed;
- We verified the mathematical accuracy of the calculations underlying the valuation model adopted and the correctness of the resulting calculations;
- We verified the completeness and adequacy of disclosures provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and the applicable regulatory framework.

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 CA Auto Bank 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 25 March 2020, the shareholders of CA Auto Bank 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 CA Auto Bank SpA are responsible for preparing a report on operations and a report on the corporate governance and ownership structure of CA Auto Bank 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 CA Auto Bank 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.



Rome, 31 March 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Signed by

Lorenzo Bellilli

(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.

We have not examined the translation of the consolidated financial statements referred to in this report.



Independent auditor's limited assurance report on the consolidated sustainability reporting in accordance with article 14-bis of Legislative Decree 39/2010

To the Sole Shareholder of

CA Auto Bank SpA

Conclusion

In accordance with articles 8 and 18, paragraph 1, of Legislative Decree 125/2024 (the "Decree"), we have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on the consolidated sustainability reporting of the CA Auto Bank 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 reporting of the CA Auto Bank 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/EU ("European Sustainability Reporting Standards", also the "ESRS");
- the information set out in paragraphs "Reporting under the EU Taxonomy (Regulation EU 2020/852)" and "Indicators for the Environmental Taxonomy" of the consolidated sustainability reporting is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with article 8 of Regulation (EU) 852/2020 (the "Taxonomy Regulation").

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 reporting” 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 CA Auto Bank SpA for the consolidated sustainability reporting

The directors of CA Auto Bank SpA are responsible for developing and implementing the procedures adopted to identify the information included in the consolidated sustainability reporting in accordance with the provisions of the ESRS (the “materiality assessment process”) and for describing those procedures in paragraph “Management of impacts, risks and opportunities” of the consolidated sustainability reporting.

The directors are also responsible for preparing the consolidated sustainability reporting, 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 “Reporting under the EU Taxonomy (Regulation EU 2020/852)” and “Indicators for the Environmental Taxonomy”.

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 reporting 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 reporting

As mentioned in paragraph “Basis for preparation - Disclosure regarding specific circumstances” in the “Section 1 – General information”:

- 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 reporting, 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;
- the disclosure provided by the Group 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 reporting



Our objectives are to plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance about whether the consolidated sustainability reporting 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 reporting.

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 reporting and assuming full responsibility for the conclusion on the consolidated sustainability reporting.

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 CA Auto Bank SpA responsible for the preparation of the information presented in the consolidated sustainability reporting, 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 reporting.
- 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 Group 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 reporting.
- We reconciled the information reported in the consolidated sustainability reporting 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 reporting in accordance with the ESRS.
- We obtained management’s representation letter.



Rome, 31 March 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

Signed by

Lorenzo Bellilli

(Partner)

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