

03.

RISKS – PILLAR III

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STATEMENT ON INFORMATION PUBLISHED IN RESPECT OF PILLAR III

Statement on information published in respect of Pillar III

Senior management and the Board of directors are responsible for implementing and maintaining an effective internal control organization overseeing the company's publications, including those issued in respect of the Pillar III report.

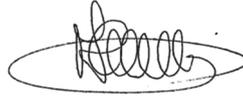
In that regard, we certify that group Mobilize Financial Services publishes the information required under Part Eight of regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, amended by regulations (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 (CRR2) and (EU) 2024/1623 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 June 2024 (CRR3) in accordance with the formal policies and internal procedures, systems and controls.

We confirm, after taking all reasonable measures to that end, that the information disclosed as of 31 December 2025, has been subjected to the same degree of internal control and same internal control procedures as other information provided as regards the financial report.

12 March 2026

Martin Thomas

Chief executive officer

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and flourishes, enclosed within a thin, hand-drawn oval border.

Introduction

The following information concerns group Mobilize Financial Services (Mobilize F.S. ⁽¹⁾)'s risks and is disclosed in accordance with the disclosure requirements of Pillar III of the Basel Agreements, transposed into European law by means of regulation (EU) 2013/575 (or CRR) amended by regulations (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 (CRR2) and (EU) 2024/1623 of 19 June 2024 (CRR3), and Directive 2013/36/EU (or CRD IV) amended by Directives 2019/878/EU of 20 May 2019 (CRD V) and 2024/1619/UE of 31 May 2024 (CRD VI).

It is published on a consolidated basis (Article 13 of the CRR) and meets the requirements set out in part 8 of the CRR (Articles 431 and seq.).

The Mobilize F.S group's Pillar III report is published annually as a whole, but certain important or faster changing items are disclosed half-yearly, or only on a transitional basis (Article 492 of the CRR). No material, proprietary or confidential information is omitted (Article 432 of the CRR).

Publication of the risk report is the responsibility of Mobilize F.S group's company Chief Risk Officer. The information contained in this report has been prepared in accordance with the Pillar III disclosure procedure validated by Mobilize F.S group's Regulatory Committee.

03.

3.1 Summary of risks

3.1.1 Key figures

/ EU KM1 – KEY METRICS TEMPLATE

		31/12/2025	30/09/2025	30/06/2025	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
In millions of euros		a	b	c	d	e
Available own funds (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	6,126	6,104	6,131	5,935	6,022
2	Tier 1 capital	6,526	6,504	6,131	5,935	6,022
3	Total capital	7,829	7,789	7,416	7,221	7,628
Risk-weighted exposure amounts						
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	48,935	44,834	48,168	45,420	43,126
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	48,935	44,834	48,168	45,420	43,126
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	12.52%	13.61%	12.73%	13.07%	13.96%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	12.52%	13.61%	12.73%	13.07%	13.96%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.34%	14.51%	12.73%	13.07%	13.96%
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	13.34%	14.51%	12.73%	13.07%	13.96%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	16.00%	17.37%	15.40%	15.90%	17.69%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	16.00%	17.37%	15.40%	15.90%	17.69%
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a % of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.25%	5.75%	2.25%	5.75%	2.00%
EU 7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.27%	-5.98%	1.27%	-5.98%	1.13%
EU 7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.69%	-0.08%	1.69%	-0.08%	1.50%
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%	10.00%

1) RCI Banque S.A. has been operating under RCI Bank and Services trading name since February 2016 and adopted Mobilize Financial Services as a new commercial identity in May 2022. Its legal name remains unchanged and is still RCI Banque S.A. This trade name, as well as the acronym Mobilize F.S., may be used by the group as an alias to its corporate name. RCI Banque S.A. and its subsidiaries may be referred to as "Mobilize F.S. Group".

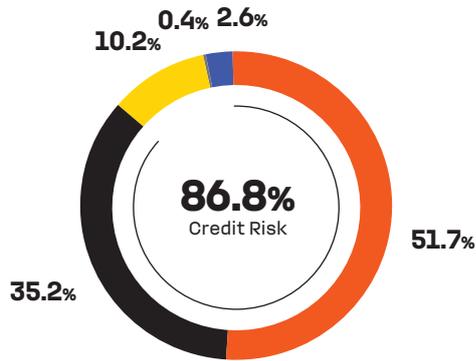
03. RISKS – PILLAR III

SUMMARY OF RISKS

		31/12/2025	30/09/2025	30/06/2025	31/03/2025	31/12/2024
In millions of euros		a	b	c	d	e
Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)					
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.80%	0.76%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)					
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)					
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)					
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.30%	3.26%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	13.55%	13.51%	13.50%	13.50%	13.25%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	5.65%	0	5.04%	0	6.46%
Leverage ratio						
13	Total exposure measure	76,346	72,802	75,778	74,691	74,815
14	Leverage ratio (%)	8.55%	8.93%	8.09%	7.95%	8.05%
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)						
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)					
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)		0.00%		0.00%	
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)						
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)					
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	5,275	5,914	6,243	6,560	6,467
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	4,630	4,686	4,584	4,599	4,449
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	3,236	3,322	3,371	3,429	3,359
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	1,417	1,424	1,345	1,302	1,239
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	387.37%	440.84%	500.27%	528.81%	550.48%
Net Stable Funding Ratio						
18	Total available stable funding	59,810	59,082	59,496	59,897	59,433
19	Total required stable funding	48,798	45,870	47,127	46,016	47,100
20	NSFR ratio (%)	122.57%	128.80%	126.24%	130.17%	126.18%

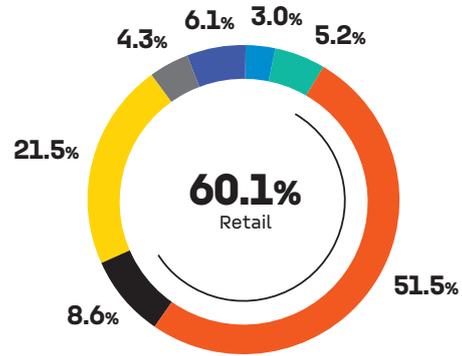
The data relating to the LCR and its aggregates are averages for the 12 months ending on the reporting date mentioned (Article 447 f of CRR).

/ OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS BY TYPE OF RISK



- Credit Risk - Internal Ratings Based Approach
- Credit Risk - Standard Approach
- Operational Risk
- Credit Valuation Adjustment Risk
- Market Risk
- Credit Risk

/ EXPOSURE BY EXPOSURE CLASS



- Retail
- Retail SME
- Corporates
- Corporates SME
- Central Governments or Central Banks
- Institutions
- Others
- Retail

03.

/ ROA (NET PROFIT DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL BALANCE SHEET - CRD IV, ARTICLE 90)

	31/12/2025	30/06/2025	31/12/2024
Return on assets	1.07%	1.25%	1.34%

ROA decreased due to the decline in Net profit resulting from the negative impact of an additional -€222 million provision related to automotive commissions in the United Kingdom.

/ UE CMS1 – COMPARISON OF RISK-WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNTS BASED ON MODELLED AND STANDARDIZED APPROACHES AT THE RISK LEVEL

In millions of euros	Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
	RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWEAs (a+b)	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
	a	b	c	d	EU d
1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	25,289	17,059	42,348	56,324	56,324
2 Counterparty credit risk		147	147	147	147
3 Credit valuation adjustment		189	189	189	189
4 Securitisation exposures in the banking book					
5 Market risk		1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261
6 Operational risk		4,990	4,990	4,990	4,990
7 Other risk weighted exposure amounts					
8 TOTAL	25,289	23,645	48,935	62,911	62,911

/ UE CMS2 – COMPARISON OF MODELLED AND STANDARDISED RISK-WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNTS

		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
		RWEAs for modelled approaches that institutions have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for column (a) if re-computed using the standardised approach	Total actual RWEAs	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
In millions of euros		a	b	c	d	EU d
1	Central governments and central banks			796	796	796
EU 1a	Regional governments or local authorities			22	22	22
EU 1b	Public sector entities			26	26	26
EU 1c	Categorised as Multilateral Development Banks in SA					
EU 1d	Categorised as International organisations in SA					
2	Institutions			845	845	845
3	Equity			893	893	893
5	Corporates	9,445	11,907	15,810	18,272	18,272
5.1	of which: F-IRB is applied	5,579	6,189	5,579	6,189	6,189
5.2	of which: A-IRB is applied	3,888	5,801	3,888	5,801	5,801
EU 5a	of which: Corporates – General	9,445	11,907	15,810	18,272	18,272
EU 5b	of which: Corporates – Specialised lending					
EU 5c	of which: Corporates – Purchased receivables					
6	Retail	15,333	26,977	21,064	32,708	32,708
6.1	of which: Retail – Qualifying revolving					
EU 6.1a	of which: Retail – Purchased receivables					
EU 6.1b	of which: Retail – Other	15,333	26,977	21,064	32,708	32,708
6.2	of which: Retail – Secured by residential real estate					
EU 7a	of which: Retail – Categorised as secured by mortgages on immovable properties and ADC exposures in SA			812	681	681
EU 7b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)			13	13	13
EU 7c	Categorised as exposures in default in SA	511	381	812	681	681
EU 7d	Categorised as subordinated debt exposures in SA					
EU 7e	Categorised as covered bonds in SA					
EU 7f	Categorised as claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment in SA					
8	Others			2,067	2,067	2,067
9	TOTAL	25,289	39,265	42,348	56,324	56,324

3.1.2 Context

In 2025, the macroeconomic environment remained marked by financial market volatility, driven by persistent trade and geopolitical tensions. The gradual decline in inflation in major advanced economies, although uneven, allowed central banks to initiate a progressive monetary easing cycle, supporting liquidity and consumption, while global growth remained moderate amid political uncertainty and subdued investment. The European Central Bank lowered its key interest rates in the first half of the year to support disinflation, then kept

them stable while reducing its balance sheet and reaffirming its 2% inflation target. The Federal Reserve (Fed), for its part, maintained a cautious stance at the beginning of the year, keeping interest rates elevated to curb persistent inflation before initiating an easing cycle in September. Regarding MFS bonds, spreads temporarily widened following the U.S. announcements on the implementation of customs duties, before returning to historically low levels at year-end.

3.1.3 Risk factors

3.1.3.1 Typology of risks

The identification and monitoring of risks is an integral part of the Mobilize F.S group's approach to risk management. This approach may be observed through risk-weighted asset levels, but also through other indicators, work and analyses conducted by the group's steering and risks functions. The various types of risks presented above are those identified to date as being significant and specific to Mobilize F.S. Group, the materialization of which could have a major unfavorable impact on its business, financial situation and/or results. This is not an exhaustive list of all the risks taken by the group in the context of its activity or to which it is exposed because of its environment.

In light of the diversity of the group's business, the management of risks is built around the following major risk types.

- **strategy and business model risks:**
 - **execution risk of the strategic plan:** Risk arising from the group's inability to implement its strategy and achieve its mid-term plan,
 - **residual value risk:** Risk to which the group is exposed when the resale value of a vehicle at the end of the financing contract depreciates (value lower than the initial estimate),
 - **climate and environmental risks:** Risks linked to extreme climate and environmental events (physical risks) and those related to technological changes, regulations, or market sentiment contributing to the transition toward a low-carbon economy (transition risks),
 - **geopolitical risk:** Risk of nationalization, restrictions on fund transfers, adoption of new regulations unfavorable to creditors, or international sanctions affecting business activity;
- **credit risks:**
 - **concentration risk:** Risk resulting from the concentration of Mobilize Financial Services group exposures (countries, sectors, borrowers),
 - **credit risk (customers and networks):** The risk of loss incurred in the event of default by a counterparty or several counterparties considered a single group of connected clients;

- **market, banking book, liquidity and funding risks:**
 - **interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk:** Risk of loss of interest margin or loss of value of the banking book in the event of fluctuations in interest rates or exchange rates,
 - **liquidity and funding risk:** Liquidity risk arises when the Mobilize F.S. Group is unable to meet its obligations or to finance the development of its activities in line with its commercial objectives. Funding risk corresponds to the risk that the Mobilize F.S. Group may not be able to finance its activities at a competitive cost compared with its competitors;
- **operational risks:**
 - **main operational risks:** Risk of losses or sanctions resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, involving staff or IT systems, or from external events (examples: cyber risks, pandemics, internal or external fraud, etc.), whether deliberate, accidental, or natural (IT risks and business interruption risks),
 - **model risk (specific):** Risk associated with the failure of the models used by the group in its activities. This includes the use of inadequate models for pricing, valuation, hedging positions, or risk management. Model failure may result from data quality issues, modelling techniques, model implementation, or model use;
 - **compliance risks:** Risk of judicial, administrative, or disciplinary sanction, significant financial loss, or reputational damage arising from non-compliance with regulations specific to banking and financial activities (applicable laws and standards, codes of conduct, and banking regulations at national, European, or international levels). These risks include: legal risks, conduct risks, tax risks, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing risks (AML-CFT), personal data protection risks, banking regulatory compliance risks, corruption and influence-peddling risks, and ethical risks.

The different types of risks presented above are those currently identified as significant and specific to the Mobilize F.S. Group, and whose materialization could have a major adverse impact on its business, financial position and/or results. This is not an exhaustive list of all risks incurred by the group in the course of its activities or in consideration of its environment.

3.1.3.2 Risk factors

The risk factors presented in this section are those that the group believes could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, and results of operations. However, this is not an exhaustive list of all the risks to which the group is exposed. The risks specific to the group's business are presented below under 5 main categories, in accordance with Article 16 of regulation (EU) No. 2017/1129, known as "Prospectus 3" of 14 June 2017:

- strategy and business model risks market, banking book, liquidity and funding risks credit and residual value related to products;
- Market, Banking Book, Liquidity and Funding Risks
- Credit and residual value related to products
- operational risks;
- legal, regulatory, tax and non-compliance risks.

A. Strategic and business model risks (strategic risk, geopolitical & macroeconomic risks, and climate and environmental risks)

The operating income and financial position of Mobilize F.S. group depend on the Renault Group's corporate strategy and sales, as well as those of the Nissan brand.

As a 100% Renault financial subsidiary serving the Renault Group brands, as well as the Nissan brand, the predominant activity of Mobilize F.S. Group is to finance sales of its brands, which accounts for a substantial majority of its net banking income.

Due to the strategic, commercial and financial links of Mobilize F.S. Group with the Renault Group and the fact that the activity is concentrated on the Renault Group brands and the Nissan brand, any reduction or suspension of production or sales of vehicles of these brands due to a decrease in actual or perceived quality, safety or reliability of the vehicles, interruption of supply by third parties, significant changes in marketing programs or strategies or to negative publicity, could have a significant negative impact on the level of financing volume of Mobilize F.S. Group and on its financial situation and operating results.

- in addition, demand for vehicles from financed brands can be affected by the following factors: The diversification and innovation of the vehicle fleet;
- the competitiveness of vehicle sales prices;
- levels of customer demand for the sale and lease of new and used vehicles, including the macroeconomic environment that may affect demand;
- customer demand for financing of vehicle purchases;
- vehicle production rates; and
- inventory levels maintained by Group and Nissan dealers.

In addition, the success of Mobilize F.S. Group's strategic plan depends on several levers, such as the performance of its products, the development of insurance and leasing activities, investments and its ability to maintain a high level of customer satisfaction, as well as on appropriate governance of the strategic plan to ensure the support of Mobilize F.S. Group employees.

What's more, the Renault Group's business strategy and sales mix, as well as that of the Nissan brands, may lead to a concentration of Mobilize F.S. Group's exposures. An unfavorable event impacting a geographic area or a category of customers representing a significant portion of the group's assets could have negative consequences on its financial health.

Risk related to geopolitical instability and macro-economic uncertainty

Mobilize F.S. Group operates in various countries and as such is exposed to geopolitical risk, the main components of which are

- nationalization risk: The risk that the host country passes a law allowing it to buy back an asset located in its jurisdiction for less than the value of that asset.
- non-transfer risk: Risk that the host country implements limitations on the transfer of funds out of the country.
- legislative risk (including risks related to trade agreements): risk that the host country enacts a law that negatively impacts the value of assets located within its jurisdiction, as well as risks related to unfavorable changes in customs duties. Risk related to the adoption of international sanctions against a country in which RCI operates.
- Risk related to the adoption of international sanctions against a country where the group operates.

In recent years, Mobilize F.S. has been forced to cease operations and withdraw from its Joint Venture in Russia due to the international sanctions imposed on this country following the invasion of Ukraine. At the date of this publication, Mobilize F.S. operates activities in countries where an exchange control limit the free convertibility of currencies, such as Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, South Korea and Morocco. These countries account for 12% of net banking income at 31 December 2025, and 13% of pre-tax income. The development and profitability of Mobilize F.S.'s activities in emerging countries depend on the economic health and political stability of these countries.

Geopolitical and macroeconomic disruptions could negatively impact the group's performance:

- **competition may intensify in the European market**, as car manufacturers seek to compensate for declining volumes in other regions; lower new-vehicle prices would negatively affect used-vehicle prices and increase residual value risk;
- **disruptions in the supply chains for raw materials or electronic components** could slow production, leading to lower business volumes, higher inflation and an increase in unemployment rates;

- **the intensification of cyber threats** represents a growing risk to operational resilience, for which MFS is investing heavily in IT security tools and resources;
- **adverse effects on vehicle purchasing patterns** among customers located in countries exposed to political instability (Latin America, Asia).

MFS does not have specific actions in place to address threats related to geopolitical instability; however, the existing mitigation measures regarding interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, residual value risk, or other operational risks (such as cyber risk) remain effective in reducing their impact.

Mobilize F.S. conducts assessments of the potential effects of geopolitical and macroeconomic disruptions through stress testing to ensure that the corrective actions would be effective.

Climate and environmental risks could affect Mobilize F.S. Group's business, operating results, financial condition and reputation

Climate and environmental risks are linked to 2 families of risks:

- **physical risks:** linked to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation through extreme events (floods, heat waves...) or long-term developments (temperature variability, loss of biodiversity...);
- **transition risks:** linked to technological developments, regulations or market sentiment associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy.

They are seen as factors that can increase certain risks (credit risk, residual value risk, strategic risk, liquidity risk, operational and compliance risk, insurance risk).

The group could be exposed to physical climate risk on its direct activity through insurance products (CPI, GAP) or being impacted by its ability to maintain its services, as well as indirectly by the negative impact of extreme weather events on its clients' business. In addition, the group could be exposed to transition risks through its credit portfolio, on certain sectors of activity or in its commercial activity due to introduction of regulations, for example in the automotive sector, to limit the use of vehicles or to encourage the transition to electric alternatives.

Finally, juridical and reputation risks could also arise from these two categories of risk.

The impact on the strategic objectives is potentially significant given the very high stakes involved for automakers, who must respond to rapidly changing regulations, in particular on vehicles emissions levels, while at the same time dealing with an infrastructure environment under construction and the entry of new players.

The impact on the credit risk is perceived as significant in the medium and long term, even if it remains fairly limited in the short term given the breakdown of loans by business sector in the corporate finance portfolio. Mobilize F.S. Group has little presence in sectors with a high transition risk and, as far as physical risk is concerned, the location of Mobilize FS group's customer base is not overly concentrated geographically.

The impact on vehicle residual values is also an important issue, regulations and technologies can accelerate the depreciation of certain models; the Mobilize F.S. Group has a limited exposure to this risk at the end of December 2025, with an increase on 2025 and the group's strategy includes an increase of this exposure in the coming years.

B. Financial risks
(interest rate, liquidity & funding)

A disruption of Mobilize F.S. Group's sources of funding and access to capital markets would have an adverse effect on its liquidity position.

Mobilize F.S. Group diversifies its sources of financing by implementing a strategy that focuses on the category of counterparties (different market players and different types of financing), currencies and countries where counterparties are located. The group finances its activities through long-term debt issues, bank loans, negotiable debt securities, securitization of receivables and deposit taking activities and is therefore dependent on reliable access to financial resources. Due to its financing needs, Mobilize F.S. Group is exposed to liquidity risk in the event of a market closure or stress in the source of funding.

Liquidity risk is the risk that Mobilize F.S. Group will not be able to honor its commitments or finance the development of its activities in accordance with its commercial objectives. Rating and refinancing cost risk is the risk that Mobilize F.S. Group will not be able to finance its activities at a competitive cost compared to its competitors.

Mobilize F.S. Group's liquidity could be materially affected by factors beyond the bank's control, such as general market disruptions, market perception or speculative pressures in the debt market. If Mobilize F.S. Group's funding requirements increase or if Mobilize F.S. Group is unable to access new sources of funds, insufficient liquidity would be particularly detrimental to its competitive position, results of operations and financial condition.

Mobilize F.S. Group's results of operations may be adversely affected by changes in market interest rates or rates offered to customer deposits.

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) refers to the actual or potential risk of a decline in the bank's equity or income resulting from adverse movements in interest rates affecting its banking book positions. Mobilize F.S. Group's customer loans are, with some exception, issued at fixed interest rates, for terms generally of up to 72 months, while dealer loans are financed at fixed rates for terms of less than 12 months.

Mobilize F.S. Group's exposure to interest rates is assessed daily by measuring sensitivity for each currency, management entity and asset portfolio, and cash flow hedging is systematic, using swaps to convert floating-rate liabilities into fixed-rate liabilities.

The management of overall interest-rate risk, through these balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet operations, aims to limit the volatility of the net interest margin: volatility resulting from a mismatch between duration and indexation.

Mobilize F.S. Group calculates interest rate sensitivity by applying a hypothetical increase in interest rates, the magnitude of which depends on the entity's currency. Although Mobilize F.S. Group monitors its interest rate risk using a group-wide methodology, the hedging of the risk is not always perfect, reflecting the difficulty of adjusting the borrowing structure to match the structure of customer loans.

Changes in interest rates cannot always be predicted or hedged and, if not properly predicted or hedged, could have an adverse effect on Mobilize F.S. Group's business, financial condition, and results of operations. The overall sensitivity of Mobilize F.S. Group to interest rate risk remained below the limit of EUR 70 million for a variation in rates corresponding to the shocks observed for each currency.

Risk of unfavorable changes in the refinancing costs of Mobilize F.S. Group, following a deterioration in the rating of RCI Banque SA by the rating agencies or a global change in financing conditions (market and deposits)

Mobilize F.S. Group's access to the market may be affected by the credit ratings of its constituent entities and, to a certain extent, by those of the Renault Group. RCI Banque S.A. is, at the date of this publication, rated Baa2 (stable outlook) by Moody's France SAS and BBB- (stable outlook) by S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited.

The rating agencies S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited and Moody's France SAS use ratings to classify the creditworthiness of RCI Banque S.A. to assess whether RCI Banque S.A. will be able to repay its obligations in the future.

A deterioration in RCI Banque S.A.'s liquidity position, capital management policies or a significant weakening of profitability could lead to a negative impact on its rating.

RCI Banque S.A. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Renault and its rating remains dependent on the economic development and rating of Renault. Any negative rating action with respect to Renault's long-term debt could result in similar action with respect to RCI Banque S.A.'s long-term debt.

RCI Banque S.A.'s financing comes mainly from customer deposits and the capital markets. Its ability to obtain bond financing at competitive rates depends on overall financial market conditions and its ability to obtain appropriate credit ratings. A decline in its credit ratings and those of its main shareholder Renault SA or any revision of the outlook for these same ratings would likely result in an increase in RCI Banque S.A. This could also reduce RCI Banque S.A.'s access to capital markets. Its ability to attract and retain customer deposits depends on the attractiveness of the savings products it offers to its customers. The cost of deposits may therefore be affected by the commercial policies of its competitors.

Foreign exchange risk

Mobilize F.S. Group is exposed to the risk of loss resulting from current or future exposure to current and/or refinancing transactions in a currency other than the euro or from a potential decrease in the value of Mobilize F.S. Group's equity due to the depreciation of equity held in countries outside the euro zone.

Investments in currencies other than the euro (structural currency risk) may be hedged.

Transactional currency risk (currency exposure excluding equity investments) arises mainly from multi-currency loans and foreign currency invoices.

C. Credit and residual value related to products

Mobilize F.S. Group may incur losses as a result of defaults by its retail and corporate customers, dealers or importers (i.e., inability to pay credit installments to Mobilize F.S. Group under the credit agreement (late payment)).

Mobilize F.S. Group is exposed to the credit risk of its customers and dealers/importers if its risk management techniques are insufficient to protect it against payment defaults by its counterparties.

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from the failure of customers or dealers and/importers of Mobilize F.S. Group to fulfill the obligations of any signed contract. Credit risk is highly dependent on economic factors, including unemployment, business failures, personal income growth, household disposable income, dealer profitability, and used vehicle prices. The level of credit risk in Mobilize F.S. Group's dealer financing portfolio is influenced by, among other factors, the financial strength of the dealers and importers in Mobilize F.S. Group's portfolio, the quality of the collateral and processes in place to secure financing, and the overall vehicle demand. The level of credit risk of Mobilize F.S. Group's customer portfolio is affected by general macroeconomic conditions that may affect the ability of some of its customers to make scheduled payments.

Mobilize F.S. Group uses advanced credit scoring systems and external database searches to evaluate personal and commercial loans, and an internal rating system to evaluate dealers and importers. Although Mobilize F.S. Group constantly adjusts its acceptance policy to reflect market conditions, an increase in credit risk would result in higher cost of risk and provisions for credit losses.

The Mobilize F.S. Group also implements detailed procedures to contact customers in default of payment, organize the recovery of unpaid vehicles and sell repossessed vehicles. However, Mobilize F.S. Group origination procedures, credit risk monitoring, payment service activities, customer account record keeping, or repossession policies may not be sufficient to prevent an adverse effect on its results of operations and financial condition.

The increase in credit risk would increase the cost of risk and provisions for credit losses, which would have a direct impact on the financial results of Mobilize F.S. Group and potentially on its internal capital.

A decrease in the resale price of leased vehicles could have a negative impact on the results of operations and the financial condition of Mobilize F.S group.

When leased vehicles are returned to Mobilize F.S. Group at the end of the lease and Mobilize F.S. Group does not have a third party buy-back agreement (usually from a dealership or car manufacturer) and/or a customer does not exercise an option to purchase the vehicle at the end of the lease, Mobilize F.S. Group is exposed to the risk of loss in the situation where the sale proceeds realized upon the sale of the returned vehicle is not sufficient to cover the residual value that was estimated at the start of the rental agreement.

To the extent that the actual residual value of the vehicle, as reflected in the sale proceeds, is less than the expected residual value for the vehicle at the start of the lease, Mobilize F.S group incurs a loss upon disposal of the vehicle.

Among other factors, economic conditions, new vehicle prices and sales volumes, the commercial policies of the Manufacturer and its competitors, tax incentives, distribution channels, model life cycle, available used vehicle volumes, product specificities and competition strongly influence used vehicle prices and thus the actual residual value of leased vehicles. Differences between the actual residual values realized on leased vehicles and Mobilize F.S. Group's estimates of such values at the inception of the lease could adversely affect Mobilize F.S. Group's results of operations and financial condition due to the recognition of higher-than-expected losses.

D. Operational risks

Among the operational risks, the most significant are related to information and communication technology (ICT) risk and business interruption risk.

Information and communication technology risk can be broken down into risks relating to information systems governance, outsourcing, security, change management and operations (production), IT business continuity and data quality/integrity.

Information and communication technology (ICT) risks covers, among other things, the risk of disclosure of information (confidentiality) or alteration of information (integrity) due to unauthorized access to ICT systems and data from within or outside the institution (e.g., cyber-attacks), the risk of system disruption (availability) due to the inability to restore the institution's services in a timely manner or to the failure of ICT hardware or software components, including the failure of the institution's information systems to function properly. The risk of system disruption (availability) due to the inability to restore the institution's services in a timely manner or to the failure of ICT hardware or software components, including the inability to detect and correct weaknesses in the management of ICT systems or the inability of the institution to manage changes to ICT systems in a timely and controlled manner.

The institution's ICT risk is also extended to outsourced activities, as service providers hold, store, or process the institution's ICT systems and information. A lack of control over these external parties to protect the institution's systems and information (confidentiality, integrity, availability) may have an impact on the institution's ability to comply with regulatory requirements, and to ensure its activities are properly carried out.

For example, the risk of inability to maintain/operate Mobilize F.S. Group's essential (important/critical) activities in the event of an external disruptive event (flood, contagion, IS destruction, cyber-attack, suicide, terrorist attack, etc.) or the inability to keep information systems operational (referring to the Business Resumption Plan, and Business Continuity Plan respectively) may negatively affect Mobilize F.S. Group's activities.

All of these ICT risks contribute to a global risk on the theme of digital operational resilience, which is governed by the European "DORA" (Digital Operational Resilience Act) regulation, which took effect on 17 January 2025 and concerns financial institutions.

IT systems are an essential resource for Mobilize F.S. Group as they support the business processes in their daily operations.

After making loans or financing lease plans to individuals and businesses and making loans available to dealers, Mobilize F.S. Group manages financial receivables. Any disruption in its servicing activity, due to the inability to access or accurately maintain accounts receivable records, or otherwise, could have a material adverse impact on its ability to collect these receivables and/or satisfy its customers.

Mobilize F.S. Group relies on internal and external (both Mobilize F.S. Group and third party) information and technology systems to manage its operations and is exposed to risk of loss resulting from security breaches, system or control failures, inadequate or failed processes, human error and business interruptions. In addition, Mobilize F.S. Group has entered into framework agreements with Renault for the provision of certain IT systems and services.

E. Legal, regulatory and non-compliance risks

Mobilize F.S. Group is exposed to legal, regulatory, tax and conduct risks.

Mobilize F.S. Group's profitability and business could be affected by the regulatory, legal and tax environment, both in France and abroad, because Mobilize F. S group operates in several countries and is therefore subject to extensive supervisory and regulatory regimes and locally applicable rules and regulations, such as, but not limited to, banking regulations, consumer credit laws, securities laws and regulations, general competition regulations, real estate laws, employment regulations, anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing regulations, data protection laws, corporate and tax laws and insurance laws and regulations. Regulators pay particular attention to consumer protection and have tightened the rules governing business conduct. These rules may, for example, limit the interest rate a lender can charge (usury rate), restrict the bundling of products, or regulate the remuneration of intermediaries.

In the event of non-compliance, customers may seek compensation if they feel they have suffered a loss in the sale of a product, or if the general terms and conditions have been incorrectly applied. Changes in legal rulings and the positions taken by the competent authorities could lead to unfavorable outcomes in certain cases, which could damage the group's reputation or have a negative impact on its results and financial situation, due to penalties imposed or compensation awarded, as well as the costs of defense incurred.

As an example, in the United Kingdom, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) banned certain types of commissions paid by banks to dealers in the context of automotive finance distribution in 2021. Several complaints have been filed regarding commission arrangements entered into prior to this ban. On 11 January 2024, the FCA announced a review of the commission agreements implemented by all banks in the sector, including RCI Financial Services Ltd, to ensure appropriate consumer compensation where evidence of widespread misconduct is identified. In parallel with the FCA's investigations, the UK Court of Appeal issued a ruling on 25 October 2024 requiring full disclosure of any commissions on financing to customers, as well as the obtaining of their explicit consent. In August 2025, the Supreme Court held that automotive dealers do not owe fiduciary duties to customers but confirmed that high undisclosed commissions may give rise to an unfair relationship under the Consumer Credit Act. Following these developments, on 7 October 2025 the FCA launched a consultation on a sector-wide compensation scheme for automotive finance, covering agreements entered into between 6 April 2007 and 1 November 2024. This consultation closes on 12 December 2025, with final rules expected in early 2026. If adopted, compensation payments could begin before the end of 2026. These decisions have led the Mobilize Financial Services group to reassess its risk-provisioning assumptions and to record an additional provision of €222 million.

The protean nature of the regulations makes it difficult to assess their future impact on the company. Any failure to comply could lead to financial penalties, in addition to damaging the group's image, or to the imposed suspension of its activities, or even the withdrawal of the authorizations granted to carry out its activities (including its license), which could significantly affect its business and operating income.

Among the regulations that have a significant impact on the group are the banking prudential regulations applicable to credit institutions, and in particular the Basel III prudential rules on capital requirements.

Mobilize F.S. Group is primarily subject to the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) package, comprising Directive 2013/36/EU (as amended by Directives (EU) 2019/878 (CRD V) and Directive (EU) 2024/1619 (CRD VI), and the Capital Requirements regulation No. 575/2013 ("CRR") as amended, notably by regulations (EU) 2019/876 (CRR II) and (EU) 2024/1623 (CRR III), (including all implementing legislation in France, in particular Law No. 2013-672 of 26 July 2013 on the separation

and regulation of banking activities), the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive 2014/59/EU ("BRRD"), as well as relevant technical standards and guidelines of EU regulators, e.g., the European Banking Authority (EBA) and the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), which provide, among other things, for capital requirements for credit institutions, recovery and resolution mechanisms.

In addition to the regulatory changes outlined above, the European Central Bank (the "ECB") has taken important initiatives to ensure that the capital requirements of banks using internal models are calculated correctly, consistently, and comparably.

Mobilize F.S. Group uses its own internal models to calculate risk-weighted assets and thus capital requirements. In previous years, Mobilize F.S. Group has received remarks and comments on some of the models audited by the ECB for which it has been requested to revise certain parameters or to introduce temporary additions to its calculations. The institution is responding to most of these recommendations and compliance with the new EBA guidance on PD estimation, LGD estimation and treatment of defaulted assets by submitting packages (new models and methodologies) to the supervisor (ECB) in 2021. In addition, the Mobilize F.S. Group oversees model risk, which includes internal models as well as other models with a financial impact (such as IRRBB and IFRS 9 models).

As a provider of financing, insurance, banking (deposit) and other vehicle-related services, Mobilize F.S. Group treats the requirements of banking and insurance laws and regulations, competition practices and customer protection rules, ethical issues, money laundering laws as well as on the fight against corruption (Sapin 2 law), data protection laws and information security policies very carefully. Any non-compliance or failure to address these issues appropriately could result in additional legal risk and financial losses, through regulatory fines or reprimands, litigation or reputational damage, and in extreme scenarios, suspension of operations or even withdrawal of authority to do business.

Additional regulations or changes in applicable laws could add significant costs or operational constraints that could adversely affect the profitability of Mobilize F.S. Group's business.

Mobilize F.S. Group's future results may be adversely affected by any of these factors.

3.2 Governance and organization principles of risk management

3.2.1 Risk governance policy – risk appetite framework

/ EU OVA – INSTITUTION RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Legal basis	Qualitative information – Free format	
Point (f) of Article 435(1) CRR	Disclosure of concise risk statement approved by the management body	Part 2-3 Risk profile
Point (b) of Article 435(1) CRR	Information on the risk governance structure for each type of risk	Part 2-2 Organization of risk control
Point (e) of Article 435(1) CRR	Declaration approved by the management body on the adequacy of the risk management arrangements.	Part 2-3 Risk profile
Point (c) of Article 435(1) CRR	Disclosure on the scope and nature of risk disclosure and/or measurement systems.	Part 2-1 Risk governance policy – risk appetite framework Part 2-2 Organization of risk control
Point (c) of Article 435(1) CRR	Disclose information on the main features of risk disclosure and measurement systems.	Part 2-2 Organization of risk control
Point (a) of Article 435(1) CRR	Strategies and processes to manage risks for each separate category of risk.	Part 2-3 Risk profile Part 3-5 Management of internal capital Part 4-2 Credit risk management process Part 8 Interest rate risk for portfolio positions Part 9-1 Liquidity risk Part 10-1 Operational and non-compliance risks Part 11-ESG Risks Part 12 Other risks
Points (a) and (d) of Article 435(1) CRR	Information on the strategies and processes to manage, hedge and mitigate risks, as well as on the monitoring of the effectiveness of hedges and mitigants.	Part 2-1 Risk governance policy – risk appetite framework Part 4 Credit risk -2 Credit risk management process part 4-7 Credit risk mitigation techniques Part 5 Credit valuation adjustment risk Part 10-4 Insurance of operational risks

/ EU OVB – DISCLOSURE ON GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Legal basis	Qualitative information – Free format	
Point (a) of Article 435(2) CRR	The number of directorships held by members of the management body.	Part 2-2 Organization of risk control § the governing bodies
Point (b) of Article 435(2) CRR	Information regarding the recruitment policy for the selection of members of the management body and their actual knowledge, skills and expertise.	Part 2-2 Organization of risk control § the governing bodies
Point (c) of Article 435(2) CRR	Information on the diversity policy with regard of the members of the management body.	Part 2-2 Organization of risk control § the governing bodies
Point (d) of Article 435(2) CRR	Information whether or not the institution has set up a separate Risk Committee and the frequency of the meetings.	Part 2-2 Organization of risk control § the governing bodies
Point (e) Article 435(2) CRR	Description on the information flow on risk to the management body.	Part 2-1 Risk of governance policy – Risk appetite framework Part 2-2 – Organization of risk control Part 2-3 Risk profile

Risk governance policy: key principles

The capacity to control actual or potential risks in its day-to-day activities, share the right information, take adequate measures in good time and promote responsible conduct at all levels of the company are key performance factors for the Mobilize F.S group, and the pillars of its risk management mechanism.

Therefore, in accordance with the regulatory requirements (CRD/CRR), the Mobilize F.S group's Risk Governance policy, adopted by General Management and the Board of directors of RCI Banque S.A, is built around the following principles:

- identifying the main risks that RCI Banque S.A has to address, in light of its "business model", its strategy and the environment in which it operates;
- the Board of directors determining and formally defining risk appetite and conscious of it when setting strategic and commercial objectives;
- clarifying the roles of all parties involved in risk management and raising awareness amongst all managers about due compliance with Risk Governance Policy and with limits;
- improving vertical and horizontal communication channels and reporting lines to ensure alerts escalation to the right level and timely treatment of any overruns of set risk limits;
- risks are controlled by functions independent from operational functions.

The Risk Governance Policy applies to all consolidated entities in Mobilize F.S. Group and is deployed at all levels of the organization, in each business line, for all risks and processes.

The list of risks identified in the group's mapping undergoes regular review (at least once a year), and any modifications thereto are subject to a prior consistency check with regard to the ICAAP/ILAAP standards. For its part, the risk appetite framework may be redefined and the control system strengthened whenever the risks of occurrence or seriousness of a risk appear greater.

Risk management guidelines are taken into account when drawing up each business plan and entail an examination of the related risks. This analysis is orchestrated by the Chief Risk Officer and forms an integral part of the plan submitted to the Board of directors for approval.

The governing bodies (Executive Committee, Board of directors' Risk Committee) ensure consistency and balance between:

- business development strategy and commercial objectives; and
- risk strategy and associated risk guidelines.

RCI Banque S.A 's Board of directors confirms that the risk management systems in place are adequate to preserve the company's liquidity and solvency with regard to its strategy and its risk profile.

Risk appetite framework

The "RAF" ("Risk Appetite Framework") defined by the Board of directors is the guideline for the group's risk strategy in risk management. The RAF frames its risk exposure through a set of thresholds and limits that the bank has determined with regard to its appetite for each risk.

As part of this framework, "Risk Appetite" is defined for the group as the aggregate level and types of risks that the Board of directors is willing to assume, in line with the company's risk capacity to achieve its strategic and commercial objectives.

At operational level, risk appetite is reflected by relevant limits and alert thresholds. The indicators, which may be qualitative and/or quantitative, used to set these limits, are in place for the company's major risks, as is the process of alert escalation up to the Board of directors.

The Board of directors' Risk Committee ascertains the smooth running of this process, which is subject to a general review at least once a year. In parallel, the most critical risks are presented quarterly to the Board of directors' Risk Committee.

3.2.2 Organization of risk control

The overall risk monitoring process at Mobilize F.S. Group is managed at three levels by distinct functions:

- **1st level controls** is done by:
 - the operational staff in charge of day-to-day risk management within their own area of responsibility. They decide on and are accountable for risk-taking within the operations they conduct to achieve goals assigned to them. They exercise such responsibility in compliance with the risk management rules and limits set by the "Corporate" risk steering functions,
 - the business divisions are in charge of risk definition, rules, management methods, measurement and monitoring at the corporate level. Each division, in its area of expertise, manages and oversees the risk management system via guidelines and country objectives. Risk is monitored by periodic dedicated Committees in both the subsidiaries and centrally. These departments rely on local representatives for risk measurement and exposure monitoring and ensure that limits are respected at the group level;

● **2nd level controls comprises:**

- the Internal Control department, who reports to the Chief Risk Officer, who is responsible for directing the general internal control and in particular the application of management rules throughout the group. In terms of internal control supervision in Mobilize F.S. Group subsidiaries, the Director of the Internal Control department is supported by Internal Controllers who are functionally attached to the Risk Control division hierarchically to the CEO of the subsidiaries. Similarly, the Director of the Internal Control department is supported by referents within the central functions to manage the internal control supervision system within the Mobilize F.S. Group departments. Internal Controllers at Corporate level and in local entities verify the operations compliance level versus the procedures by checking compliance with the application of the rules defined by the group,
- the Risk and Banking regulation department, who reports to the Chief Risk Officer, ensures the deployment of the Risk Governance Policy within the group and ensures its consistency with the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) defined by the Board of directors; ensures the reliability of risk measurement indicators, the completeness of risk management systems for each risk and the effective exercise of such management; controls, more specifically, the effectiveness of the reporting and alert feedback channels from the subsidiaries to the corporate departments and prepares a summary report on the risks for the management bodies and the Risks Committee of the Board of directors, as appropriate; verifies the adequacy of the corrective measures developed in the event of failures and their effective implementation by the management functions; plays a central role in monitoring the group's compliance with applicable prudential regulations,
- the group Compliance division: is in charge of setting up, deployment and control of compliance program across RCIBS. Its scope covers in particular: ethics (codes of ethics and professional conduct, conflicts of interests management, gifts and invitations), financial crimes management including risk of corruption, money laundering and financing of terrorism, internal/external frauds (other than credit-related frauds), sanctions and embargos, personal data protection, customer protection. Also, in its compliance control function, group Compliance division ensures global consistency and efficiency of compliance control system. Group Compliance division relies on its local network of compliance correspondents, as well as on other functions and departments involved in risk management and control system, such as: group risk control division, internal audit, legal function, performance control and, more generally, all the other business-lines;

- **3rd level controls** refers to the Internal Audit, which aims to provide RCI Banque S.A's Board of directors and General Management with an overview of the effective level of business operations' control and of the risk steering and management performed by the first two levels.
- These three risk controlling lines report to the following Committees:
 - the Board of directors and its specialist Committees, including the Risk Committee and the Audit and Accounting Committee;
 - the Executive Committee and the subsidiaries Management Board Committees, notably via the Internal Control, Operational Risk and Ethics & Compliance Committee (at local and central level);
 - the operational risk management Committees within the company's functions (at local and central level).

The content of the information reported to the Board of directors' Risk Committee is decided upon during meetings of the latter Committee on the basis of proposals submitted by the Executive Board member concerned and the Chief Risk Officer. Exposure to each risk is measured at a frequency appropriate (from daily for risks such as the interest rate risk and monitoring of customer deposits, to monthly in general cases). These measurements are made at the individual entity level and then consolidated. The Risk and Banking regulation department centralizes the production of the quarterly dashboard delivered to the Board of directors' Risk Committee.

The risk management system covers all the macro processes of the Mobilize F.S group and includes the following tools:

- the list of main risks for the Mobilize F.S group for which a coordinator, a level of appetite, alert thresholds and limits (Risk Appetite Framework, or RAF) are defined. The Risk Appetite Framework is updated at least once a year (including the list of main risks) in line with the Mobilize F.S group's business model and strategy;
- the operational rules mapping deployed in all of the Mobilize F.S group's consolidated subsidiaries identifies operating risks and the ways in which they are controlled. This operational risk mapping is updated regularly by the functional departments, Local Process owners carry out a self-assessment of the operational rules control device and perform first level of controls in order to regularly check the operations compliance level versus the procedures;
- the incident collection database helps to identify malfunctions that correspond to predefined criteria and enables the corrective and preventive measures required to control risks to be put in place. This database is used for internal and regulatory reporting purposes. The system sets thresholds and criteria for communicating incidents to Executive Directors, Board of directors, Renault Ethics and Compliance Committee, the French Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution – ACPR), the European Central Bank (ECB) and French Banking Federation (FBF).

03. RISKS – PILLAR III

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION PRINCIPLES OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The governing bodies

The Board of directors

Board of directors members, like the Executive Directors, are appointed on the basis of their reputation, knowledge of the company's activity and lines of business, technical and general skills, and experience, acquired for some of them through their duties in the shareholding company.

In addition, they collectively have the knowledge, expertise and experience to understand all the company's activities, including the main risks to which it is exposed, the sales finance sector, the Renault Group as well as for the Nissan brand and the automotive industry.

They each devote the time and attention necessary to perform their duties, in accordance with current regulations limiting the number of appointments held.

The principles concerning the selection and appointment of directors, de facto managers and holders of key positions in the company are described in RCI Banque S.A.'s Management Suitability Policy, approved by the Board of directors on 8 February 2019.

The policy provides in particular a distinct preselection process according to position, a succession plan and an assessment by the Appointments Committee based on specified suitability criteria and taking into consideration a diversity policy for the Board of directors.

/ POSITIONS HELD BY THE MEMBERS OF RCI BANQUE S.A.'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Board of directors as at 31 December 2025

	Position held in RCI Banque S.A	Number of other positions held inside Renault Group	Number of other positions held outside Renault Group
Patrick CLAUDE	Chairman of the Board	1 executive position 7 non-executive positions	1 non-executive position
Inés SERRANO	Director of the Board	-	1 non-executive position
Giovanni SOMA	Director of the Board	1 non-executive position	2 non-executive positions
Laurent DAVID	Director of the Board	-	-
Fabrice CAMBOLIVE	Director of the Board	2 non-executive positions	-
Isabelle LANDROT	Director of the Board	2 non-executive positions	-
Isabelle MAURY	Director of the Board	-	5 non-executive positions
Laurent POIRON	Director of the Board	-	2 executive positions
Nathalie RIEZ-THIOLLET	Director of the Board	-	1 executive position
Céleste THOMASSON	Director of the Board	-	-

Other members of the management body in its executive function at 31 December 2025

Martin THOMAS	Chief executive officer	4 non-executive positions	-
Vincent GELLE	Deputy Chief executive officer and VP Finance	4 non-executive positions	-
Xavier DEROT	Deputy Chief executive officer and VP Sales & Operations	10 non-executive positions	-

At 31 December 2025, RCI Banque S.A.'s Board of directors had ten members, including five female members.

On recommendation by the Nominations Committee, the Board of directors has set a diversity policy consisting in particular of maintaining a minimum proportion of 40% of directors of each sex.

As part of its oversight remit, in order to guarantee effective and prudential management of the establishment, the Board of directors determines Mobilize F.S group's risk profile in line with set strategic objectives, gives Executive Directors and the Executive Committee guidance on risk management for implementation/adaptation within the group, and supervises implementation thereof.

In carrying out its duties, the Board of directors relies in particular on the work of the following Committees:

• The Risk Committee

The Risk Committee meets at least eight times a year. Its role includes examining the risk map and signing off on the definition of risks, and analyzing and authorizing group risk limits in line with the Board's risk appetite and with a view to assisting the Board in terms of oversight. It is also responsible for analyzing action plans in the event that limits or notification thresholds are exceeded, and for examining pricing systems for products and services. In parallel with the Remuneration Committee, it also has the task of examining whether the remuneration policy is compatible with the company's risk exposure. So that it can advise the Board of directors, this Committee is also responsible for the analysis and approval of the internal control report, the ICAAP and ILAAP systems, the recovery plan, and significant aspects of the rating and estimating processes derived from the company's internal credit risk models.

• **The Accounts and Audit Committee**

The Accounts and Audit Committee meets at least five times a year. It is responsible for preparing, presenting and monitoring the financial statements and sustainability-related information, overseeing the statutory audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements, monitoring the independence of the statutory auditors and the definition of their non-auditing services, recommending the appointment of the statutory auditors and monitoring their rotation, verifying the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, reviewing the audit plan, analyzing the audits carried out and reviewing investments in unconsolidated companies.

• **The Remunerations Committee**

The Remunerations Committee meets at least four times a year. Its main task is the annual review of the remuneration policy of management body and of the key position holders including the Chief Risk Officer. It also prepares decisions for the Board of directors regarding the remuneration of individuals with an impact on risk and risk management.

• **The Nominations Committee**

The Nominations Committee meets at least four times a year. Its main task is to recommend members for the Board of directors. It is also in charge of the annual review of the Board of directors, including its structure, membership, gender diversity and breadth of directors' knowledge, skills and experience. It submits nominations to the Board for Executive Directors, the Chief executive officer, Deputy Chief executive officers, Chief Risk Officer and Chief Compliance Officer.

Senior management

Managerial systems

In accordance with the CRD IV application order and 3 November decree on internal control, the duties of the Chairman and Chief executive officer are separate.

As of 31 December 2025, the company's Senior Management and de facto managers (within the meaning of Article L. 511-13 of France's Monetary and Financial Code) are assumed under the responsibility of Martin Thomas, Chief executive officer, Vincent Gellé, Deputy Chief executive officer and V.P. Finance and Xavier Dérot, Deputy Chief executive officer and V.P. Sales and operations.

The Chief executive officer holds the broadest powers to act under any circumstances on the company's behalf, within the limits of the corporate object and conditional on those powers that the law expressly attributes to shareholders' meetings and the Board of directors. He is authorized to grant sub delegations or substitutions of powers for one or more specific transactions or categories of transaction.

The Deputies Chief executive officer hold, as regards third parties, the same powers as the Chief executive officer.

The Executive Committee

The Mobilize F.S group's Executive Committee contributes to the group's direction of policy and strategy. It is the reference body which approve action plans when alert thresholds or limits are exceeded. It is also arbitration body when risk reduction actions affect the company's other objectives. The Executive Committee oversees the activity and risks in accordance with the guidelines ("Risk Appetite Framework") laid down by the Board of directors via the Risk Committee.

In addition, Senior Management relies in particular on the following Committees to manage the group's risk control:

- Executive Committee, which ensures overall monitoring of commercial and financial performance, strategic projects, credit risk and risk management. It reviews monthly financial and

consolidated results, shares best practices, monitors the progress of strategic projects and their budgets, analyses the cost of risk and network profitability, and ensures compliance with the Risk Appetite Framework. It also oversees the implementation of risk management policies, sets alert thresholds, validates corrective measures in the event of breaches, and monitors the effectiveness of the risk management framework.-management policies, sets alert thresholds, validates corrective measures in the event of breaches, and monitors the effectiveness of the risk-management framework;

- Financial Committee, which reviews the following topics: economic analyses and forecasts, cost of funding, liquidity, interest rate and counterparty risks across the various scopes and subsidiaries of the group. It also analyses developments in the balance sheet and income statement of RCI Holding to make the necessary adjustments to intragroup transfer pricing.-rate and counterparty risks across the various scopes and subsidiaries of the group. It also analyses developments in the balance sheet and income statement of RCI Holding to make the necessary adjustments to intra-group transfer pricing;
- Credit Risk Committee, which approves credit commitments exceeding the authority limits of the subsidiaries and of the group Credit Officer;
- Regulatory Committee, which reviews major regulatory developments in prudential supervision and related action plans, and approves internal rating models and the associated risk management framework;
- Internal Control, Operational Risk and Compliance Committee, which oversees the group's entire internal control framework, monitors its quality and related systems, and adjusts resources, systems and procedures accordingly. It defines, steers and monitors the principles of operational risk management and the compliance control framework. It monitors the progress of action plans. This Committee is also implemented within the subsidiaries of the Mobilize FS group risk management and the compliance-control framework. It monitors the progress of action plans. This Committee is also implemented within the subsidiaries of the Mobilize FS group;
- Career Committee, which is responsible for identifying key positions at local and regional levels, identifying high potential employees for these roles, establishing a three tier succession plan for each position (urgent replacement, ideal successor, future successor) and defining a short-, medium- and long term career plan for each incumbent, including, where appropriate, a tailored training plan.-potential employees for these roles, establishing a three-tier succession plan for each position (urgent replacement, ideal successor, future successor) and defining a short-, medium- and long-term career plan for each incumbent, including, where appropriate, a tailored training plan;
- Capital and Liquidity Committee, which is responsible for reviewing regulatory capital ratios and those of the rating agencies (notably RAC), monitoring exposure forecasts and their impacts on these ratios, ensuring compliance with the Risk Appetite Framework in relation to solvency and liquidity, supervising action plans where required, and reviewing the refinancing plan;
- New Product Committee, which approves new products before they are launched on the market, ensuring in particular that they comply with the group's commercial policy, group budgetary requirements, applicable local laws and regulations, and the group's risk governance framework.

At local level, the dedicated Committees control the operational management of risks in line with the defined framework.

3.2.3 Risk profile

The Risk Appetite Statement is approved annually by the Board of directors on the proposal of the Risk Committee. The group has established a Risk Appetite Framework and a Risk Appetite Statement, which are intended to formalize the Mobilize F.S. Group's tolerance of the risks to which it is exposed.

The risk profile is determined in accordance with the group's values and strategy taking into account the environment in which it operates. The risk profile is determined based on all risks associated in the Mobilize F.S group's activities in Europe and worldwide. These are identified in the group's risk mapping and are periodically reassessed.

The risk profile is determined in accordance with the group's values and strategy and considering the environment in which it operates. It takes into account all the risks associated with Mobilize F.S. Group's activities worldwide. These are identified in the group's risk map and periodically reassessed. The risk profile or risk appetite is implemented within the group by the Executive Committee through the specialized Committees chaired by its members (Financial Committee, Capital and Liquidity Committee, Credit Risk Committee, Internal Control, Operational Risk and Ethics & Compliance Committee, etc.). These Committees are responsible for managing the main risks to which the group is exposed. In addition, the group's strategic processes, such as capital and liquidity management, are developed in accordance with the Risk Appetite Statement; during the budgetary exercise, the forecasts for the key indicators of the Risk Appetite Framework are compared with the thresholds defined in the Risk Appetite Framework.

The adequacy of the risk profile and risk exposure is monitored by the Executive Committee and by the Board of directors through its Risk Committee. The Board of directors also carries out an annual review and validation of the Risk Appetite Framework.

The implementation of the group's risk appetite is based on four components: (i) the definition of common reference frameworks, (ii) the existence of a set of limits in line with those defined by the regulations, (iii) the allocation of responsibilities and expertise between the central body and the entities, and (iv) the functioning of governance within the group and the various entities, which allows for the effective implementation of the system devoted to risk appetite.

The risk appetite framework may be adjusted at least annually and particularly during the strategic plan development process. Risk appetite is specified through two types of thresholds:

- a limit: the maximum level of risk that the bank is willing to assume in order to achieve its strategic objectives, in compliance with prudential and regulatory requirements, and having implemented adequate risk management and control capabilities;
- an alert threshold: the level approaches the set limits, signaling an increased risk that requires heightened attention. This triggers preventive measures or additional analysis to avoid breaching the limits. It also requires informing the governance bodies and preparing corrective plans if necessary.

Breaching a limit or an alert threshold triggers the implementation of an action plan aimed at returning to the appropriate level. The escalation process is adapted according to the criticality and urgency of each risk/indicator, with adjusted timelines and governance to ensure effective communication to the governing bodies (ExCom, Board Risk Committee & Board of directors).

The risk profile is monitored on a daily to quarterly basis, depending on the indicators and risks involved. These indicators are the subject of a quarterly risk dashboard produced by the Risk and Banking regulation department and presented to the Executive Committee and the Board of directors' Risk Committee. In particular, the following indicators are included in the Risk Appetite Framework and are listed in the Key Figures of the section of Part I – Summary of risk:

- the CET1 ratio and the total capital ratio;
- the leverage ratio;
- the liquidity coverage ratio;
- the net stable funding ratio;
- the cost of risk.

The Mobilize F.S group aims to support the business development of the Renault Group as well as for the Nissan brands 's car, in particular through its key role in financing individual and corporate customers, dealership networks and in developing customer loyalty. This is reflected in:

- maintaining high levels of profitability and adequate solvency, which is the guarantee of the reliability of this commitment vis-à-vis the shareholder;
- a refinancing policy based on diversifying funding sources and on building up adequate liquidity reserves;
- a financing and service offer that is constantly adapted to the needs of our clients and is distributed through physical and digital channels that facilitate access;
- a particular attention to the conformity of the products and services marketed and to the quality of the information transmitted to customers, in particular by ensuring compliance with good practices related to sales and ethical issues, which may impact the group's reputation;
- an integration into the group's strategy of issues related to environmental and social transitions and corporate social responsibility challenges.

A responsible and measured approach is in the center of a risk-taking decision process at Mobilize F.S group. The main risks are subject to a strict risk steering framework, in line with the risk appetite defined by the Board of directors:

- **risks related to commercial deployment:**
 - a) **concentration risk** is assessed and monitored with the aim of enabling the company to achieve the results of its strategic plan. It is based in particular on the monitoring of external factors such as economic crises, pandemics, etc., as well as the performance of the company's products and investments, and its ability to maintain a high level of profitability and customer satisfaction,

b) **strategic risk** is assessed and monitored with the aim of enabling the company to achieve the results of its strategic plan. It is based in particular on the monitoring of external factors such as economic crises, pandemics, etc., as well as the performance of the company's products and investments, and its ability to maintain a high level of profitability and customer satisfaction,

c) **geopolitical risk** is analyzed by taking into account macroeconomic indicators, market indicators and external ratings. Cross-border loans and capital investments are subject to a system of limits,

d) **climate and environmental risks** are mapped via a survey of the expected impacts of physical and transition risks, and framed by limits in terms of CO2 emission reductions, ESG ratings, the number of commercial offers encouraging the use of electric vehicles and the intervention rate (ratio between financing contracts and registrations) on electric vehicles;

• **The solvency risk** is controlled with a view to maintaining:

a) a necessary security margin regarding prudential requirements, reflecting Mobilize F.S.'s high profitability and capacity to adapt dividend paid to the single shareholder,

b) and an "investment grade" rating level by credit rating agencies;

• **Financial risks:**

a) the **liquidity risk** is assessed and controlled monthly. It is managed in such a way as to ensure the company's continuity of business for a minimum period in various stress scenarios, including assumptions of financial market closure and mass withdrawals of deposits. A limit of 6 months' business continuity has been set for centrally funded subsidiaries (3 months for locally funded subsidiaries), with the associated alert thresholds set considerably over such levels.

b) the **interest-rate risk** is monitored daily. Since March 2021, it has been measured on the basis of scenarios of parallel increase or rotation of the rate curves, the amplitude of which depends on the currency, in accordance with EBA guidelines. Interest rate risk is limited by a sensitivity limit of 70M€.

c) **currency risk** can be broken down into structural currency risk, which arises from the group's long-term investments in the equity of its foreign subsidiaries, and transactional currency risk, which arises from cash flows denominated in currencies other than the parent company currency. The position and compliance with these limits are presented monthly to the Finance Committee or the Capital and Liquidity Committee.

• **Product risks:**

a) the **credit risk:**

• the **retail and corporate customer** risk is monitored from both the portfolio and new business perspectives. Its management is based on tracking the cost of risk in relation to set targets, with strong monitoring of underwriting and collection particularly under stressed conditions,

• **concentration risk** arises from a significant accumulation of exposures to certain categories, sectors or markets. The purpose of monitoring this risk is to determine the maximum level of concentration that the bank is prepared to take in the course of its business, in accordance with its strategic plan;

b) the **residual value risk** is assessed and controlled in order to minimize potential losses on end-of-contracts sales. It has recently been adjusted to support the company's ambitions to develop its used vehicle and operational rental business. Specific monitoring and rules aim at mitigating the risk.

• **operational risks:**

a) the **non-compliance risks** (legal, conduct, tax, AML/CFT, BRRD regulation, fraud, reputation, business continuity, IT, personal data protection, corruption, unethical behaviour etc.) are covered by a relevant risk mapping, specific procedures and controls, and are subject to monitoring by dedicated Committees. Reporting at Board of directors' Risk Committee and/or Executive Board level ensures compliance with alert thresholds and limits, set in order to minimize any risk of penalties or harm to the group's image and reputation,

b) **IT and business continuity risks** are subject to controls and regular tests, particularly in terms of IT security, to ensure that Mobilize F.S. Group is able to maintain its activities, and to limit losses in the event of a serious disruption. The results and implementation of remediation plans are subject to limits and are monitored by a dedicated Committee.

External "interconnections" with third parties that provide significant services to Mobilize F.S group mainly concern: dealer networks, technical solution providers for Mobilize F.S. Group's (retail) customer deposit systems, banking and insurance partners (through joint ventures or not), Renault for its IT infrastructure, etc. Essential outsourced services are based on strong contracts and partners, as well as the preparation of an alternative solution (supplier substitutability and/or service reversibility), which means that continuity of service would be maintained.

Internal "interconnections" concern two main areas:

• **financing:** RCI Banque S.A acts as a central refinancing unit, borrowing on the markets and then making available to some of its subsidiaries and branches the funds they need to finance their business. At the same time, group entities that collect savings or carry out securitizations, as well as insurance companies, deposit their surpluses with RCI Banque SA.;

• **information systems:** internal IT solutions are provided by certain countries to RCI entities, such as Mobilize F.S France for the networks business management system and the accounting system.

3.2.4 Stress tests

Stress tests or what-if analyses are a favored measurement of the resilience of the group, its activities and portfolios, and form an integral part of its risk management.

Stress tests are based on hypothetical, harsh yet plausible economic scenarios.

The stress tests process includes:

- an overall stress exercise as part of the ICAAP process (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) which is carried out as part of the three-year budgeting and forecasting process. An update may also be performed on a quarterly basis.

It covers all of the group's activities and in 2024 was based on several main scenarios:

- a central scenario based on the budget trajectory/ mid-term plan;
- a macro-economic stress scenario;
- 2 idiosyncratic scenarios based in particular on transition risk (Climate scenario) and the reputational risk (Renaultgate type scenario);

- a combined scenario that includes a combination of macroeconomic scenario effects and the most severe idiosyncratic scenario effects;
- reverse stress test.

The projection of potential losses in respect of the establishment's risks are estimated over a three-year period;

- stress test framework includes liquidity stress test to ensure that the time horizon during which the group can continue to operate is respected in a stressed market environment; - Stress tests capturing the group's sensitivity to interest rate and foreign exchange risks. Interest rate risk is measured with the aid of yield curve translation and distortion scenarios;
- stress tests assessing the group's sensitivity to residual value risk, implemented during 2025;
- stress tests designed by the EBA (European Banking Authority) or conducted within the supervisory framework of the ECB (European Central Bank) on the basis of a methodology common to the participating banks.

3.2.5 Remuneration policy

EU REMA – Remuneration policy

The remuneration policy for individuals whose professional activities have a significant impact on Mobilize FS's risk profile is presented to and approved by the Remuneration Committee and the Board of directors.

The Remuneration Committee met seven times in 2025. As of 31 December 2025, the members of the Remuneration Committee were Giovanni Luca Soma (Chair), Patrick Claude, Céleste Thomasson and Laurent Poiron.

The fixed component of pay reflects the level of responsibility of the position held. The variable component of the pay is intended to reward the performance achieved. This variable component depends heavily on the consolidated financial and commercial results achieved by Mobilize FS group. Since 2022, variable remuneration includes Long Term Incentive payments.

Variable remuneration is capped at a percentage of the fixed salary. This percentage is less than or equal to 100%, but the General meeting has agreed to raise this limit to 200% of the fixed portion of remuneration. Mobilize FS group therefore complies with the regulations on variable remuneration.

The criteria used to measure the performance for the fiscal year 2025 are: operating margin (COP) by country and group consolidated; RORWA (Return on risk weighted assets) group consolidated; penetration gap between electric and electrified vehicles versus internal combustion engine and LPG vehicles at the group level; cost of risk by country and group consolidated; commercial contribution on registrations at country level; Net Instant Margin (NIM) by country and group consolidated; Operating Expenses at the group level and at country level; the RCS "Risks, Compliance and Security" indicator, which measures the achievement of Risk, Compliance and Security actions by country and on a consolidated basis; the individual contribution to the

objectives of the various departments, assessed by the employee's line manager.

In the fiscal year 2025, 106 individuals had significant impact on the risk profile. Their fixed remuneration in 2025 came to a total of

14,730,430 euros. Their variable remuneration in 2025 totaled 6,394,660 euros, representing 43% of the total fixed remuneration, or 30%

of the total fixed and variable remuneration.

Mobilize FS's activities relate exclusively to car finance and services. It is a field of business in which sub-fields of business have no significant differences.

In addition, remuneration policy is the same across the whole Mobilize FS perimeter. Consequently, it is not necessary to break down these amounts per field of business. According to the type of position, these remunerations break down as follows:

- Executive Committee: total fixed remuneration = 2,183,441 euros; total variable remuneration = 1,844,785 euros;
- control functions: total fixed remuneration = 1,284,333 euros; total variable remuneration = 212,787 euros;
- corporate functions excluding Executive Committee and control: total fixed remuneration = 1,604,774 euros; total variable remuneration = 811,208 euros;
- other positions: total fixed remuneration = 9,501,881 euros; total variable remuneration = 3,206,220 euros.

In 2025, the external directors of the Board of directors received a remuneration for their duties of 475,660 euros.

In 2025, no employee received an annual remuneration exceeding 1,000,000 euros for the exercise of his duties.

Given the internal organization of Mobilize FS group and the nature, scope and low complexity of its activities, since 2016 RCI Banque S.A has implemented a remuneration policy for people whose professional activities have a significant impact on the risk profile, which guarantees a principle of deferred and conditional payment. This principle will be regularly reassessed if risk exposure evolves.

Accordingly, part of the variable compensation awarded to individuals whose professional activities have a significant impact on Mobilize FS group's risk profile is subject to a deferral, the duration of which has been updated, as from the 2021 financial year, from three to five years beyond the first payment, which itself takes place at the end of the reference financial year, and this in application of the amendments made to Directive 2013/36/EU by Directive (EU) 2019/878, the transposition of which took effect on 29 December 2020.

In 2022, this policy has been readjusted with the integration of long-term incentives (LTI).

The policy of deferring variable remuneration only applies to the beneficiaries eligible for variable remuneration of more than 50,000 euros or represents more than one-third of total annual remuneration; 40% minimum of the variable remuneration is then deferred over a period of five years (since 2021) as indicated above.

The deferred amounts are acquired, provided that RCI Banque S.A has achieved a certain level of performance:

a) 1/expressed as a percentage of average performing outstanding:

For the fiscal year 2021, the amount released during each of the five years of deferral is paid in full by the payment of funds into a Subordinate Term Account;

b) 2/expressed as a percentage of the average RORWA level:

From the 2022 financial year, the amount released during each of the 5 years of deferral is paid in full by the payment of RCI instruments (cash indexed to the evolution of the accounting equity of RCI Banque) except for the 3rd year of deferral, paid in Renault shares if the beneficiary has been awarded Renault shares. The level of acquisition and payment of Renault LTIs depends on the achievement of performance conditions specified in the regulations of the Renault performance share allocation plan.

Any remuneration awarded in the form of RCI instruments is subject to a retention period of twelve months from its acquisition.

Exercises 2021:

If a serious event affecting Mobilize FS's solvency occurs, in accordance with current legislation and regulations, the beneficiary may see the value of the funds allocated to the Subordinated Term Account reduced to zero and the related remuneration definitively lost. In such an event therefore, withdrawal of funds at the end of the retention period is impossible, and no remuneration will be payable.

The Subordinated Term Account shall be fully cancelled, and its repayment value reduced to zero should any of the following events occur:

- if the CET1 solvency ratio, defined according to the terms of Article 92 (1) (a) of the CRR, is less than 7%;
- if the banking regulator starts resolution proceedings against Mobilize F.S.

Lastly, if the beneficiary is the subject of an investigation and/or disciplinary proceedings into a potential breach or action or misconduct that could have impacted directly or indirectly on Mobilize FS's Pre-Tax Income or Operating Margin, or that might indicate a lack of fitness or propriety, allocation of the deferred amount shall be suspended until such time as the findings of the investigation or disciplinary proceedings are known. If no breach or misconduct is identified and no sanctions imposed, the beneficiary's eligibility for the deferred remuneration will be maintained. Otherwise, the beneficiary will no longer be eligible for that deferred remuneration.

From 2022 exercises:

The shares not yet paid in the variable compensation will be reduced to zero in the event of the occurrence of one of the events below: the CET1 Solvency Ratio, defined in accordance with the terms of article 92 (1) (a) of the CRR, is lower than the threshold defined for entry into the Recovery Plan, i.e. the regulatory requirement increased by the "shortfall" in AT1 & T2 +5 bps when the banking regulator implements a Resolution Procedure against RCI Banque.

The above statement also applies in the event of an investigation or disciplinary proceedings against the beneficiary.

A presence condition for the definitive acquisition of deferred shares has been introduced except in the event of retirement or death.

At the end of 2025, with the application of the above provisions, the deferred remuneration situation is as follows:

- for the fiscal year 2021, amounts determined in 2022 represented a total deferred of 611,848 euros, spread over the years from 2023 to 2027. Of this total, the amounts that can be paid in 2025 subject to confirmation have been confirmed and paid in full; they represent a subtotal of 122,370 euros. Amounts still to be deferred in respect of the fiscal year 2021 over the years 2026 to 2027 amount to 244,740 euros;
- for the fiscal year 2022, amounts determined in 2023 represented a total deferred of 1,498,541 euros, spread over the years from 2024 to 2029. Of this total, the amounts subject to confirmation in 2025 have been confirmed and will be paid in 2026 after a retention period of one year; they represent a subtotal of 153,167 euros. Amounts still to be deferred in respect of the fiscal year 2022 over the years 2026 to 2029 amount to 1,191,643 euros;
- for the fiscal year 2023, amounts determined in 2024 represented a total deferred of 1,249,011 euros, spread over the years 2025 to 2030. Of this total, amounts subject to confirmation were acquired in 2025 amounting to 138,183 euros and will be paid in 2026 after a one-year retention period. The remaining amounts deferred for the 2022 financial year over the years 2026 to 2029 total 1,110,828 euros;
- for the fiscal year 2024, the deferred amounts determined in 2025 represent a total of 1,763,665 euros, spread over the years 2026 to 2031;
- thus, at the end of 2025, for all the fiscal years 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024, the amounts deferred over the years 2026 to 2031 represent a total of 4,310,876 euros.

417,312 euros of severance payments were made to those whose professional activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of Mobilize F.S. in 2025.

03. RISKS – PILLAR III

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION PRINCIPLES OF RISK MANAGEMENT

/ EU REM1 – REMUNERATION AWARDED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

		a	b	c	d
		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
1	Fixed remuneration	10	3	8	85
	Number of identified staff				
2	Total fixed remuneration	156,000	859,850	1,323,591	12,390,988
3	Of which: cash-based	156,000	859,850	1,323,591	12,390,988
4	(Not applicable in the EU)				
EU-4a	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests				
5	Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments				
EU-5x	Of which: other instruments				
6	(Not applicable in the EU)				
7	Of which: other forms				
8	(Not applicable in the EU)				
	(Not applicable in the EU)				
9	Number of identified staff				
10	Total variable remuneration	319,660	1,136,188	708,597	4,230,215
11	Of which: cash-based	319,660	340,241	199,792	2,779,169
12	Of which: deferred				
EU-13 a	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests				
EU-14 a	Of which: deferred				
EU-13b	Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments				
EU-14b	Of which: deferred				
EU-14x	Of which: other instruments		699,254	400,026	1,180,306
EU-14y	Of which: deferred		359,014	200,233	544,936
15	Of which: other forms		96,693	108,779	270,740
16	Of which: deferred		96,693	108,779	270,740
17	TOTAL REMUNERATION (2 +10)	475,660	1,996,038	2,032,189	16,621,203

/ EU REM2 – SPECIAL PAYMENTS TO STAFF WHOSE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES HAVE A MATERIAL IMPACT ON INSTITUTIONS' RISK PROFILE (IDENTIFIED STAFF)

	a	b	c	d
	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other Senior Management	Other identified staff
Guaranteed variable remuneration awards				
1	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards – Number of identified staff			
2	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards -Total amount			
3	Of which guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap			
Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year				
4	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year – Number of identified staff			
5	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year – Total amount			
Severance payments awarded during the financial year				
6	Severance payments awarded during the financial year – Number of identified staff			
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year – Total amount			
8	Of which paid during the financial year			
9	Of which deferred			
10	Of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap			
11	Of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person			

03.

03. RISKS – PILLAR III

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION PRINCIPLES OF RISK MANAGEMENT

/ EU REM3 – DEFERRED REMUNERATION

	a	b	c	d	e	f	EU – g	EU – h
	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	Of which due to vest in the financial year	Of which vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments (i.e. changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year	Total of amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods
Deffered and retained remuneration								
1	MB Supervisory function							
2	Cash-based							
3	Shares or equivalent ownership interests							
4	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments							
5	Other instruments							
6	Other forms							
7	MB Management function	599,795	8,778	591,017			1,476	7,302
8	Cash-based							
9	Shares or equivalent ownership interests							
10	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments							
11	Other instruments	456,217	8,778	447,439			1,476	7,302
12	Other forms	143,578		143,578			0	0
13	Other senior management	740,058	33,306	706,752			16,122	26,512
14	Cash-based							
15	Shares or equivalent ownership interests							
16	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments							
17	Other instruments	451,605	33,306	418,299			16,122	26,512
18	Other forms	288,453	0	288,453			0	0
19	Other identified staff	3,384,742	371,635	3,013,107			225,417	256,060
20	Cash-based							
21	Shares or equivalent ownership interests							
22	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments							
23	Other instruments	2,695,185	371,635	2,323,550			225,417	256,060
24	Other forms	689,557	0	689,557				
25	TOTAL AMOUNT	4,724,595	413,719	4,310,875			243,015	289,873

/ EU REM4 – REMUNERATION OF 1 MILLION EUR OR MORE PER YEAR

In euros		a
		Identified staff that are high earners as set out in Article 450(j) CRR
1	1,000,000 to below 1,500,000	0
2	1,500,000 to below 2,000,000	0
3	2,000,000 to below 2,500,000	0
4	2,500,000 to below 3,000,000	0
5	3,000,000 to below 3,500,000	0
6	3,500,000 to below 4,000,000	0
7	4,000,000 to below 4,500,000	0
8	4,500,000 to below 5,000,000	0
9	5,000,000 to below 6,000,000	0
10	6,000,000 to below 7,000,000	0
11	7,000,000 to below 8,000,000	0
x	To be extended as appropriate, if further payment bands are needed.	0

03.

03. RISKS – PILLAR III

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION PRINCIPLES OF RISK MANAGEMENT

/ EU REM5 – INFORMATION ON REMUNERATION OF STAFF WHOSE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES HAVE A MATERIAL IMPACT ON INSTITUTIONS' RISK PROFILE (IDENTIFIED STAFF)

	a		b	c	d	
	Management body remuneration			Business areas		
	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total MB	Investment banking		
1 Total number of identified staff						
2 Of which: members of the MB	10	3	13			
3 Of which: other senior management						
4 Of which: other identified staff						
5 TOTAL REMUNERATION OF IDENTIFIED STAFF	475,660	1,996,038	2,471,698			
6 Of which: variable remuneration	319,660	1,136,188	1,455,848			
7 Of which: fixed remuneration	156,000	859,850	1,015,850			

e	f	g	h	i	j
Business areas					
Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other	Total
					106
		6	2		
41		9	11	24	
8,384,215		3,493,734	2,018,256	4,757,188	
2,146,728		1,159,417	414,618	1,218,050	
6,237,486		2,334,318	1,603,638	3,539,138	

3.3 Capital management and capital adequacy

3.3.1 Applicability – prudential scope

The prudential scope used to calculate the solvency ratio is the scope of consolidation described in the IFRS notes to the financial statements, with the exception of the exemptions described below in respect of CRR prudential consolidation methods.

The Mobilize F.S group has not opted for the so-called “conglomerates” option; therefore, the solvency ratio is calculated “exclusive of insurance”, eliminating the group insurance companies' contributions from the denominator.

Exemptions in respect of chapter 2 section 2 of the CRR (regulatory consolidation): Insurance companies are recognized by the equity method, in accordance with Article 18.7 of the CRR.

Furthermore, entities consolidated for accounting purposes by the proportional consolidation method before application of IFRS 11 and now deemed consolidated for accounting purposes

by the equity method, remain prudentially consolidated by the proportional consolidation method in accordance with Article 18.4 of the CRR. Information on these entities and their consolidation method for accounting purposes is presented in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements. The Turkish entity ORFIN as well as the British entity SVGH, acquired in November 2023, are consolidated by proportional consolidation within the regulatory scope (see table LI3).

With regard to liquidity ratios, only entities fully consolidated within the prudential scope are retained, in accordance with Article 18.1 of the CRR.

Both the accounting and prudential scopes of consolidation hold the same entities and the differences in methods of consolidation have no impact on the different entries in equity. Therefore, no difference is to be noticed between the two scopes of consolidation regarding the different items present in equity.

/ EU LI1 – DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ACCOUNTING AND REGULATORY SCOPES OF CONSOLIDATION AND MAPPING OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT CATEGORIES WITH REGULATORY RISK CATEGORIES

	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of prudential consolidation	Carrying values of items subject to:				
			Credit risk framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Market risk framework	Not subject or deduction from own funds
In millions of euros	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Assets							
1 Cash and balances at central banks	3,944	3,947	3,947				
2 Derivatives	116	121		121			
3 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	337	128	128				
4 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	65	52	52				
5 Financial assets at amortised cost							
6 Amounts receivable from credit institutions	1,716	1,692	1,692				
7 Loans and advances to customers	61,263	61,457	61,698				(241)
8 Current tax assets	546	98	98				
9 Deferred tax assets	269	252	177				75
10 Insurance and reinsurance contracts asset	32						
11 Adjustment accounts & miscellaneous assets	1,362	1,782	1,752				30
12 Non-current assets held for sale							
13 Investments in associates and joint ventures	84	354	354				
14 Operating lease transactions	3,807	3,807	3,807				
15 Tangible and intangible non-current assets	289	292	108				184
16 Goodwill	191	207					207
17 TOTAL ASSETS	74,021	74,188	73,812	121			255

	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of prudential consolidation	Carrying values of items subject to:					Not subject or deduction from own funds
			Credit risk framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Market risk framework		
In millions of euros	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
Liabilities								
1	Central Banks	1,801	1,801				1,801	
2	Derivatives	216	240				240	
3	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	24						
4	Amounts payable to credit institutions	3,063	3,063				3,063	
5	Amounts payable to customers	31,070	31,546				31,546	
6	Debt securities	24,795	24,795				24,795	
7	Current tax liabilities	220	56				56	
8	Deferred tax liabilities	785	780				780	
9	Adjustment accounts & miscellaneous liabilities	2,617	2,686				2,686	
10	Non-current liabilities held for sale							
11	Insurance and reinsurance contracts liabilities	209						
12	Provisions	398	398				398	
13	Subordinated debt - Liabilities	1,334	1,334				1,334	
14	Equity	7,489	7,489				7,489	
15	TOTAL LIABILITIES	74,021	74,188				74,188	

/ EU LI2 – MAIN SOURCES OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REGULATORY EXPOSURE AMOUNTS AND CARRYING VALUES IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Total	Items subject to:			Market risk framework
		Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	
In millions of euros	a	b	c	d	e
1	Assets carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	73,933	73,812		121
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)				
3	TOTAL NET AMOUNT UNDER THE SCOPE OF PRUDENTIAL CONSOLIDATION	73,933	73,812		121
4	Off-balance-sheet amounts	2,512	2,512		
5	Differences in valuations	(1)	(1)		
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2				
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	775	775		
8	Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)	(897)	(897)		
9	Differences due to credit conversion factors				
10	Differences due to Securitisation with risk transfer				
11	Other differences	488	(57)		546
12	EXPOSURE AMOUNTS CONSIDERED FOR REGULATORY PURPOSES	76,810	76,143		667

03. RISKS – PILLAR III

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

/ EU LI3 – OUTLINE OF THE DIFFERENCES IN THE SCOPES OF CONSOLIDATION (ENTITY BY ENTITY)

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of prudential consolidation				Neither consolidated nor deducted	Deducted	Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Equity method				
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	
RCI Services Ltd	Full consolidation			X			Insurance company	
RCI Insurance Ltd	Full consolidation			X			Insurance company	
RCI Life Ltd	Full consolidation			X			Insurance company	
RCI Compania de seguros de personas S.A.U.	Full consolidation			X			Insurance company	
ORFIN Finansman Anonim Sirketi	Equity method		X				Credit institution	
Select Vehicle group Holding Limited	Equity method		X				Holding company – financial and insurance sector	

/ EU LIA – EXPLANATIONS OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ACCOUNTING AND REGULATORY EXPOSURE AMOUNTS

Legal basis	Row number	Qualitative information	
Article 436(b) CRR	(a)	Differences between columns (a) and (b) in template EU LI1	<p>The main differences between the two columns of the EU LI1 table come from the differences in the consolidation method of the Turkish JV and the insurance companies:</p> <p>The Turkish entity as well as the newly acquired British entity are accounted for under the equity method in the accounting scope and proportionally consolidated in the prudential scope, as both are on joint control.</p> <p>Insurance companies are accounted for using the equity method in the prudential scope but are fully consolidated in the accounting scope</p> <p>Therefore, loans and receivables to customers are higher within the prudential scope.</p>
Article 436(d) CRR	(b)	Qualitative information on the main sources of differences between the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation shown in template EU LI2	<p>The main differences come from the addition of off-balance sheet items (financing commitments given to customers) weighted by the CCF, credit risk mitigation techniques (see part 4-7) and the impairments not taken into account under the advanced method (art. 166).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on the "Other" line are essentially the additional exposures calculated within the framework of the SACCR.

/ EU LIB – OTHER QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ON THE SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Legal basis	Row number	Qualitative information	
Article 436(f) CRR	(a)	Impediment to the prompt transfer of own funds or to the repayment of liabilities within the group	<p>Unless there are any occurrences of restrictions that may be imposed by local regulators, there is no impediment to the transfer of equity between subsidiaries.</p> <p>No impediment to the repayment of liabilities within the group.</p>
Article 436(g) CRR	(b)	Subsidiaries not included in the consolidation with own funds less than required	There is no non-consolidated bank within the group.
Article 436(h) CRR	(c)	Use of derogation referred to in Article 7 CRR or individual consolidation method laid down in Article 9 CRR	RCI Banque S.A and DIAC SA have both received a waiver to the application of prudential requirements on an individual basis.
Article 436(g) CRR	(d)	Aggregate amount by which the actual own funds are less than required in all subsidiaries that are not included in the consolidation	There is no non-consolidated bank within the group.

3.3.2 Solvency ratio

Solvency ratio (own funds and requirements)

In September 2007 the French Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority granted Mobilize F.S group individual exemptions from solvency ratio compliance for French credit institutions Diac SA and RCI Banque S.A., as the exemption conditions imposed by Article 4.1 of CRBF regulation 2000-03 were met by the group.

The switch to Directive 2013/36/EU does not call into question the individual exemptions granted by the French Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority before 1st January 2014, on the basis of previous regulatory provisions.

The group still complies with the framework of requirements provided in Article 7.3 of the CRR:

- there is no impediment to the transfer of own funds between subsidiaries;
- the risk measuring and control systems within the meaning of the ministerial order of 3 November 2014 on internal control are implemented on a consolidated basis, subsidiaries included.

Accordingly, the Mobilize F.S group is exempted from compliance on an individual basis with the solvency ratio for each of its French finance companies. However, it monitors changes in this ratio at group consolidated level every month.

The overall solvency ratio lands at 16.00% at the end of 2025 (CET1 ratio at 12.52% and T1 ratio at 13.34%) compared to 17.69% at the end of December 2024 (both CET1 and T1 ratio at 13.88%).

These ratios include the profits at the end of December 2025, net of the share of the annual dividend that RCI Banque S.A. plans to distribute to its shareholder, in accordance with article 26.2 of the CRR and the conditions of ECB decision 2015/4.

The decrease in the overall ratio is explained by the increase in REA (+€5,809 million), mainly due to the impact of the new CRR3 banking resolution (+€3,890 million on the December 2024 REA) and the growth in activity.

Total capital ratio varies by +€201 million due to the +€104 million increase in CET1, a +€400 million AT1 bond issuance and a -€303 million decrease in T2.

Prudential own funds are determined in accordance with regulation (EU) 575/2013 (and subsequent changes) concerning prudential requirements applying to credit institutions and investment firms (CRR).

The group must apply the following capital buffers:

- a capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of total risk-weighted exposures;
- a countercyclical capital buffer (0.80% at the end of 2025) applied to some countries as described in CCyB1 table below.

Notification by the ECB of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) decision

At the end of 2024, the European Central Bank has notified to Mobilize F.S group its decision regarding the level of additional capital requirement under Pillar 2 (P2R - "Pillar 2 Requirement") for the year 2025. It is set at 2.25%, applicable from 1st January 2025.

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

The Mobilize F.S group received, in January 2026, the final notification from the ACPR of its binding minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) for RCI Banque S.A and DIAC SA.

The requirement was repealed in 2024 for entities whose resolution plan is "liquidation," which was and still is the case for RCI Banque SA. The SRB may, however, decide on an exceptional basis to impose an MREL requirement on these entities.

The new requirement has been set at 13.50% of total risk exposure amount (TREA) plus the CBR of group's risk-weighted assets, and 4.63% of leverage ratio exposure (LRE). MREL requirement is defined on an individual basis.

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CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

/ EU CCYB1 – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CREDIT EXPOSURES RELEVANT FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE COUNTERCYCLICAL BUFFER

In millions of euros	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures Market risk		Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value
	Exposure value under standardised approach	Exposure value under IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposure for internal models		
	a	b	c	d	e	f
010 Breakdown by country						
Argentina	423					423
Austria	763					763
Belgium	552					552
Brazil	1,976					1,976
Swiss	1,180					1,180
Czech Republic	235					235
Germany	2,336	9,526				11,862
Spain	442	5,690				6,132
France	2,084	20,862				22,946
Great-Britain	1,437	6,147				7,584
Hungary	133					133
Ireland	609					609
India	35					35
Italy	549	7,599				8,148
South Korea	29	529				558
Morocco	981					981
Malta	323					323
Netherlands	664					664
Poland	1,286					1,286
Portugal	784					784
Romania	485					485
Sweden	125					125
Slovenia	212					212
Slovakia	45					45
Turkey	184					184
Colombia	803					803
Croatia	36					36
20 TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	18,710	50,352				69,062

Own funds requirements

Relevant credit risk exposures – Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own funds requirement weights	Countercyclical capital buffer rate
g	h	i	j	k	l	m
33			33	414	1.02%	
48			48	596	1.47%	
42			42	529	1.30%	1.00%
126			126	1,569	3.86%	
73			73	916	2.25%	
13			13	165	0.41%	1.25%
466			466	5,830	14.33%	0.75%
293			293	3,664	9.00%	0.50%
981			981	12,259	30.13%	1.00%
385			385	4,814	11.83%	2.00%
10			10	129	0.32%	1.00%
39			39	490	1.20%	1.50%
7			7	88	0.22%	
313			313	3,916	9.62%	
17			17	209	0.51%	1.00%
61			61	764	1.88%	
63			63	788	1.94%	
41			41	506	1.24%	2.00%
75			75	939	2.31%	1.00%
51			51	640	1.57%	
27			27	340	0.84%	1.00%
10			10	124	0.30%	2.00%
12			12	155	0.38%	1.00%
3			3	38	0.09%	1.50%
12			12	144	0.35%	
52			52	644	1.58%	
2			2	28	0.07%	1.50%
			3,255	40,694	100%	

03.

In accordance with the method used to calculate the countercyclical capital buffer, only the own funds requirements stipulated under Article 140(4) of CRD IV are included.

/ EU CCYB2 – AMOUNT OF INSTITUTION-SPECIFIC COUNTERCYCLICAL CAPITAL BUFFER

In millions of euros		Amounts
1	Total risk exposure amount	48,935
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.80%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	393

RCI Banque S.A is not subject to the buffer required for systemically important institutions (Article 131 of the CRDV), nor to the systemic risk requirement (Article 133 of the CRD V).

3.3.3 Own funds

Common Equity Tier One (“CET 1”)

Common Equity Tier 1 capital comprises share capital and the related share premiums, reserves, non-distributed net profit after tax and accumulated other comprehensive income and minority interests.

The amount of equity on the prudential scope of consolidation is identical to that of the accounting scope of consolidation.

This amount of own funds is diminished by the taking into account of the forecast dividend attributable to the profits of year 2024 of 150M€.

The following is also deducted from own funds:

a) the main prudential filters applying to the group:

- exclusion of fair value reserves related to gains and losses on cash flow hedges,
- exclusion of gains and losses recognized by the institution from valuing liabilities at fair value that are due to changes in the institution's,
- credit standing,
- prudential valuation adjustments (PVA). Total assets & liabilities valued at fair value represent less than €15 billion, therefore Mobilize F.S group applies the simplified method to calculate this additional adjustment, as the total amount of assets and liabilities evaluated at fair value amount to less than €15Bn;

b) other adjustments:

- as provided for in Article 84.2 of the CRR, the Mobilize F.S group has chosen not to perform the calculation provided for in Article 84.1 for the subsidiaries referred to in Article 81.1. Therefore, all minority interests are deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital,
- deduction of deferred tax assets dependent on future profits linked to unused deficits netted by the corresponding deferred tax liabilities,
- goodwill,
- intangible assets net of the corresponding deferred tax liabilities,
- irrevocable payment commitments pledged to Single Resolution Funds and Deposit Guarantee and Resolution Funds,

- IFB shortfall of credit risk adjustments to expected losses described in articles 158 and 159 (CRR),
- insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures.

Interests greater than 10% in financial sector entities and IDAs dependent on future profits linked to temporary differences are each inferior to the individual threshold of 10% and the common threshold of 17.65% and therefore receive a weighting of assets by 250%.

No phase-in is applied.

No deduction is applied in respect of Output floor

RCI Banque S.A's CET1 core capital represents 78% of total capital.

Additional Tier 1 capital (“AT1”)

This comprises capital instruments, which are free of any repayment incentive or obligation (in particular jumps on yield), as described in Articles 51 and 52 of the CRR.

AT1 capital issued by subsidiaries is taken into account in accordance with Articles 85 and 86 of the CRR

The Mobilize F.S group holds no such instruments.

Tier 2 (“T2”)

This includes subordinated debt instruments with a minimum term of 5 years without advance repayment during these first 5 years, as described in Articles 62 and 63 of the CRR.

T2 subordinated debt issued by subsidiaries is taken into account in accordance with Articles 87 and 88 of the CRR.

These instruments are written down during the five-year period preceding their term.

The Mobilize F.S group classified the subordinated bond issued in July 2024 for 750M€ and 500M€ in March 2025, and the subordinated security issued by Banco RCI Brazil S.A in November 2024 for 31M€.

As the Diac subsidiary has been exempted from capital requirements on an individual basis, in accordance with Article 87(3) of the CRR, the Diac redeemable shares are not recognized as Tier 2 capital.

/ EU CCA: MAIN FEATURES OF REGULATORY OWN FUNDS INSTRUMENTS AND ELIGIBLE LIABILITIES INSTRUMENTS

Tier 1 equity instruments

	Qualitative or quantitative information
Issuer	RCI Banque S.A
Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	FR0000131906
Public or private placement	Private
Governing law(s) of the instrument	French law
Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	N/A
Regulatory treatment	
Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	N/A
Post-transitional CRR rules	N/A
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo&(sub-)consolidated	Consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Voting ordinary shares issued directly by public limited companies, private limited liability companies, limited partnership companies
Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	814 MEUR
Nominal amount of instrument	Capital of 100 MEUR divided into 1 M shares of a nominal value of 100 EUR
Issue price	N/A
Redemption price	N/A
Accounting classification	Subscribed capital and related reserves
Original date of issuance	9 Aug 1974
Perpetual or dated	dated
Original maturity date	21 Aug 2073
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
Coupons/dividends	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Dividend
Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
Existence of a dividend stopper	
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Full discretionary
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Full Discretionary
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Non
Noncumulative or cumulative	cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	non convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A

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CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

	Qualitative or quantitative information
Write-down features	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Capital equity less than half of the registered capital of the company (art. L 225-248 of the French Commercial Code)
If write-down, full or partial	Partial
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A
Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	1
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Deferred liabilities
Non-compliant transitioned features	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

AT1 equity instruments

	Qualitative or quantitative information
Issuer	RCI Banque S.A.
Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	FR0014012ST1/318867402
Public or private placement	Public placement
Governing law(s) of the instrument	French law
Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes
Regulatory treatment	
Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Tier 1
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 1
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo&(sub-)consolidated	Consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	CRR Article 52
Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	400 MEUR
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 400,000,000
Issue price	100%
Redemption price	100%
Accounting classification	Equity
Original date of issuance	24/09/2025
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
Original maturity date	N/A
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Any date between 24/09/2030 and 24/03/2031. redeemable at par
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	24/03 and 24/09 each year starting in 2031
Coupons/dividends	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed until 24/03/2031, then floating (resettable)
Coupon rate and any related index	6.125% until 24/03/2031, then 5Y Mid-Swap +3.839%
Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A

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CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

	Qualitative or quantitative information
Write-down features	Temporary write-down with discretionary reinstatement mechanism
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	CET1 ratio < 5.125%
If write-down, full or partial	Full or partial
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Temporary (with reinstatement)
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Reinstatement possible if conditions met (issuer discretion)
Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A
Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	2
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Tier 2 instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	Available on the issuer's website (final prospectus) https://www.mobilize-fs.com/sites/default/files/media/pdf/EUO2-Prospectus%20%5BFINAL%5D%20%23%2006101770-v1%20Project%20Jason%20-%20AT1%202025.pdf

Tier 2 equity instruments

	Qualitative or quantitative information
Issuer	RCI Banque S.A.
Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	FR001400QY14
Public or private placement	Public placement
Governing law(s) of the instrument	French law
Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes
Regulatory treatment	
Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo&(sub-)consolidated	Consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	CRR Article 63
Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	757 MEUR
Nominal amount of instrument	100,000 EUR
Issue price	100%
Redemption price	N/A
Accounting classification	Liabilities - amortized cost
Original date of issuance	09/07/2024
Perpetual or dated	Dated
Original maturity date	09/10/2024
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Any day between 09/07/2029 and 09/10/2029 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
Coupons/dividends	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed till 09/10/2029 then floating
Coupon rate and any related index	5.50% till 09/10/2029, then EUR 5 year Mid Swap rate +2.75%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	No
Convertible or non-convertible	non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
Write-down features	No write-down feature
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A

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CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

	Qualitative or quantitative information
Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Subordinated Securities
Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	3
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior unsecured
Non-compliant transitioned features	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A
	Qualitative or quantitative information
Issuer	RCI Banque S.A.
Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	FR001400Y5Z1
Public or private placement	Public placement
Governing law(s) of the instrument	French law
Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes
Regulatory treatment	
Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo&(sub-)consolidated	Consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	CRR Article 63
Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	514 MEUR
Nominal amount of instrument	100,000 EUR
Issue price	99,872%
Redemption price	N/A
Accounting classification	Liabilities - amortized cost
Original date of issuance	24/03/2025
Perpetual or dated	Dated
Original maturity date	24/03/2037
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Any day between 24/12/2031 and 24/03/2032 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
Coupons/dividends	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed till 24/03/2032 then floating
Coupon rate and any related index	4.75% till 24/03/2032, then EUR 5 year Mid Swap rate +2.20%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	No

	Qualitative or quantitative information
Convertible or non-convertible	non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
Write-down features	No write-down feature
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Subordinated Securities
Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	3
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior unsecured
Non-compliant transitioned features	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	Available on the issuer's website (final terms) https://www.mobilize-fs.com/sites/default/files/media/pdf/RCI%20Banque%20-%20Final%20Terms%20-%20March%202025%2810309895390.3%29%20%28002%29%20%282%29.pdf

03. RISKS – PILLAR III

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

	Qualitative or quantitative information - Free format
Issuer	Banco RCI Brasil S.A.
Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	BRCAMRLFI312
Public or private placement	Public placement
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Brazilian Law
Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes
Regulatory treatment	
Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo & Consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	CRR Article 63
Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	28 MEUR
Nominal amount of instrument	200,100,000 BRL
Issue price	100%
Redemption price	N/A
Accounting classification	Liabilities – amortized cost
Original date of issuance	04/11/2024
Perpetual or dated	Dated
Original maturity date	04/11/2034
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	04/11/2029 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	04/05/2030, 04/11/2030, 04/05/2031, 04/11/2031, 04/05/2032, 04/11/2032, 04/05/2033, 04/11/2033, 04/05/2034
Coupons/dividends	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating
Coupon rate and any related index	100% of the DI – One-Day Interbanking Deposits, "over extra-group", expressed as percentage per year, based on two hundred and fifty-two (252) Business Days plus a surcharge equal to 1.15% per year, based on two hundred and fifty-two (252) Business Days (annual basis).
Existence of a dividend stopper	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	No
Convertible or non-convertible	non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A

	Qualitative or quantitative information – Free format
Write-down features	No write-down feature
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Subordinated Securities
Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	N/A
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior unsecured
Non-compliant transitioned features	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

Under the advanced approach to credit risk, the negative difference between the balance of provisions and expected losses is deducted from CET1, when the amount of expected losses is less than the value adjustments and collective impairments, the balance is added to T2 capital within the limit of 0.6% of the weighted risks of the exposures processed using the “internal ratings” method.

No transitional filter is applied to Tier 2 equity for the Mobilize F.S group.

03. RISKS – PILLAR III

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

/ EU CC1 – COMPOSITION OF REGULATORY OWN FUNDS

In millions of euros

	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves	Amounts	Ref CC2
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	814	A
	• of which: Instrument type 1	100	
	• of which: Instrument type 2	714	
	• of which: Instrument type 3		
2	Retained earnings	2,424	B
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	3,208	C
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk		
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1		
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)		
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	393	
6	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 (CET1) CAPITAL BEFORE REGULATORY ADJUSTMENTS	6,839	
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments	Amounts	Ref CC2
7	Additional value adjustments (- amount)	(1)	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (- amount)	(352)	Part of E
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (- amount)	(75)	
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	29	
12	- amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	(265)	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (- amount)		
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	3	D1
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (- amount)		
16	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (- amount)		
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (- amount)		
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (- amount)		
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (- amount)		
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative		
EU-20b	• of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (- amount)		
EU-20c	• of which: securitisation positions (- amount)		
EU-20d	• of which: free deliveries (- amount)		
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38-(3) CRR are met) (- amount)		
22	Amount exceeding the 17.65% threshold (- amount)		
23	• of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities		
25	• of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences		
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (- amount)		

In millions of euros

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves		Amounts	Ref CC2
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (- amount)		
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (- amount)		
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	(51)	
28	TOTAL REGULATORY ADJUSTMENTS TO COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 (CET1)	(713)	
29	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 (CET1) CAPITAL	6,126	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments		Amounts	Ref CC2
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	400	
31	● of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards		
32	● of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards		
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1		
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1		
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1		
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		
35	● of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		
36	ADDITIONAL TIER 1 (AT1) CAPITAL BEFORE REGULATORY ADJUSTMENTS	400	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments		Amounts	Ref CC2
37	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (- amount)		
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (- amount)		
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (- amount)		
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (- amount)		
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (- amount)		
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital		
43	TOTAL REGULATORY ADJUSTMENTS TO ADDITIONAL TIER 1 (AT1) CAPITAL		
44	ADDITIONAL TIER 1 (AT1) CAPITAL	400	
45	TIER 1 CAPITAL (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	6,526	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments		Amounts	Ref CC2
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,303	D2
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484(5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486(4) CRR		
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(2) CRR subject to phase out from T2		
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(2) CRR subject to phase out from T2		
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		

03. RISKS – PILLAR III

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

In millions of euros

		Amounts	Ref CC2
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves		
49	• of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		
50	Credit risk adjustments		
51	TIER 2 (T2) CAPITAL BEFORE REGULATORY ADJUSTMENTS	1,303	
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments	Amounts	Ref CC2
52	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (- amount)		
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (- amount)		
54	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (- amount)		
55	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (- amount)		
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (- amount)		
56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital		
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital		
58	TIER 2 (T2) CAPITAL	1,303	
59	TOTAL CAPITAL (TC = T1 + T2)	7,829	
60	TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT	48,935	
	Capital ratios and requirements including buffers	Amounts	Ref CC2
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	12.52%	
62	Tier 1 capital	13.34%	
63	Total capital	16.00%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	9.07%	
65	• of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	• of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0.80%	
67	• of which: systemic risk buffer requirement		
EU-67a	• of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement		
EU-67b	• of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.27%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital available to meet buffer (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	5.65%	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	Amounts	Ref CC2
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)		
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	354	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	188	

In millions of euros

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves		Amounts	Ref CC2
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		Amounts	Ref CC2
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)		
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	215	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)		
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	152	
Capital instruments subjects to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 January 2014 and 1 January 2022)		Amounts	Ref CC2
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		

03. RISKS – PILLAR III

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

/ EU CC2 – RECONCILIATION OF REGULATORY OWN FUNDS TO BALANCE SHEET IN THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In millions of euros		Carrying values as	Carrying values under	Reference CC1
		reported in published financial statements	scope of prudential consolidation	
		a	b	c
Assets				
1	Cash and balances at central banks	3,944	3,947	
2	Derivatives	116	121	
3	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	337	128	
4	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	65	52	
5	Financial assets at amortised cost			
6	Amounts receivable from credit institutions	1,716	1,692	
7	Loans and advances to customers	61,263	61,457	
9	Current tax assets	546	98	
10	Deferred tax assets	269	252	
11	Insurance and reinsurance contracts asset	32		
12	Adjustment accounts & miscellaneous assets	1,362	1,782	
13	Non-current assets held for sale			
14	Investments in associates and joint ventures	84	354	
15	Operating lease transactions	3,807	3,807	
16	Tangible and intangible non-current assets	289	292	
17	• of which other intangibles	183	184	E
18	Goodwill	191	207	E
19	TOTAL ASSETS	74,021	74,188	
Liabilities				
1	Central Banks	1,801	1,801	
2	Derivatives	216	240	
3	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	24		
4	Amounts payable to credit institutions	3,063	3,063	
5	Amounts payable to customers	31,070	31,546	
6	Debt securities	24,795	24,795	
7	Current tax liabilities	220	56	
8	Deferred tax liabilities	785	780	
9	Adjustment accounts & miscellaneous liabilities	2,617	2,686	
10	Non-current liabilities held for sale			
11	Provisions	398	398	
12	Insurance and reinsurance contracts liabilities	209		
13	Subordinated debt - Liabilities	1,334	1,334	
14	• of which Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	52	52	D1
15	• of which T2 Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	3	3	D2
16	TOTAL LIABILITIES	66,532	66,699	
Shareholders' Equity				
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	814	814	A
2	Retained earnings	2,274	2,424	B
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,609	3,608	C
4	Profit or loss attributable to owners of the parent	792	643	
5	Minority interests [Non-controlling interests]	0	0	
6	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	7,489	7,489	

/ EU PV1 — PRUDENT VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS (PVA)

In millions of euros

	Risk category					Category level AVA – Valuation uncertainty		Total category level post-diversification	Of which: Total core approach in the trading book	Of which: Total core approach in the banking book	
	Equity	Interest Rates	Foreign exchange	Credit	Commodities	Unearned credit spreads AVA	Investment and funding costs AVA				
Category level AVA	a	b	c	d	e	EU e1	EU e2	f	g	h	
1	Market price uncertainty										
3	Close-out cost										
4	Concentrated positions										
5	Early termination										
6	Model risk										
7	Operational risk										
10	Future administrative costs										
12	TOTAL ADDITIONAL VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS (AVAS)								1		

3.3.4 Capital requirements

Prudential requirements are determined in accordance with transitional texts and arrangements applying from 1st January 2014 to credit institutions and investment firms, as published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 26 June 2013: regulation (EU) 575/2013 and Directive 2013/36/EU, transposed by Order 2014-158 of 20 February 2014. Own Funds requirements vary according to evolution of TREA.

/ EU OV1 – OVERVIEW OF TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT

In millions of euros		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
		12/2025	06/2025	12/2025
		a	b	c
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	42,348	41,736	3,388
2	• Of which the standardised approach	17,059	17,387	1,365
3	• Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	5,579	5,171	446
4	• Of which: slotting approach			
EU 4a	• Of which equities under the simple riskweighted approach			
5	• Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	19,710	19,178	1,577
6	Counterparty Credit Risk – CRR	147	156	12
7	• Of which the standardised approach	128	138	10
8	• Of which internal model method (IMM)			
EU 8a	• Of which exposures to a CCP	19	18	2
9	• Of which other CCR			
10	Credit valuation adjustments risk – CVA risk	189	215	15
EU 10a	• Of which the standardised approach			
EU 10b	• Of which the basic approach	189	215	15
EU 10c	• Of which the simplified approach			
15	Settlement risk			
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)			
17	• Of which SEC-IRBA approach			
18	• Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)			
19	• Of which SEC-SA approach			
EU 19a	Of which 1250%			
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	1,261	1,108	101
21	• Of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)			
EU 21a	• Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)	1,261	1,108	101
22	• Of which the Alternative Internal Models Approach (A-IMA)			
EU 22a	Large exposures			
EU 23	Reclassifications between trading and non-trading books			
24	Operational risk	4,990	4,953	399
24a	Exposures to crypto-assets			
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW) For information	1,354	1,314	108
26	Output floor applied (%)	72.5%		
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)			
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)			
29	TOTAL	48,935	48,168	3,915

The 'Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW)' have been integrated into the 'Credit Risk (excluding CCR)' total, in accordance with the instructions of regulation 2021/637.

3.3.5 Management of internal capital

/ EU OVC – ICAAP INFORMATION

Legal basis	Row number	Free format	
Article 438(a) CRR	(a)	Approach to assessing the adequacy of the internal capital	<p>The monitoring of the capital is insured by the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). It is conceived as a continuous process integrated into the overall governance and ensures the adequacy of own funds regarding the risks taken by the bank, based on its internal assessment.</p> <p>The ICAAP combines economic and normative approaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● economic approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● risk assessment process: based on all the risks exposures comprising the regulatory risks (Pillar 1 risks): credit risks, operational risks, market risks, and other non-regulatory risks (Pillar 2 risks) to the bank, the capital need for which can be evaluated through internes quantitative or qualitative measures, ● economic capital adequacy, the comparison is made between (i) the economic capital requirements; and (ii) the amount available internal capital as defined by the bank; ● normative approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● capital requirements definition process based on a baseline scenario (budget/mid-term plan) stressed under several adverse scenarios: the group, defines the assumptions of the baseline and stressed scenario, in line with the budget process and the group's strategy, ● regulatory capital adequacy, the comparison is made between (i) the amount of regulatory capital available in a baseline/ stressed environment; and (ii) the RCI Bank S.A regulatory capital requirements. ● The group ensures that regulatory capital requirements and internal capital are respected. ● RCI Bank conducts impact analysis on the adequacy of any strategic investment in terms of economic and regulatory capital.
Article 438(c) CRR	(b)	Upon demand from the relevant competent authority, the result of the institution's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process	NA

3.3.6 Leverage ratio

The Basel III/CRD IV regulations introduce the leverage ratio, the main aim of which is to serve as an additional measure to capital requirement based on weighted risks in order to avoid excessive development of exposures in relation to own funds.

Article 429 of the capital requirements regulation (CRR) specifies the methods for calculating the leverage ratio; it has been modified and replaced with delegated regulation 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 (the "CRR2" regulation). The leverage ratio shall be calculated as the ratio of the institution's Tier 1 capital to that of institution's total exposure, which includes balance sheet

assets and off-balance sheet assets measured using a prudential approach. Since 1st January 2015, disclosure of the leverage ratio has been mandatory (Article 521-2a of the CRR) at least once a year (CRR a.433), together with the financial statements (BCBS270 Article 45).

The implementation of a 3% minimum regulatory requirement for the leverage ratio was endorsed with the adoption of the banking package (CRR2/CRD V).

The Mobilize F.S group's leverage ratio, estimated according to CRR/CRD rules and factoring in the delegated regulation of October 2014, amounts to 8.55% at 31 December 2025.

/ EU LR1 – LRSUM: SUMMARY RECONCILIATION OF ACCOUNTING ASSETS AND LEVERAGE RATIO EXPOSURES

In millions of euros		31/12/2025
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	74,021
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	167
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))	
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	619
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	2,510
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	(1)
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
12	Other adjustments	(969)
13	TOTAL EXPOSURE MEASURE	76,346

The Mobilize F.S group has no unrecognized fiduciary assets, in accordance with Article 429a of the CRR.

/ EU LR2 – LRCOM: LEVERAGE RATIO COMMON DISCLOSURE

		31/12/2025	30/06/2025
In millions of euros – CRR leverage ratio exposures		a	b
ON-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES (EXCLUDING DERIVATIVES AND SFTS)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	73,754	72,504
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided, where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework		
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)		
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)		
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)		
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(664)	(594)
7	TOTAL ON-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES (EXCLUDING DERIVATIVES AND SFTS)	73,091	71,911
DERIVATIVE EXPOSURES			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	178	274
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach		
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	568	498
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach		
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method		
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)		
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)		
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (Original Exposure Method)		
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives		
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)		
13	TOTAL DERIVATIVES EXPOSURES	746	772
SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTION (SFT) EXPOSURES			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions		
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)		
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets		
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR		
17	Agent transaction exposures		
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)		
18	TOTAL SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTION EXPOSURES		
OTHER OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	2,514	3,102
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(5)	(7)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)		
22	OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES	2,510	3,095
EXCLUDED EXPOSURES			
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))		

03.

03. RISKS – PILLAR III

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

		31/12/2025	30/06/2025
In millions of euros – CRR leverage ratio exposures		a	b
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) – Public sector investments)		
EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) – Promotional loans)		
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units))		
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)		
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)		
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)		
EU-22k	(Excluded exposures to shareholders according to Article 429a (1), point (da) CRR)		
EU-22l	(Exposures deducted in accordance with point (q) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
EU-22M	(TOTAL EXEMPTED EXPOSURES)		
CAPITAL AND TOTAL EXPOSURE MEASURE			
23	Tier 1 capital	6,526	6,131
24	Total exposure measure	76,346	75,778
LEVERAGE RATIO (EXCLUDING THE IMPACT OF THE EXEMPTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENTS AND PROMOTIONAL LOANS) (%)			
25	Leverage ratio (%)	8.55%	8.09%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (without the adjustment due to excluded exposures of public development banks – Public sector investments) (%)	8.55%	8.09%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	8.55%	8.09%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)		
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)		
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital		
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)		
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)		
CHOICE ON TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RELEVANT EXPOSURES			
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure		
DISCLOSURE OF MEAN VALUES			
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable		
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables		
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	76,346	75,778
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	76,346	75,778
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	8.55%	8.09%
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	8.55%	8.09%

/ EU LR3 – LRSPL: SPLIT-UP OF ON BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES (EXCLUDING DERIVATIVES, SFTS AND EXEMPTED EXPOSURES)

		31/12/2025
In millions of euros – CRR leverage ratio exposures		a
EU-1	TOTAL ON-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES (EXCLUDING DERIVATIVES, SFTS, AND EXEMPTED EXPOSURES), OF WHICH:	73,754
EU-2	Trading book exposures	
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	73,754
EU-4	• Covered bonds	
EU-5	• Exposures treated as sovereigns	4,903
EU-6	• Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE, not treated as sovereigns	158
EU-7	• Institutions	2,220
EU-8	• Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	
EU-9	• Retail exposures	43,357
EU-10	• Corporates	19,266
EU-11	• Exposures in default	630
EU-12	• Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	3,221

03.

/ EU LRA: DISCLOSURE OF LR QUALITATIVE INFORMATION

Descriptions of the procedures used to manage the excessive leverage risk	Mobilize F.S. Group monitors its leverage ratio on a monthly basis and keeps the Executive Committee informed thereof. The ratio is also stated in the balanced scorecard of risks provided quarterly to the Board of directors' Risks Committee. An internal limit has been set and a warning system has been put in place.
Description of the factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period to which the disclosed leverage ratio refers	Groupe Mobilize F.S. Reported a Basel III leverage ratio of 8.55% at the end of December 2025, compared with 8.09% at the end of June 2025. The Tier 1 position improves faster (+6.4%), mainly driven by the issuance of Additional Tier 1 capital for 400M€, than the risk exposure amount of Mobilize F.S. (+0.8%).

3.3.7 Management of the leverage ratio

Management of the leverage ratio involves both calibrating the amount of Tier 1 capital (the numerator of the ratio) and controlling the Group's leverage exposure (the denominator of the ratio) in order to achieve the internal target set by the Group (an adequate level), which is higher than the minimum 3% requirement established with the adoption of the banking package (CRR2/ CRD V). A monthly monitoring process ensures that the leverage ratio remains aligned with the target.

3.4 Credit risk

/ EU CRA: GENERAL QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ABOUT CREDIT RISK

Qualitative disclosures

<p>(a) In the concise risk statement in accordance with point (f) of Article 435(1) CRR, how the business model translates into the components of the institution's credit risk profile.</p>	<p>The Mobilize F.S group has set up an overall cost of credit risk limit at 1% of the average productive assets, for all activities.</p> <p>The type of financing provided to customers (loans allocated to the purchase of new or used vehicles) and the rigorous management framework for financing the dealer networks enable Mobilize F.S to record an average cost of risk of less than 0.5%.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group's business model relies on the distribution network of Renault group, Nissan dealers and importers to finance the purchase of new and used vehicles for individuals, professionals and enterprises customers. As a result, Mobilize F.S. Group's credit risk is made up of three main elements: the borrower's profile, which is thoroughly examined during the granting process; the asset financed, where Mobilize F.S. Group has a high level of expertise in vehicle appraisal; and lastly, the financial health of the dealers, which is constantly assessed by the bank.</p> <p>The Mobilize F. S. operates in the main European countries, in Great Britain, in three countries of South America, in South Korea and Morocco. The risk credit profile may vary from a country to another, so pricing and general credit policies are adapted accordingly.</p>
<p>(b) When discussing their strategies and processes to manage credit risk and the policies for hedging and mitigating that risk in accordance with points (a) and (d) of Article 435(1) CRR, the criteria and approach used for defining the credit risk management policy and for setting credit risk limits.</p>	<p>Within the Mobilize F.S.group's credit risk appetite framework, the appropriate level of the Customers and Wholesale (dealers and importers funding activity) costs of risk are set once a year. They are broken down by Mobilize F.S.' entities. The Alert & Limit thresholds are calibrated regarding the adequate level.</p> <p>This framework is complemented by a set of target credit risk indicators applied to all Mobilize F.S.' entities. These indicators allow to frame the risk of default for 3-month originated loans, the forecasted cost of risk at origination, as well as metrics used for the granting process (net disposable income, indebtedness rate).</p>

Qualitative disclosures

<p>(c) When informing on the structure and organization of the risk management function in accordance with point (b) of Article 435(1) CRR, the structure and organization of the credit risk management and control function.</p>	<p>At Head Office level, the Credit & Data Management division is divided into four departments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative Risk Analysis which is structured into two units: a modeling unit which designs, develops, monitors and backtests A-IRB models, as internal IFRS 9 impairment models. It regularly presents the internal models performance to the appropriated bank bodies.; the Credit Risk Data unit in charge of the management of the central risk database. This database records and historizes all the data used to build advanced internal rating models. Its responsibility is to ensure that the data are collected and to guarantee their quality; • Data & BOBS 239 Project department is responsible for the data governance, the normative framework for data management, the data functional architecture, the data quality supervision, and data and data risk management acculturation. In addition, this department is made up of a Data Science unit whose responsibility is to develop statistical models other than those related to credit risk; • the Wholesale funding and Corporates Commitments department is structured into two units: the Commitments Unit in charge of the analysis of all credit applications whose outstanding amounts depend on its own delegation or on the Mobilize F.S 'group Commitments Committee; the Wholesale (dealers and importers) funding unit responsible for the framing and the monitoring of the credit risk of the dealers' portfolio. For this, it drafts the risk credit general policies for this type of customers, it ensures its implementations in the Mobilize F.S.'entities, validates the derogations to the group's rules and principles. It co-presents with the Retail credit risk and scoring department the group Credit Committee where the monitoring of the credit risk appetite device is performed; • Retail Credit & Scoring department is structured into two units: one which frames and monitors the credit risk for the individuals, professional and enterprises customers. For this, the unit drafts the risk credit general policies for this type of customers, it ensures its implementations in the Mobilize F.S.'entities, validates the derogations to the group's rules and principles; a scoring unit responsible for designing, developing, updating and monitoring granting, frauds, recovery scorecards for Mobilize F.S' entities. In coordination with the entities, this unit also defines the acceptance thresholds strategy based on score grades. <p>At subsidiaries level, the usual organization is a division in charge of "Retail" credit (Individuals and Corporate other than dealers or importers) and a division in charge of Dealers and Importers financing. In large countries, an alternative organization can be found where there is a division in charge of loans origination for "Retail" and management of dealer financing and a division in charge of risk management of "Retail" and collection processes.</p> <p>The credit risk control function is organized and structured as described in Part II-2 Risk Control Organization and in section (d) of this table.</p>
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Qualitative disclosures

(d) When informing on the authority, status and other arrangements for the risk management function in accordance with point (b) of Article 435(1) CRR, the relationships between credit risk management, risk control, compliance and internal audit functions.	<p>The Risk Control division is in charge of the control of the consistency of risk policies with the Risk Appetite Framework, the efficiency of risk measurement, risk monitoring and risk management systems. It challenges the Credit division, as credit risk steering function, on their methodologies and on its decisions linked to risk taking. It ensures a second level of control on Credit Risk steering and its adequacy with RCI Risk Governance Policy and RAF. It has a central role in the supervision of the group compliance with prudential regulations (CRD, CRR, EBA Guidelines, reports to ECB and answers to ECB requests).</p> <p>Internal Audit department (third level of control) includes in its yearly audit plans the review of main risks management devices and particularly credit risk management in subsidiaries and branches as well as ICAAP, ILAAP and the A-IRB models. It reviews the operational effectiveness of the overall governance framework, including the risk governance framework, and compliance with internal policies and processes, and suggests improvements to existing arrangements.</p> <p>For credit risks internal model, please refer to 5 -Advanced Method a) Governance for further details</p>
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/ EU CRB: ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE RELATED TO THE CREDIT QUALITY OF ASSETS

Qualitative disclosures

(a) The scope and definitions of 'past-due' and 'impaired' exposures used for accounting purposes and the differences, if any, between the definitions of past due and default for accounting and regulatory purposes as specified by the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default in accordance with Article 178 CRR.	<p>Since 01/01/2021, the Mobilize F.S group complies with the new definition of default as ruled by the Guidelines on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of regulation (EU) no. 575/2013. Default for regulatory purpose is also applied for accounting purpose to define IFRS 9 Stage 3 and non-performing exposures.</p>
(b) The extent of past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired and the reasons for this.	<p>Past due exposures (more than 90 days) are always considered to be impaired</p>
(c) Description of methods used for determining general and specific credit risk adjustments.	<p>General credit risk adjustments: All financial instruments within the scope of IFRS 9 standard are being impaired for expected credit losses, since their origination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At origination, the instrument is impaired with a one year expected credit loss (Bucket 1); • In case of significant increase in credit risk since origination or restructuring, the instrument is impaired with a lifetime expected credit loss (Bucket 2); • For customers in default (Bucket 3), adjustments are based on the recovery rates given the maturity in default of the customer. <p>Specific credit risk adjustments: Refer to the section 1 - EXPOSURE TO THE CREDIT RISK, paragraph "Specific Credit Risk Adjustments" in the following pages</p>
(d) The institution's own definition of a restructured exposure used for the implementation of point (d) of Article 178(3) CRR specified by the EBA Guidelines on default in accordance with Article 178 CRR when different from the definition of forborne exposure defined in Annex V to Commission Implementing regulation (EU) 680/2014.	<p>The definition of restructured exposure is compliant with the point (d) of Article 178(3) CRR.</p>

3.4.1 Exposure to the credit risk

The Mobilize F.S group uses three risk-classification levels for receivables and writes them down on an individual or collective basis. The valuation presentation and principles are described in part A of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

These classification levels are:

- Bucket 1: no deterioration or insignificant deterioration in credit risk from origination;
- Bucket 2: significant deterioration of credit risk from origination or non-investment grade financial counterparty;
- Bucket 3: classification of counterparty in default.

Mobilize F.S group applies EBA/GL/2016/07 "Guidelines on the application of the definition of default" issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA) published on 01/18/2017 as well as EBA/RTS/2016/06 "Final draft RTS on materiality threshold of past due credit obligations" published on 09/28/2016.

The following sections describe the adjustments made by expert judgement.

Restructured loans

The gross value of restructured outstanding (including non-performing), following the measures and concessions to borrowers who run into financial difficulties or are about to run into financial difficulties, amounts to €223M as of end of December 2025 compared to €244M as of end of December 2024. The amount of the impairment is €70M versus €83M as of end of December 2024.

The treatment of restructured loans (forbearance) complies with the guidelines of the Basel Committee and the recommendations of the European Banking Authority.

Specific Credit Risk Adjustments

The adjustments following an individual review of SME and Corporate counterparties amounted to a negative impact of €(1) million as of 31 December 2025, compared with an expense of €2 million in the previous year. The net change compared with the prior year is mainly attributable to France, with an adjustment made on certain clients to reflect qualitative information not captured in statistical models.

This framework was supplemented by a collective sector-based analysis of exposures to Corporate clients operating in business sectors identified as presenting the highest level of risk and facing adverse economic prospects according to various external analyses. These exposures, identified as subject to possible short-term deterioration in IFRS 9 stage 1, have not been downgraded. Their coverage, including wholesale, amounted to €38M compared to €25,1M at December 2024, following, in particular, the integration of the Automotive sector into the list of risky sectors.

Fragile customers

Accordingly to the EBA guidelines on Loan Origination & Monitoring, the Mobilize F.S group has implemented a framework of early warning indicators that aims at identifying fragile customers that are likely to face difficulties to fulfill their credit obligation towards Mobilize F.S group. The output of this framework is to classify customers into three levels of financial difficulties severity: low, medium, high. Customer management processes have therefore been adapted given the severity level. For medium and high severity levels and even if the credit risk is not yet occurred, the assets classified in IFRS 9 Stage 1 are subject to an additional provision adjustment. As of 31 December 2025, the stock amounts to €11M compared to €13M the previous year.

/ EU CR1: PERFORMING AND NON-PERFORMING EXPOSURES AND RELATED PROVISIONS

In millions of euros		Gross carrying amount/ nominal amount				
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures	
			Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2
	a	b	c	d	e	f
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	5,429	5,429			
010	Loans and advances	61,537	56,918	4,603	1,366	1,320
020	• Central banks					
030	• General governments	140	107	33	12	12
040	• Credit institutions	224	216	9		
050	• Other financial corporations	0	0		0	0
060	• Non-financial corporations	24,287	22,155	2,122	437	413
070	• Of which SMEs	8,640	7,813	826	312	297
080	• Households	36,886	34,440	2,440	916	894
090	Debt securities	129	92	37		
100	• Central banks	68	68			
110	• General governments	60	22	37		
120	• Credit institutions					
130	• Other financial corporations	1	1			
140	• Non-financial corporations					
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	2,786	2,782	4	4	2
160	• Central banks					
170	• General governments	2	2	0	0	0
180	• Credit institutions	156	156			
190	• Other financial corporations					
200	• Non-financial corporations	1,160	1,156	4	2	1
210	• Households	1,469	1,469	0	2	1
220	TOTAL	69,882	65,221	4,645	1,369	1,323

Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Collateral and financial guarantees received		
Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Accumulated partial write-off	On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3				
g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
(439)	(273)	(164)	(748)		(727)		25,528	208
(1)	(1)	0	(1)		(1)		8	3
0	0						144	
			0		0			
(141)	(87)	(54)	(216)		(206)		18,508	164
(97)	(60)	(37)	(187)		(179)		2,675	97
(297)	(186)	(111)	(531)		(520)		6,868	41
0	0							
0	0							
0	0							
(6)	(5)	0	(1)		(1)			
0	0		0		0			
0	0							
(3)	(3)	0	0		0			
(2)	(2)	0	0		0			
(444)	(279)	(165)	(749)		(727)		25,528	208

03.

/ EU CR2: CHANGES IN THE STOCK OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND ADVANCES

In millions of euros		Gross carrying amount
010	INITIAL STOCK OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND ADVANCES	1,315
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	567
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	516
040	Ow: Outflows due to write-offs	182
050	Ow: Outflow due to other situations	334
060	FINAL STOCK OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND ADVANCES	1,366

/ EU CR2A: CHANGES IN THE STOCK OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND ADVANCES AND RELATED NET ACCUMULATED RECOVERIES

Not applicable as non-performing exposures are less than 5% of total exposure.

/ EU CQ1: CREDIT QUALITY OF FORBORNE EXPOSURES

	Gross carrying amount/Nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collaterals received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
	Non-performing forborne				On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures	ow on NPE with forbearance measures	
	Performing forborne	Of which defaulted	Of which impaired					
In millions of euros	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits							
010	Loans and advances	120	103	103	103	(2)	(67)	2
020	Central banks							
030	General governments							
040	Credit institutions							
050	Other financial corporations							
060	Non-financial corporations	11	15	15	15	0	(10)	0
070	Households	109	88	88	88	(2)	(57)	2
080	Debt securities							
090	Loan commitments given							
100	TOTAL	120	103	103	103	(2)	(67)	2

/ EU CQ2: QUALITY OF FORBEARANCE

Not applicable as non-performing exposures are less than 5% of total exposure.

/ EU CQ3: CREDIT QUALITY OF PERFORMING AND NON-PERFORMING EXPOSURES BY PAST DUE DAYS

In millions of euros		Gross carrying amount/Nominal amount											
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								Of which defaulted
		Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days and ≤ 90 days	Unlikely to pay or past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 and ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 and ≤ 365 days	Past due > 1 and ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 and ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 and ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years			
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	5,429	5,429										
010	Loans and advances	61,537	60,354	1,183	1,366	450	250	196	222	195	35	18	1,366
020	Central banks												
030	General governments	140	129	10	12	3	1	1	4	2	1	0	12
040	Credit institutions	224	224										
050	Other financial corporations	0	0		0	0							0
060	Non-financial corporations	24,287	23,254	1,033	437	165	128	53	45	36	9	2	437
070	• Of which SMEs	8,640	8,223	417	312	64	107	50	45	36	9	2	312
080	Households	36,886	36,746	140	916	282	121	142	173	157	25	16	916
090	Debt securities	129	129										
100	Central banks	68	68										
110	General governments	60	60										
120	Credit institutions												
130	Other financial corporations	1	1										
140	Non-financial corporations												
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	2,786			4								4
160	Central banks												
170	General governments	2			0								0
180	Credit institutions	156											
190	Other financial corporations												
200	Non-financial corporations	1,160			2								2
210	Households	1,469			2								2
220	TOTAL	69,882	65,913	1,183	1,369	450	250	196	222	195	35	18	1,369

03.

/ EU CQ4: QUALITY OF NON-PERFORMING EXPOSURES BY GEOGRAPHY

		Gross carrying/Nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee given	Accumulated negative changes in FV due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which non-performing	Of which defaulted	Of subject to impairment				
In millions of euros		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
10	ON BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES	68,462	1,366	1,366	68,461	(1,187)		
20	France	21,082	537	537	21,082	(404)		
30	Germany	9,783	125	125	9,783	(109)		
40	Italy	7,569	67	67	7,569	(78)		
50	Great Britain	6,691	69	69	6,691	(127)		
60	Spain	5,906	78	78	5,906	(88)		
70	Brazil	2,078	71	71	2,078	(44)		
80	South Korea	1,456	39	39	1,456	(43)		
90	Poland	1,239	46	46	1,239	(31)		
100	Colombia	845	183	183	844	(131)		
110	Swiss	1,157	20	20	1,157	(13)		
120	Netherlands	614	3	3	614	(4)		
130	Other countries	10,042	129	129	10,042	(115)		
140	OFF BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES	2,790	4	4			(6)	
150	France	1,098	2	2			(3)	
160	Germany	612	0	0			(1)	
170	Italy	237	0	0			(1)	
180	Great Britain	112	0	0			0	
190	Spain	101	0	0			0	
200	Brazil	46						
210	South Korea	1						
220	Poland	112	0	0			0	
230	Colombia	71					(1)	
240	Swiss	56	0	0			0	
250	Netherlands	47					0	
260	Other countries	295	0	0			0	
270	TOTAL	71,252	1,369	1,369	68,461	(1,187)	(6)	

/ EU CQ5: CREDIT QUALITY OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS BY INDUSTRY

		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accum. – changes in FV due to credit risk on non-perf. Expo.
		Of which non-performing	Of which defaulted	of loans & advances subject to impairment			
In millions of euros		a	b	c	d	e	f
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	97	3	3	97	(3)	
020	Mining and quarrying	11	0	0	11	0	
030	Manufacturing	1,034	29	29	1,034	(27)	
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	70	2	2	70	(2)	
050	Water supply	62	2	2	62	(2)	
060	Construction	1,596	56	56	1,596	(46)	
070	Wholesale and retail trade	17,185	182	182	17,185	(137)	
080	Transport and storage	539	29	29	539	(18)	
090	Accommodation and food service activities	202	9	9	202	(6)	
100	Information and communication	194	6	6	194	(6)	
110	Real estate activities	25	1	1	25	(1)	
120	Financial and insurance activities	176	8	8	176	(8)	
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	675	31	31	675	(25)	
140	Administrative and support service activities	1,440	33	33	1,440	(36)	
150	Public adm. and defense, compulsory social security	222	10	10	222	(8)	
160	Education	185	8	8	185	(8)	
170	Human health services and social work activities	474	13	13	474	(12)	
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	106	4	4	106	(4)	
190	Other services	431	10	10	431	(10)	
200	TOTAL	24,725	437	437	24,725	(357)	

/ EU CQ6: COLLATERAL VALUATION – LOANS AND ADVANCES

Not applicable as non-performing exposures are less than 5% of total exposures.

/ EU CQ7: COLLATERAL OBTAINED BY TAKING POSSESSION AND EXECUTION PROCESSES

		Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes
		a	b
In millions of euros			
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)		
020	Other than PP&E		
030	Residential immovable property		
040	Commercial Immovable property		
050	Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)		
060	Equity and debt instruments		
070	Other collateral		
080	TOTAL		

/ EU CQ8: COLLATERAL OBTAINED BY TAKING POSSESSION AND EXECUTION PROCESSES – VINTAGE BREAKDOWN

Not applicable as non-performing exposures are less than 5% of total exposures.

03.

3.4.2 Credit risk management process

The credit risk management is defined, organized and deployed in order to ensure a level of credit risk consistent with the credit risk appetite set by the Mobilize F.S. Group's Board of directors.

Therefore, the Mobilize F.S. Group has a set of procedures and policies aiming to guarantee a level of credit risk compliant with the level validated by the Bank governance bodies. The credit risk management relies on:

- general credit risk policies since the Bank's credit activity must be carried out within this framework. Thus, group's acceptance policies are defined per type of customers financed by Mobilize F.S. (individuals/professionals, Enterprises, Dealers) and these policies are transposed in the Mobilize F.S.' entities. The exemptions to the group's rules are validated by the Head Office according to a delegation scheme which considers the materiality of the exemption request;
- individual credit decision policies which are structured on a set of individual credit delegations applied by the representatives of the Credit Functions. The delegations are broken down into risk amount depending on the internal rating classes or granting score's grade. Simplified procedures with statistical decision support tools are applied for individuals, professionals and small-sized enterprises customers financing applications;
- policies on portfolios management and monitoring: the credit risk monitoring device is structured on three lines of defense within the Bank. The first line of defense relies on the representatives of the credit risk monitoring at the Head Office level such as at the entities' level. Their responsibility is to guarantee daily the compliancy of credit decisions, the respect of the thresholds set within the Risk Appetite framework, the follow-up of the key credit risk indicators and to ensure the effective deployment of the remediation plans. The second line of defense permanently controls the quality of the device deployed and regularly assesses the components of this device. This second line validates the group's acceptance policies as well as the credit risk mapping. The third line of defense is made of the Internal Audit that performs periodic evaluations on the credit risk monitoring activities both on Head Office level and on entities' level.

Credit risk management – retail customers

This chapter handles with the credit risk management on the individuals and enterprises customers, except the dealerships from the OEM networks. The credit risk management for the Retail Customers is structured according to the Section 2 related to the credit risk management process. In 2025, the Mobilize F.S group continued to enrich its general credit policy on Retail customers (Retail & Enterprises customers policies, recovery, forbearance measures, default, Retail Credit risk monitoring...).

The year 2025 was marked by a global environment weakened by the rise of trade protectionism and the rapid implementation of customs duties, strong competition from China, and geopolitical instability at the regional level. This resulted in corporate default rates at their highest, particularly in France and Germany, also affecting intermediate-sized structures.

The retail customer credit risk within the Mobilize F.S group was thus characterized by the deployment of measures in Germany, the United Kingdom, and Argentina (acceptance and recovery), and the continuation of actions in France (improvement of recovery performance). The credit risk charge in Colombia, with all the initiatives deployed since 2023, was reduced by 70 basis points between 2023 and 2025.

Collection of unpaid debt

The outstanding non-performing loans remain well below 5% of the Mobilize F.S group's consolidated outstanding. They amount to €1,256M as of 31 December 2025, compared to €1,211M as of 31 December 2024 and remain stable at 2.5% of the Retail gross receivables. This stability is explained, on the one hand, by the monitoring and management of portfolios according to customer/geographical/sectoral axes, which allow for maintaining an adequate credit risk quality, and on the other hand, by the sale of non-performing loan portfolios in Spain, Italy, and South Korea.

Collective depreciations excluding statistical models

In 2025, Mobilize F.S group maintained one type of collective impairments on its portfolio of performing retail receivables to prevent a probable increase in the likely credit risk relating to:

the difficulty of some households to face their credit obligation towards MFS due to their financial fragility. This collective risk was maintained.

This approach is described in section 1. Exposure to credit risk.

For the 2025 financial year, all post-models adjustments, collective and individual, amounted to €12M compared to €16M of of 31 December 2024, excluding forward-looking coverage.

Credit risk management – network of dealers and importers

Credit risk management for car dealer customers is structured according to the points set out in point 2 on credit risk management. The Mobilize F.S. Group maintained a general credit policy for its dealer clients similar to the one updated in 2024 (including the financing products procedure, default procedure, guarantee procedures, restructuring loan procedures, and dealer acceptance policy), aimed at improving the oversight and monitoring of credit risk.

Result at the end of december 2025 for retail business

The IFRS 9 provisioning standards have been applied since 1st January 2018 in the scope of all entities within the Mobilize F.S group. Two distinct methodologies have been implemented depending on the size of the entity:

- a method based on internal models such as behavior scorecards and loss given default (for France, Germany, Spain, Italy, United Kingdom, South Korea and Brazil), in which the Stage 1/Stage 2 exposures are staged according to the rating from behavior models, and its evolution since the origination. Restructured loans are classified in Stage 2, while Stage 3 corresponds to customers in default. The discounted provision is determined in accordance with point-in-time risk parameters that are subject to a forward-looking adjustment;
- for other entities using the standard method, provisions are calculated using transition matrices applied to the portfolio's aged balances. In this context, the Stage 2 corresponds to the receivables with past due at the closing date, or that encountered a past due amount more than 30 days within the last 12 months, and also to restructured loans.

The cumulative Cost of Risk reaches 0.42% of the average productive assets in 2025 compared to 0.35% in 2024.

It is explained by the main following elements:

- reversals elements:
 - reversal on post models adjustments (0.01%), stable compared to 2024 (0.02%),
 - net reversal on the total forward-looking adjustments (0.09%) as of 31 December 2025 versus a (0.01%) net reversal the previous year;

- provisions elements:
 - increase in outstanding with an impact of 0.04% in 2025, versus 0.08% in 2024,
 - effect linked to the IFRS 9 Buckets mix and the update of the parameters corresponding to a 0.02% negative impact compared to a (0.06%) positive contribution as of 31 December 2024, explained by the evolution of the IFRS 9 methodology performed in 2024,
 - structural Cost of Risk effect including defaulted Stage 3 outstanding and net write-off effect for 0.42% compared to 0.36% the previous year,
 - effect of the integration since 2025 of recovery and legal actions costs on the non-performing loans portfolio into the estimation of expected credit losses (in reference to IFRS 9 B5.5.55 accounting standards): these costs represented a charge of 0.03%.

Dealer and importer business results at end of december 2025

The Mobilize F.S group maintained a general credit policy for its dealer customers similar to that of 2024.

Outstanding amount of loans to the Mobilize F.S group's dealers increased by €0.5bn compared with the end of December 2024.

The 2025 Network customer cost of risk amounts to €5.99m (-0.05% of average performing assets), compared with an expense of €12.02m (-0.11% of average performing assets) in 2024. It is mainly explained by:

- an increase in Stage 1 and Stage 2 outstandings of €0.5bn in 2025, which is lower than the one observed in 2024 (+€2.1bn), resulting in a €0.7m decrease in provisions on Stage 1 and Stage 2 exposures in 2025 thanks to an improvement in counterparty quality in certain countries;
- an increase in Stage 3 provisions (+€3.1m) for a stable exposure (+€2m vs. year-end 2024).
- €3.6m in loan write-offs;

The non-performing loan ratio stands at 0.70% at end-2025, stable compared with end-2024 (0.71%). The level of these exposures confirms the solid credit quality of this portfolio.

3.4.3 Diversification of credit risk exposure

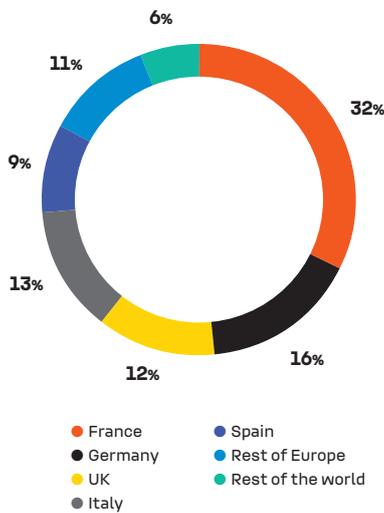
Consolidated retail performing assets at end of December 2025 are increasing compared with the end of December 2024, reaching 49.2 billion euros. It is thanks to new financing increase since 2023, driven up by the evolution of the average financed amount, positively impacting the Customer portfolio. It is spread over 21 countries, with Europe strongly represented at 94% of the total and countries approved for the use of IRB models (France, Italy, Germany, Spain, UK, and South Korea). Outstandings subject to IRB models represent around 84% of total outstandings. Group subsidiaries in France, Germany, the UK and Italy are those with the strongest growth.

Retail productive assets of the Korean subsidiary decrease by -15%. The weight of the 7 main countries where Mobilize F.S. is operating (IRB approved subsidiaries mentioned above plus Brazil) is at 86% of total in 2025 (down 0,2pt compared with the end of 2024).

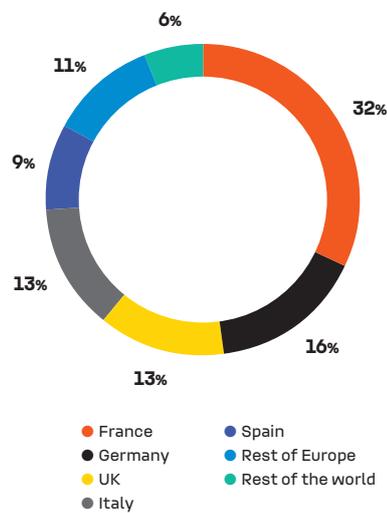
In terms of breakdown of the Retail business by product, credits represented 53% of outstandings at the end of 2025, financial leases 39% (down 1pt compared with end of 2024), and operating leases (including battery leases) 8% (up 2pt compared with 2024)

RETAIL CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE

/ RETAIL DECEMBER 2025

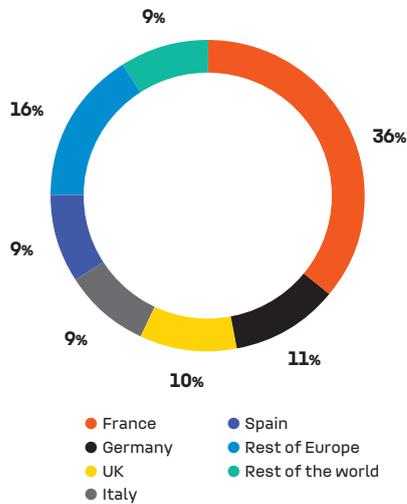


/ RETAIL DECEMBER 2024

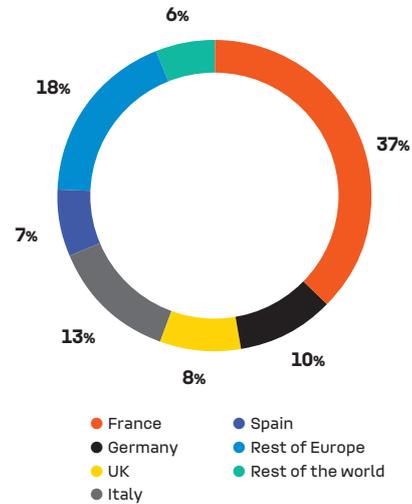


WHOLESALE CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE

/ WHOLESALE DECEMBER 2025



/ WHOLESALE DECEMBER 2024



The outstanding network loans are spread over 24 consolidated countries with a strong preponderance of Europe. The overall network assets represent 14.3 billion euros. The breakdown of outstandings by country is relatively stable except in Italy with a 4pt decrease.

3.4.4 Risk-weighted assets

Mobilize F.S. has opted for the most advanced Basel 3 methods.

For credit risk, the share of exposures under the IRB approach for the corporate portfolio (including dealer clients) is 62.68%, and 80.90% for the retail portfolio. Overall, the share of exposures under the IRB approach amounts to 64.73% as of 31 December 2025 (see table EU CR6A).

3.4.5 Advanced method

The Mobilize F.S group has opted for the most advanced Basel III methods. Internal models are applied to retail customer exposures (REIND, RESME), to corporate customers and to the wholesale customers (car dealers), and exposure portfolios in six countries (Germany, Spain, France, Italy, South Korea and the UK). They are processed using the advanced approach based on internal ratings. Mobilize F.S. Group has obtained the following authorizations for all these perimeters:

- for France, Germany, Italy and Spain, approved in January 2008;
- for the United Kingdom, approved in January 2010;
- for Korea, approved in June 2011.

Following the agreement of the supervisor, the corporate portfolios (excluding the network) in Germany, Italy and Spain have been treated using the standard method since 2021.

The credit risk models deployed within the Mobilize F.S. Group are subject to on-site inspections by the supervisor, which may result in obligations and/or recommendations and, where applicable, the implementation of temporary additional margins on the parameters estimated by the institution.

3.4.5.1 Governance

The internal credit risk models are part of the Risk management Governance and are managed by a Governance procedure that sets out the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder and involved in ensuring the independence of the various levels of control. This procedure is validated by the Risk Committee, which is the institution's highest decision-making body with regard to internal models.

The first level of control is carried out by the teams of the Credit & Data Management division in charge of:

- the quality of the data from the subsidiaries;
- modelling methodologies;
- the development and implementation of models;
- operational insertion of models;
- monitoring the performance and relevance of models through backtesting and recalibration exercises.

The second level of control is carried out by the Risk Control department of the Risk and Banking regulations department of Risk Control division, which independently reviews the elements carried out by the Credit & Data Management division. These reviews are governed by a validation procedure and its conclusions are presented during a Validation Committee meeting and are summarized in a validation report. During second-level validation missions, the Credit & Data Management division teams are required to justify their assumptions and their methodological choices with arguments and audit trails.

Changes made to the models and recurring monitoring exercises are communicated to the Supervisor in line with an internal procedure that complies with the requirements of Delegated regulation (EU) No. 529/2014 of 20 May 2014 for extensions and changes to the internal rating approach.

This procedure foresees, depending on the materiality of the change made, to communicate to the Supervisor:

- an application package for approval;
- a notification prior to the change (ex ante);
- a notification after the change (ex post).

Internal Governance provides prior to each communication with the Supervisor, a validation by the various decision-making bodies, depending on its materiality.

In addition, the Governance provides recurrent reporting to the Management bodies where the risk levels, the conclusions of recurrent exercises as well as independent reviews, the follow-up of internal and external recommendations, etc. are presented.

Finally, the Internal Audit department provides the third level of control and assesses, through periodic inspections, the efficiency and compliance of the management and governance system for internal models.

3.4.5.2 Information system

The centralized database of risks (BCR) stores credit risk data coming from acceptance, management and accounting applications, on the three markets and for the most significant countries.

This database provides input data for decision-makers to assess risks, and the Banking Cloud software package calculates the solvency ratio. Banking Cloud is also fed by data from the refinancing system and consolidation tool.

The data collected and calculated in these information systems is controlled technically and functionally throughout the production line, from gathering information from upstream systems to the end results. These quality controls are monitored monthly at the level of the production chain according to the criticality of the data.

Further to an analysis of these controls, action plans have been put in place.

The information system in place provides the analytical tools need to explain changes in the weighted asset ratio. Thus, monthly statements show the components of weighted assets in respect of the advanced method (probability of default, loss given default, exposures, expected losses, etc.) according to several criteria:

- sound outstandings and defaulted outstandings broken down by type of financing;
- a separation between balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures;
- a breakdown by country;
- a breakdown by customer category (individuals, self-employed persons, small companies, medium-sized and large companies according to turnover, very big corporations and the dealership network);
- a distribution according to customer characteristics (age of the customer or company, line of business, etc.), according to the characteristics of the financing plan (initial term, amount paid up front, etc.) and according to the characteristics of the property financed (new or used vehicle, models, etc.).

These data dimensions are also used for the monthly analysis of the management cost of risk.

3.4.5.3 Segmentation of exposures by the advanced method

All figures relating to credit risk exposures concern gross exposures, i.e. before application of Credit Conversion Factors and Credit Risk Mitigation techniques.

The RWA density (weighted risks/exposures) totals 42% for the Retail portfolio and 64% for the overall Corporate portfolio using the advanced internal rating method and 6% for the foundation internal rating method.

The amount of the FCEC (Credit Exposure Conversion Factor) percentages is set at 100% for the advanced method.

/ EU CRE – QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO IRB APPROACH

Legal basis	Row number	Qualitative informations	
Article 452(a) CRR	(a)	The competent authority's permission of the approach or approved transition	Part 4-5 Advanced Method
Article 452(c) CRR	(b)	<p>c) The control mechanisms for rating systems at the different stages of model development, controls and changes, which shall include information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the relationship between the risk management function and the internal audit function, ii) the rating system review, iii) procedure to ensure the independence of the function in charge of reviewing the models from the functions responsible for the development of the models, iv) the procedure to ensure the accountability of the functions in charge of developing and reviewing the models. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Part 4-5 a) Governance ii) Part 4-5-h) Procedures for monitoring internal ratings iii) Part 4-5 a) Governance iv) Part 4-5 a) Governance
Article 452(d) CRR	(c)	The role of the functions involved in the development, approval and subsequent changes of the credit risk models	Part 4-5 a) Governance
Article 452(e) CRR	(d)	The scope and main content of the reporting related to credit risk models	Part 4-5 a) Governance
Article 452(f) CRR	(e)	<p>A description of the internal ratings process by exposure class, including the number of key models used with respect to each portfolio and a brief discussion of the main differences between the models within the same portfolio, covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of PD, which shall include information on how PDs are estimated for low default portfolios, whether there are regulatory floors and the drivers for differences observed between PD and actual default rates at least for the last three periods; ii) where applicable, the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of LGD, such as methods to calculate downturn LGD, how LGDs are estimated for low default portfolio and the time lapse between the default event and the closure of the exposure; iii) where applicable, the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of credit conversion factors, including assumptions employed in the derivation of those variables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Part 4-5-d)i)Description of the internal rating process ii) Part 4-5-e)Transaction data dimension - Loss given default parameter iii) Part 4-5-f)Credit conversion factor

/ EU CR6 – IRB APPROACH – CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES BY EXPOSURE CLASS AND PD RANGE

PD range (in millions of euros)	On-balance sheet exposures	Off -balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Exposure weighted average PD
	a	b	c	d	e
A-IRB Corporate					
0.00 to <0.15	30	1	1.0	30	0.05%
0.00 to <0.10	30	1	1.0	30	0.05%
0.10 to <0.15					
0.15 to <0.25					
0.25 to <0.50	133	1	1.0	134	0.39%
0.50 to <0.75	1,116	19	1.0	1,136	0.61%
0.75 to <2.50	2,064	18	1.0	2,082	1.57%
0.75 to <1.75	1,163	10	1.0	1,173	1.20%
1.75 to <2.50	901	9	1.0	909	2.05%
2.50 to <10.00	1,935	21	1.0	1,956	3.93%
2.50 to <5.00	1,666	18	1.0	1,684	3.43%
5.00 to <10.00	269	4	1.0	273	7.03%
10.00 to <100.00	726	19	1.0	745	16.91%
10.00 to <20.00	561	15	1.0	576	14.16%
20.00 to <30.00	151	4	1.0	156	25.39%
30.00 to <100.00	14	0	1.0	14	35.74%
100.00 (Default)	16			16	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL A-IRB CORPORATE	6,019	80	1.0	6,100	4.24%
A-IRB Corporate SME					
0.00 to <0.15	965	218	1.0	1,183	0.10%
0.00 to <0.10	380	5	1.0	385	0.08%
0.10 to <0.15	584	213	1.0	798	0.12%
0.15 to <0.25	864	61	1.0	925	0.22%
0.25 to <0.50	7,104	339	1.0	7,443	0.37%
0.50 to <0.75	5,957	121	1.0	6,079	0.66%
0.75 to <2.50	14,609	487	1.0	15,096	1.37%
0.75 to <1.75	10,977	347	1.0	11,324	1.09%
1.75 to <2.50	3,632	140	1.0	3,772	2.19%
2.50 to <10.00	4,688	85	1.0	4,773	4.76%
2.50 to <5.00	2,896	51	1.0	2,946	3.58%
5.00 to <10.00	1,792	34	1.0	1,826	6.65%
10.00 to <100.00	1,557	19	1.0	1,576	23.56%
10.00 to <20.00	620	9	1.0	629	12.12%
20.00 to <30.00	664	8	1.0	673	24.00%
30.00 to <100.00	273	1	1.0	274	48.74%
100.00 (Default)	717	1	1.0	719	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL A-IRB CORPORATE SME	36,461	1,331	1.0	37,792	4.22%
TOTAL A-IRB	42,481	1,411	1.0	43,892	4.22%

Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	RWEA after supporting factors	RWEA density amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
f	g	h	i	j	k	l
13	25.22%	1.1	2	5.83%	0	0
13	25.22%	1.1	2	5.83%	0	0
207	25.32%	1.0	29	21.26%	0	0
931	25.21%	1.1	396	34.85%	2	(1)
2,249	29.59%	1.1	1,233	59.24%	10	(6)
940	25.56%	1.1	564	48.13%	4	(2)
1,309	34.78%	1.1	669	73.58%	6	(4)
988	26.48%	1.1	1,361	69.58%	20	(6)
839	26.60%	1.1	1,126	66.89%	15	(4)
149	25.79%	1.1	235	86.23%	5	(2)
278	25.47%	1.1	855	114.77%	32	(5)
200	25.37%	1.2	644	111.91%	21	(3)
71	25.79%	1.1	196	125.98%	10	(2)
7	26.26%	1.0	15	107.46%	1	0
117	50.14%	1.2	12	75.47%	7	(10)
4,783	27.21%	1.1	3,888	63.75%	72	(28)
234,718	41.06%		124	10.49%	0	0
53,207	38.55%		30	7.89%	0	0
181,511	42.28%		94	11.74%	0	0
88,020	38.73%		164	17.75%	1	(1)
511,797	39.74%		1,829	24.58%	11	(11)
356,687	42.06%		2,206	36.29%	17	(10)
879,551	40.47%		6,782	44.92%	85	(61)
658,353	39.95%		4,712	41.61%	50	(34)
221,198	42.01%		2,070	54.88%	35	(28)
337,415	41.35%		2,870	60.14%	94	(72)
212,587	40.79%		1,738	59.00%	43	(36)
124,828	42.25%		1,132	61.99%	51	(35)
107,375	40.02%		1,357	86.11%	149	(124)
42,743	40.29%		454	72.25%	31	(35)
39,318	39.23%		601	89.26%	64	(45)
25,314	41.35%		302	110.15%	55	(44)
71,457	76.34%		488	67.98%	511	(430)
2,587,020	41.33%		15,822	41.86%	869	(710)
2,591,803	39.37%	1.1	19,710	44.91%	940	(738)

03.

03. RISKS – PILLAR III

CREDIT RISK

PD range (in millions of euros)	On-balance sheet exposures	Off -balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Exposure weighted average PD
	a	b	c	d	e
A-IRB Retail SME					
0.00 to <0.15	104			104	0.06%
0.00 to <0.10	104			104	0.06%
0.10 to <0.15					
0.15 to <0.25					
0.25 to <0.50	1			1	0.41%
0.50 to <0.75	53	0	1.0	53	0.63%
0.75 to <2.50	3,901	65	1.0	3,966	1.44%
0.75 to <1.75	2,993	43	1.0	3,036	1.23%
1.75 to <2.50	908	22	1.0	930	2.16%
2.50 to <10.00	2,012	8	1.0	2,020	3.99%
2.50 to <5.00	1,621	3	1.0	1,624	3.23%
5.00 to <10.00	391	5	1.0	396	7.07%
10.00 to <100.00	236	0	1.0	237	17.16%
10.00 to <20.00	164	0	1.0	164	12.51%
20.00 to <30.00	73			73	27.65%
30.00 to <100.00					
100.00 (Default)	78	1	1.0	79	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL A-IRB RETAIL SME	6,386	74	1.0	6,460	3.99%
A-IRB Retail no SME	6,386	74	1.0	6,460	3.99%

Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	RWEA after supporting factors	RWEA density amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
f	g	h	i	j	k	l
3	40.00%	1.1	12	11.63%	0	0
3	40.00%	1.1	12	11.63%	0	0
2	40.00%	1.0	0	41.50%	0	0
521	39.98%	1.5	44	83.54%	0	0
1,793	38.57%	1.1	2,988	75.33%	22	(7)
1,013	38.59%	1.1	2,129	70.13%	14	(4)
780	38.54%	1.3	858	92.30%	8	(3)
647	38.42%	1.1	2,123	105.11%	31	(6)
501	38.05%	1.0	1,567	96.48%	20	(4)
146	39.98%	1.1	556	140.54%	11	(2)
335	34.65%	2.2	401	169.26%	15	(4)
316	32.29%	2.7	244	148.42%	7	(3)
19	40.00%	1.1	157	216.35%	8	(1)
123	40.00%	1.1	11	13.59%	32	(19)
3,424	38.44%	1.15	5,579	86.37%	100	(36)
3,424	38.44%	1.1	5,579	86.37%	100	(36)

03.

/ EU CR6-A – A – SCOPE OF THE USE OF IRB AND SA APPROACHES

In millions of euros		Exposure value art 166 CRR for exposures subject to IRB approach	Exposures subject to the Standardised and to the IRB approach	% of exposure value subject to the permanent partial use of the SA	% of total exposure value subject to a roll-out plan	% of total exposure in IRB Approach
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Central governments and central banks		4,724	100.00%		
2	Regional governments or local authorities		48	100.00%		
3	Public sector entities		121	100.00%		
4	Institutions		2,301	100.00%		
5	Corporates	12,560	20,037	37.26%	0.06%	62.68%
5.1	• of which Corporates – General		20,037	37.26%	0.06%	
5.2	• of which Corporates – Specialised lending					
5.2.1	• of which Corporates – Specialised lending, excluding slotting approach					
5.2.2	• of which Corporates – Specialised lending under slotting approach					
5.3	• Of which Corporates – Purchased Receivables					
6	Retail	37,792	46,713	19.10%		80.90%
6.1	• of which Retail – Qualifying revolving					
6.2	• of which Retail – Secured by residential immovable property					
6.3	• of which Retail – Purchased Receivables					
6.4	• of which Retail – Other retail exposures	37,792	46,713	19.10%		80.90%
7	Equity		3	100.00%		
EU 7a	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)		1	100.00%		
8	Other non credit obligation assets		3,834	100.00%		
9	TOTAL	50,352	77,782	35.25%	0.02%	64.73%

3.4.5.4 Borrower data dimension – Probability of Default (PD) parameter

Monthly revaluation of customer risks is based on:

- a model for ranking the risk of default;
- a method for quantifying the related probability of default.

3.4.5.4.1 Description of the internal ratings process

The table below provides a description of the internal rating process for each exposure types.

Category	Country	Scope	Data	Validation
Retail	DE	Retail GP ⁽¹⁾	Since 2008	The PD values were validated in October 2022 following the retail inspection mission that took place in 2021
	DE	Retail ENT ⁽²⁾	Since 2008	
	ES	Retail GP	Since 2008	
	ES	Retail ENT ⁽⁵⁾	Since 2008	
	IT	Retail GP	Since 2008	
	IT	Retail ENT ⁽⁵⁾	Since 2008	
	KR	Retail GPENT ⁽⁵⁾	Since 2011	
	FR	Retail GP	Since 2008	
	FR	Retail ENT	Since 2008	
	UK	Retail GP	Since 2010	
Wholesale	DE	Wholesale R1 ⁽³⁾	Since 2010	The PD parameters were validated as part of the 2020 inspection mission, which focused on the new definition of default.
	DE	Wholesale R2 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾		
	ES	Wholesale R1		
	IT	Wholesale R1		
	UK	Wholesale R1		
	FR	Wholesale R1		
Corporate	FR	Corporate TGE ⁽⁵⁾	Since 2008	
	FR	Corporate hors TGE ⁽⁵⁾	Since 2008	

(1) GP: General Public.

(2) ENT: Corporate.

(3) R1: Primary Network.

(4) R2: Secondary Network.

(5) Standardization of the model in 2026.

PD estimation method

PDs are estimated based on long-term averages of 12-month default rates, supplemented by type A, B, and C conservatism margins. These margins are derived from a representative historical range of default-rate variability, incorporating an appropriate mix of good and bad years.

Definition of default

The definition of default complies with the EBA Guidelines GL 2016 07 – Final Report on Guidelines on the definition of default.

PD adequacy vs. default rates

Overall, PDs are conservative relative to long-term observed default rates. A recalibration is planned to cover non-conservative PDs.

3.4.5.4.2 Risk ranking model

The ranking of counterparty risk results from a score that includes both the customer's characteristics and the latter's payment record. The methodology is adjusted to each customer typology to factor in the nature of the available information generally used by business experts to assess the risks.

The table in paragraph below shows the mapping of the models developed.

3.4.5.4.3 Allocation to a class of risk and quantification of the PD related to each class

The rating scales feature a number of classes adjusted to the granularity of the portfolio. Retail customers are divided into ten classes for the sound portfolio and one default class; Corporate and Dealer portfolios are divided into seven classes.

The required degree of reliability for internal rating has nonetheless meant that each "country/customer segment" portfolio has been broken down in a specific manner: for a given segment, the risk attached to a particular class in France, measured by its representative PD, is different from the risk attached to the same class in Spain.

The PD associated with each class is calculated by factoring in historically observed default rates.

It is specified that new PD Retail models for all countries were put into production in 2020, following their validation by the ECB. Pd's of this new models have been recalibrated following the new definition of default (conforms to EBA Guideline: EBA GL 2016 07 Final report on Guideline on default definition) and this PD were put into production in 2021 December. In addition, in November 2022, a new model on the Italy Corporate portfolio was put into production following the ECB's approval of the Retail package application submitted in June 2021. The PD of this new model and the recalibrated PD of the other Retail portfolios (excluding UK) were also put into production that same month. Concerning the calibration of PDs on the UK Retail portfolio, these were put into production in February 2023.

Segmentation of exposures by the advanced method and average PD by country

Category of exposure	IRBA countries	Average sound portfolio PD at 31/12/2025
Retail customers	Germany	1.59%
	Spain	1.72%
	France	2.73%
	Italy	2.10%
	United Kingdom	3.02%
	South Korea	1.02%
Small and medium-sized companies	Germany	2.09%
	Spain	4.37%
	France	4.27%
	Italy	4.29%
	United Kingdom	2.71%
	South Korea	1.27%
Wholesale	Germany	2.42%
	Spain	5.11%
	France	1.75%
	Italy	8.31%
Large corporations	United Kingdom	3.25%
	France	2.65%

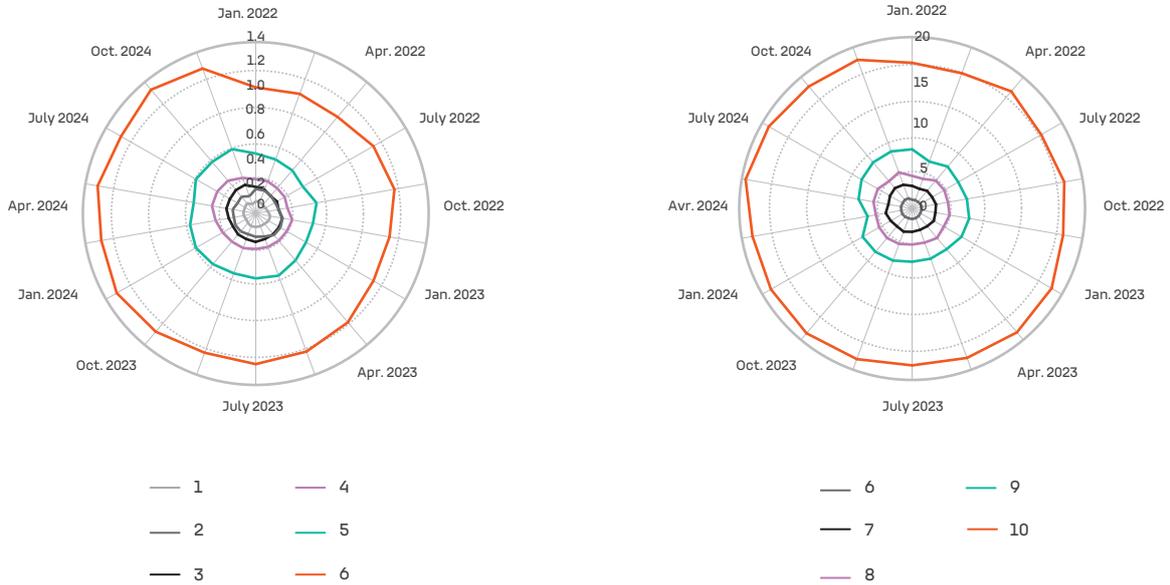
3.4.5.4.4 Testing PD models

The figures disclosed in this section come from the backtesting databases, which are in line with the modeling databases. The figures given in the previous sections correspond to the use of parameters, and so there may be differences in management rules. For example, the default rates and PDs derived from the backtesting are based solely on the performing portfolio. In addition, in backtesting, if a counterparty belongs to a consolidation group whose annual sales exceed 50 million euros, the exposure class for the group's components will not be impacted, which can cause volume and allocation differences.

In many countries, backtesting of PD models has underlined that the models can effectively prioritize risks but that they also overestimate PDs per class. It should be noted that the internal backtesting procedures focus on calibrations by class of risk over time and not by class of exposure with PD averages in numbers and not in outstandings.

This is illustrated in the following graphs.

/ HISTORY OF DEFAULT RATES PER CLASS

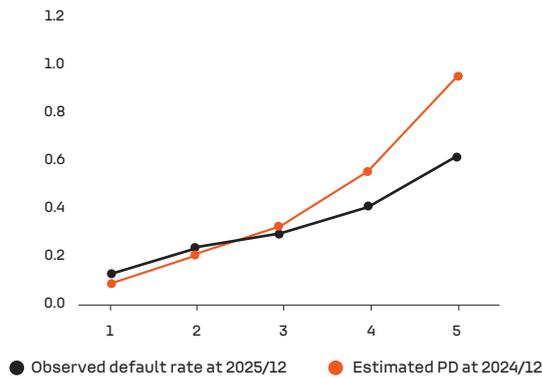


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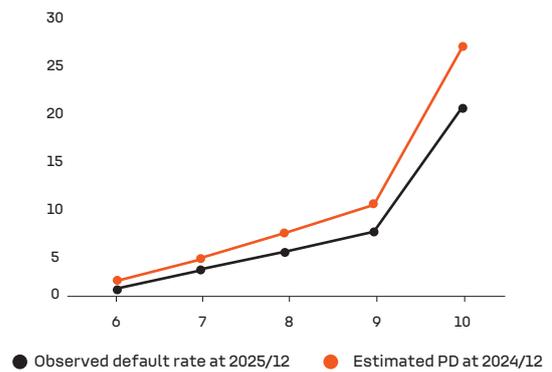
Since the curves by rating class are concentric, the two graphs above enable us to conclude that the model is discriminant.

/ BACKTESTING OF CONSUMER PD MODEL FOR GERMANY AT END-DECEMBER 2025

CLASSES 1 À 5



CLASSE 6 À 10



The amber curve of calibrated PDs for the range of ratings under consideration is strictly above the actual default rate observed. The German Consumer PD model for the December 2024 portfolio, with defaults observed at the end of December 2025, shows a sufficiently conservative calibration.

When external ratings are available (i.e. for the very big French corporations), a migration matrix between internal and external ratings is calculated for backtesting exercises. An annual match rate is calculated according to the following two scenarios: without a rating difference and with a rating difference in absolute value (nearly 99%).

/ EU CR9 –IRB APPROACH – BACK-TESTING OF PD PER EXPOSURE CLASS (FIXED PD SCALE)

A-IRB

Exposure class	PD range	Number of obligors at the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
		c	d				
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
COCOR	0.00 to <0.15	4	0	0.00%	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%
	0.00 to <0.10	4	0	0.00%	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%
	0.10 to <0.15						
	0.15 to <0.25						0.00%
	0.25 to <0.50	33	0	0.00%	0.41%	0.40%	0.00%
	0.50 to <0.75	1,291	12	0.93%	0.60%	0.64%	0.59%
	0.75 to <2.50	3,703	51	1.38%	1.45%	1.53%	1.20%
	0.75 to <1.75	1,927	16	0.83%	1.22%	1.09%	0.71%
	1.75 to <2.5	1,776	35	1.97%	2.14%	2.00%	1.65%
	2.50 to <10.00	1,272	26	2.04%	3.97%	4.00%	2.51%
	2.5 to <5	1,041	20	1.92%	3.34%	3.48%	2.44%
	5 to <10	231	6	2.60%	7.16%	6.29%	2.72%
	10.00 to <100.00	396	28	7.07%	16.47%	13.06%	5.92%
	10 to <20	345	25	7.25%	13.84%	11.84%	5.65%
	20 to <30	50	2	4.00%	26.19%	22.57%	7.73%
	30.00 to <100.00	1	1	100.00%			42.22%
	100.00 (Default)	150	150	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.86%
COSME	0.00 to <0.15	9	0	0.00%	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%
	0.00 to <0.10	9	0	0.00%	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%
	0.10 to <0.15						
	0.15 to <0.25						3.33%
	0.25 to <0.50	241	0	0.00%	0.37%	0.36%	0.00%
	0.50 to <0.75	267	3	1.12%	0.62%	0.62%	0.33%
	0.75 to <2.50	442	4	0.90%	1.62%	1.89%	0.44%
	0.75 to <1.75	119	2	1.68%	1.25%	1.19%	0.82%
	1.75 to <2.5	323	2	0.62%	1.93%	2.03%	0.27%
	2.50 to <10.00	385	9	2.34%	3.95%	3.56%	1.05%
	2.5 to <5	328	3	0.91%	3.29%	3.07%	0.46%
	5 to <10	57	6	10.53%	6.31%	6.56%	3.32%
	10.00 to <100.00	99	14	14.14%	20.71%	19.71%	5.97%
	10 to <20	39	8	20.51%	12.35%	11.74%	5.38%
	20 to <30	52	3	5.77%	26.49%	26.23%	6.46%
	30.00 to <100.00	8	3	37.50%	35.75%	35.70%	17.43%
	100.00 (Default)	14	14	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Exposure class	PD range	Number of obligors at the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
		c	d				
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
RESME	0.00 to <0.15	17	0	0.00%	0.05%	0.05%	0.59%
	0.00 to <0.10	17	0	0.00%	0.05%	0.05%	0.59%
	0.10 to <0.15						
	0.15 to <0.25						
	0.25 to <0.50	10,783	41	0.38%	0.30%	0.34%	0.29%
	0.50 to <0.75	11,673	50	0.43%	0.74%	0.59%	0.31%
	0.75 to <2.50	74,612	876	1.17%	1.46%	1.67%	0.97%
	0.75 to <1.75	49,999	427	0.85%	1.40%	1.31%	0.73%
	1.75 to <2.5	24,613	449	1.82%	2.42%	2.42%	1.43%
	2.50 to <10.00	30,096	1,072	3.56%	3.59%	5.31%	3.08%
	2.5 to <5	14,537	421	2.90%	2.63%	4.09%	2.60%
	5 to <10	15,559	651	4.18%	7.55%	6.31%	3.79%
	10.00 to <100.00	8,809	1,730	19.64%	30.66%	24.08%	16.21%
	10 to <20	2,993	198	6.62%	10.74%	11.13%	6.50%
	20 to <30	4,557	978	21.46%	25.77%	24.40%	18.99%
	30.00 to <100.00	1,259	554	44.00%	37.67%	52.15%	40.43%
	100.00 (Default)	6,528	6,528	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
REIND	0.00 to <0.15	255,467	218	0.09%	0.05%	0.11%	0.07%
	0.00 to <0.10	60,286	68	0.11%	0.05%	0.08%	0.07%
	0.10 to <0.15	195,181	150	0.08%	0.12%	0.12%	0.08%
	0.15 to <0.25	96,385	238	0.25%	0.22%	0.22%	0.18%
	0.25 to <0.50	497,923	1,206	0.24%	0.30%	0.36%	0.22%
	0.50 to <0.75	336,368	968	0.29%	0.74%	0.67%	0.24%
	0.75 to <2.50	778,975	6,077	0.78%	1.41%	1.34%	0.65%
	0.75 to <1.75	592,286	3,530	0.60%	1.40%	1.08%	0.50%
	1.75 to <2.5	186,689	2,547	1.36%	2.15%	2.15%	1.09%
	2.50 to <10.00	297,190	7,497	2.52%	3.82%	4.67%	2.32%
	2.5 to <5	190,768	3,595	1.88%	2.54%	3.51%	1.72%
	5 to <10	106,422	3,902	3.67%	8.55%	6.83%	3.50%
	10.00 to <100.00	96,637	15,459	16.00%	34.58%	24.68%	14.56%
	10 to <20	39,224	3,086	7.87%	12.37%	12.63%	7.28%
	20 to <30	34,456	5,463	15.86%	23.51%	22.90%	16.04%
	30.00 to <100.00	22,957	6,910	30.10%	37.12%	47.72%	26.28%
	100.00 (Default)	59,320	59,320	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

COCOR: Corporates-other
COSME: Corporates-SME (Small and Medium Enterprises)
REIND: Retail individuals
RESME: Retail-other-SME

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F-IRB

Exposure class	PD range	Number of obligors in the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
		c	d				
COCOR	0.00 to <0.15						
	0.00 to <0.10						
	0.10 to <0.15						
	0.15 to <0.25						
	0.25 to <0.50						
	0.50 to <0.75	1	0	0.00%	0.64%	0.64%	0.00%
	0.75 to <2.50	9	0	0.00%	1.88%	1.82%	0.00%
	0.75 to <1.75				1.17%	1.17%	0.00%
	1.75 to <2.5	9	0	0.00%	1.91%	1.89%	0.00%
	2.50 to <10.00	2	0	0.00%	3.48%	3.81%	0.00%
	2.5 to <5	2	0	0.00%	3.25%	3.25%	0.00%
	5 to <10				6.04%	6.04%	0.00%
	10.00 to <100.00						
	10 to <20						
	20 to <30						
	30.00 to <100.00						
	100.00 (Default)						100.00%
COSME	0.00 to <0.15						
	0.00 to <0.10						
	0.10 to <0.15						
	0.15 to <0.25						
	0.25 to <0.50						
	0.50 to <0.75	1	0	0.00%	0.64%	0.64%	0.00%
	0.75 to <2.50						0.00%
	0.75 to <1.75						0.00%
	1.75 to <2.5						
	2.50 to <10.00						0.00%
	2.5 to <5						
	5 to <10						0.00%
	10.00 to <100.00	1	0	0.00%			0.00%
	10 to <20	1	0	0.00%			0.00%
	20 to <30						
	30.00 to <100.00						
	100.00 (Default)						

Exposure class	PD range	Number of obligors in the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
			Of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year				
RESME	0.00 to <0.15						
	0.00 to <0.10						
	0.10 to <0.15						
	0.15 to <0.25						
	0.25 to <0.50						
	0.50 to <0.75						0.00%
	0.75 to <2.50	1	0	0.00%			0.00%
	0.75 to <1.75						
	1.75 to <2.5	1	0	0.00%			0.00%
	2.50 to <10.00						0.00%
	2.5 to <5						0.00%
	5 to <10						
	10.00 to <100.00						
	10 to <20						
	20 to <30						
	30.00 to <100.00						
	100.00 (Default)						

In accordance with group practice, the historical average captures maximum historical depth and is therefore not restricted solely to the last five years.

Across all exposure class, PDs are greater than the default rate. Moreover, quarterly backtesting of PD models, are used to ensure the quality of each model in terms of the stability and the performance of models and the conservatism of PD levels.

/ CR9.1 – IRB APPROACH – BACK-TESTING OF PD PER EXPOSURE CLASS (ONLY FOR PD ESTIMATES ACCORDING TO POINT (F) OF ARTICLE 180(1) CRR)

No Mobilize F.S. models associates or maps its internal grades to the scale used by an ECAI to calibrate its PD.

3.4.5.5 Transaction data dimension – Loss given default (LGD) parameter

Economic losses are estimated using discounted recovery flows for Retail Customers and Corporates, or debt write-offs for the car dealers, on the basis of historical data generally going back at least seven years. Recovery costs are factored in according to the management phases involved. After analysis, transactions have been grouped into segments representing homogeneous loss levels.

The quantifying of these losses per segment results from a statistical model the main vectors of which are a generational analysis of recoveries and the speed of collection.

The table below provides a description of the estimation of the loss for each exposure types.

Category	Country	Scope	Data	Validation
Retail	DE	LGD	Since 2008	The models were approved by the ECB as part of the 2020 inspection on the new definition of default.
	DE	LGD in default	Since 2008	
	DE	ELBE	Since 2008	
	ES	LGD	Since 2008	
	ES	LGD in default	Since 2008	
	ES	ELBE	Since 2008	
	IT	LGD	Since 2008	
	IT	LGD in default	Since 2008	
	IT	ELBE	Since 2008	
	FR	LGD	Since 2008	
	FR	LGD in default	Since 2008	
	FR	ELBE	Since 2008	
	UK	LGD	Since 2010	
	UK	LGD in default	Since 2010	
	UK	ELBE	Since 2010	
	KR	LGD*	Since 2011	
	KR	LGD in default*	Since 2011	
	KR	ELBE*	Since 2011	
Wholesale	DE-ES-IT-FR-UK	LGD*	Since 2010	
	DE-ES-IT-FR-UK	LGD in default*		
	DE-ES-IT-FR-UK	ELBE*		
Corporate	France	LGD*	Since 2008	
	France	LGD in default	Since 2008	
	France	ELBE*	Since 2008	

(*) Models that will switch to the standardised approach in 2026

Definition of default

The definition of default complies with the EBA Guidelines GL 2016 07 – Final Report on Guidelines on the definition of default.

LGD estimation method

The LGD is estimated based on long-term averages of discounted net loss rates, increased by type A, B, and C conservatism margins, as well as by a downturn margin.

Downturn LGD estimation method

The downturn LGD is estimated in accordance with the EBA LGD Downturn Guidelines (EBA/GL/2019/03).

Time between default trigger and the extinction of exposure

- 42 months for the Germany Retail model and the UK Retail model;
- 108 months for the France Retail Credit segment;
- 48 months for the other models.

/ SEGMENTATION OF EXPOSURES BY THE ADVANCED METHOD AND AVERAGE LGD BY COUNTRY

Category of exposure	IRBA countries	Population group segmentation	Average sound portfolio LGD	Average loss computed at the last backtesting	
Retail individuals SME	France	Credit with ratio Exposition amount/Funding Amount >=1	52.67%	23.96%	
		Credit with ratio Exposition amount/Funding amount <1 and Duration before funding ends <=36 months	31.74%	30.32%	
		Credit with ratio Exposition amount/Funding amount <1 and Duration before funding ends >36 months	41.03%	38.26%	
		Leasing with duration before funding ends <=45 months	33.38%	19.03%	
		Leasing with duration before funding ends >45 months	45.80%	25.65%	
		Credit with duration before funding ends <=34 months	27.43%	19.76%	
	Germany	Credit with duration before funding ends >34 months and downpayment rate >8.57%	37.51%	29.00%	
		Credit with duration before funding ends >34 months & downpayment rate <=8.57% or Leasing	48.45%	33.47%	
		Duration before funding ends <=24 months	33.14%	18.64%	
	Spain	24 < Duration before funding ends <=35 months	51.30%	26.19%	
		35 < Duration before funding ends <=56 months	60.86%	33.79%	
		Duration before funding ends >56 months	73.14%	44.35%	
		Leasing	19.64%	10.74%	
	Italy	Credit with duration before funding ends <=26 months	31.37%	22.41%	
		Credit with 26 < duration before funding ends <=51 months	47.33%	35.02%	
		Credit with duration before funding ends >51 months and ratio Maturity in management/ Forecast duration >0	53.75%	42.98%	
		Credit with duration before funding ends >51 months and ratio Maturity in management/ Forecast duration =0	82.72%	57.57%	
	United Kingdom	Ratio Duration before funding ends/Forecast duration <=65.3%	56.29%	23.41%	
		Ratio Duration before funding ends/Forecast duration >65.3%	36.62%	36.22%	
	South Korea ⁽⁴⁾	Collateral ⁽¹⁾ <=15,301,795 krw or Collateral ⁽¹⁾ [15,301,795; 21 499 925] & Collateral coefficient ⁽²⁾ <=86.64%	35.99%	29.12%	
		Collateral ⁽¹⁾ >21,499,925 krw or Collateral ⁽¹⁾ [15,301,795; 21,499,925] & Collateral coefficient ⁽²⁾ >86.64%	50.47%	36.66%	
	Corporate	France ⁽⁴⁾	Credit	32.35%	5.61%
			Leasing	37.93%	16.70%
Dealers	G5 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	R1 VN	16.30%	5.01%	
		R1 others	26.22%	14.03%	

(1) This is quantitative data calculated to suit the vehicle's price and the maturity in management.

(2) This is quantitative data calculated to suit the maturity in management.

(3) G5: France, Germany, Spain, Italy, United Kingdom.

(4) Loss rate not calculated because these models will be standardized in 2026.

LGDs are calibrated based on the results of annual backtesting and/or regulatory changes. LGD backtesting consists of comparing the long-term average loss rate with the LGD calibrated for production with limitations. The LGDs observed are all conservative, since the loss rates calculated at the last backtesting are lower than the LGDs in production with limitations. Backtesting of the LGD Corporate France could not be carried out in full due to unusable data. However, the calculated loss rates show that the parameters of the LGD Corporate France are also conservative.

LGD's of these new models have been recalibrated following the new definition of default (conforms to EBA Guideline: EBA GL 2016 07 Final Report on Guideline on default definition) and this LGD were put into production in 2021 December. In addition, in November 2022, new LGD Retail models went into production following ECB approval of the Retail package application submitted in June 2021.

The average loss given default (LGD) on the performing portfolio is 40.69% for Retail customers and 35.09% for the Corporate segment, the latter breaking down into 39.89% for Non-Network Corporates and 32.60% for Network Corporates.

The Expected Loss (EL) for the Retail activity increases by 7.4% compared with December 2024 (i.e. +€62.1 million), mainly driven by the 8.4% rise in Default EL. This change is explained by the increase in the default portfolio in absolute value, which rose from €708.2 million to €743.4 million as of 31 December 2025, mainly driven by France and Germany.

The EL for the Network activity increases by €67.3 million (+92.85% vs 2024). This change is explained by the transition from CRR2 to CRR3, which requires that, for EL calculation purposes, counterparties with revenue above €500 million are assigned an LGD of 40% instead of their model-generated LGD.

3.4.5.6 Credit conversion factor

Credit conversion factor are set to 100% for the whole Mobilize F.S. advanced method portfolio.

3.4.5.7 Operational use of internal ratings

3.4.5.7.1 Customers

Granting policy

Customers applying for financing plans are systematically rated by acceptance specific scoring; this situation, which pre-dated the "Basel" ratings, allow to set the initial direction of the application in the decision-making process, the study process concentrating on "intermediary and high" risks. Consistency between the acceptance rating and the Basel rating is ensured both in the construction of the rating models and in backtesting exercises. Beyond the operational process, the acceptance policy is regularly adjusted according to default rates and a break-even analysis by level of probability of default and loss given default.

Debt collection

The statistical models used to calculate weighted risks and expected loss enable probability of default determined at the time of granting to be updated monthly by factoring in the customer's payment record. This updating, which provides a clear vision of expected loss of the portfolio as part of the "budget process" is also a tool used to forward plan the activity of out-of-court and disputed debt collection platforms. On the basis of the same customer information, "recovery scores" have been deployed in Spain and South Korea to make the process more efficient.

3.4.5.7.2 Dealers

In the Dealers segment, all counterparties are systematically rated. All the rating components, or the rating itself, are included in the key operational processes of acceptance, management and monitoring of the activity and the risks.

Provisioning for the Wholesale financing activity is based on a categorization of the counterparties, individually, and on the basis of an examination of objective impairment indicators. The internal rating is the basis for this differentiation.

3.4.5.8 Procedures for monitoring internal ratings

The results of the internal rating process, the performance of the models and the main data items making it up are monitored quarterly by the modeling teams.

At least once a year, observed changes lead to a formal analysis according to a standard protocol described in a procedure.

Differences between the models' forecasts and the actual figures are analyzed and summarized in a report that also includes a quantification of the impact on the capital requirement.

Elements of the performance of the rating models are also reported yearly to the Executive Committee during a dedicated presentation and to the Risk Committee of the Executive Board.

Regulatory changes with a significant impact on the models are monitored and analyzed in detail by the modeling teams. This is notably the case for the EBA Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on the new definition of default for which two packages was sent to the ECB in 2020 and for which the group has obtained the ECB's approval. Furthermore in 2021 three new packages was sent to the supervisor on the following perimeters: Corporate (in 2021 March), Retail (in 2021 June) and Wholesale (in 2021 December).

For the retail perimeter, ECB IMI mission took place in the second semester of 2021, the decision of which enabled the implementation of parameters in November 2022 and in February 2023 for the UK portfolio.

Another ECB IMI mission was carried out at the end of 2022 on the Corporate perimeter, and the decision letter was communicated in March 2024. In light of the feedback from the JST (Joint Supervisory Team), the Corporate France model will migrate to the Standardised Approach (STD) in February 2026. Finally, an IMI mission was conducted in the second quarter of 2024 on the perimeter of the Network models. This mission covered the new PD score models for France and the UK, as well as the calibration of the other PD models. However, following the Landscape model accepted by the ECB, it was decided that, for the Network models, the LGD will switch to the Standardised Approach (STD) in September 2026. For the German secondary network, both PD and LGD will transition to the Standardised Approach. In addition, the final decision letter following the mission has not yet been communicated. A draft has been received and negotiations are ongoing.

The different elements of internal models and the first level of controls produced by Credit & Data Management division are reviewed in a second level of control by the validation team of Risk Control Unit.

These independent controls are governed by a procedure and reported to dedicated validation committees. The resulting points for improvement are the subject of action plans proposed by the teams and validated and monitored by the validation unit.

As part of its periodic controls, the Internal Audit reviews the process of internal models and the first and second levels of controls to assess their adequacy and conformity.

Eventually, the whole process including first, second and third level of controls is regularly controlled by ECB inspections.

03.

/ EU CR8 – RWEA FLOW STATEMENTS OF CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES UNDER THE IRB APPROACH

	Risk weighted exposure amount	Risk weighted exposure amount
	12/2025	09/2025
In millions of euros	a	b
1 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period	23,102	24,349
2 Asset size (+/-)	1,580	(784)
3 Asset quality (+/-)	610	(383)
4 Model updates (+/-)		
5 Methodology and policy (+/-)		
6 Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)		
7 Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	(2)	(80)
8 Other (+/-)		
9 RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNT AS AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD	25,289	23,102

Changes in asset size are mainly due to the cyclicity of dealer financing activity, which peak in June and December. Between September 2024 and December 2024, the level of RWAs has increased due to the rise in outstandings.

3.4.6 The standardized method

/ EU CRD – QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO STANDARDISED MODEL

Legal basis	Row number	Qualitative information – Free format	
Article 444 (a) CRR	(a)	Names of the external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs) and export credit agencies (ECAs) nominated by the institution, and the reasons for any changes over the disclosure period;	The Mobilize F.S. group uses Moody's as external rating agency
Article 444 (b) CRR	(b)	The exposure classes for which each ECAI or ECA is used;	The Mobilize F.S. group uses ECAI ratings for sovereign, international organization, institutions and corporate investments
Article 444 © CRR	(c)	A description of the process used to transfer the issuer and issue credit ratings onto comparable assets items not included in the trading book;	The Mobilize F.S. group complies with the standard association published by the EBA
Article 444 (d) CRR	(d)	The association of the external rating of each nominated ECAI or ECA (as referred to in row (a)) with the risk weights that correspond with the credit quality steps as set out in Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three CRR (except where the institution complies with the standard association published by the EBA).	The Mobilize F.S. group complies with the standard association published by the EBA

The credit risk exposures treated using the standardized method comprise financed sales outstandings of subsidiaries not treated using the advanced method, debts to credit institutions and central banks, and all other consolidated assets that are not credit obligations.

In order to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk under the standardized method, the Mobilize F.S. group uses Moody's, the external credit rating agency, for sovereigns, international organizations, institutions and corporate investments. Reconciliation of these ratings with the credit quality steps provided for under the regulations complies with

the supervisor's requirements. Beyond this framework, there is no use of any external rating that cannot be applied directly. As regards unrated exposures, the Mobilize F.S. group applies the regulatory weightings in accordance with the CRR.

For hedge transactions, the values of counterparty credit risk exposures on interest-rate or forex derivatives are determined by the market price method, adding, to the current replacement cost, the potential future credit exposure based on the remaining term. Such transactions still concern countries not covered by EMIR regulations.

/ EU CR4 – STANDARDISED APPROACH – CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE AND CRM EFFECTS

		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
		On-Balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-Balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWEA	RWEA density
		a	b	c	d	e	f
In millions of euros							
1	Central governments or central banks	4,903	0	4,903	0	796	16.25%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	158	4	158	4	48	29.59%
EU 2a	Regional government or local authorities	43	1	43	1	22	50.00%
EU 2b	Public sector entities	115	3	115	3	26	21.92%
3	Multilateral development banks						
EU 3a	International organisations						
4	Institutions	2,220	81	2,220	81	845	36.74%
5	Covered bonds						
6	Corporates	6,989	403	6,355	403	6,365	94.18%
6.1	<i>Of which: Specialised Lending</i>						
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	357		357		893	250.00%
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures						
EU 7b	Equity	357		357		893	250.00%
8	Retail	7,892	419	7,892	419	5,731	68.95%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures						
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property – non IPRE						
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property – IPRE						
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property – non IPRE						
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property – IPRE						
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)						
10	Exposures in default	277	1	267	1	301	112.34%
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment						
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings	1		1		13	1250.00%
EU 10c	Other items	2,863	120	2,863	120	2,067	69.30%
12	TOTAL	25,661	1,027	25,016	1,027	17,059	65.50%

CRM: Credit Risk Mitigation
CCF: Credit Conversion Factor

The percentage applied to CCF is 0% on most of the off-balance sheet exposures towards companies, the credit lines being unconditionally cancellable at any time without notice in case of a deterioration of the borrower's creditworthiness.

/ EU CR5 – STANDARDISED APPROACH

Exposure classes In millions of euros	Risk weight										
	0 %	2 %	4 %	10 %	20 %	30 %	35 %	40 %	45 %	50 %	60 %
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
1	Central governments or central banks	999	3,434	120							
2	Non-central government public sector entities				115					44	
EU 2a	Regional government or local authorities									44	
EU 2b	Public sector entities				115					0	
3	Multilateral development banks										
EU 3a	International organisations										
4	Institutions				1,619	318				118	
5	Covered bonds										
6	Corporates										
6.1	<i>Of which: Specialised Lending</i>										
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity										
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures										
EU 7b	Equity exposures										
8	Retail exposures										
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures										
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property – non IPRE										
9.1.1	No loan splitting applied										
9.1.2	Loan splitting applied (secured)										
9.1.3	Loan splitting applied (unsecured)										
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property – IPRE										
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property – non IPRE										
9.3.1	No loan splitting applied										
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)										
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)										
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property – IPRE										
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)										
10	Exposures in default										
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment										
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)										
EU 10c	Other items	0									
11	Not applicable										
EU 11C	TOTAL	999	3,434	120	1,734	318				163	

3.4.7 Credit risk mitigation techniques

The Mobilize F.S. group does not use netting agreements to reduce the commercial credit risk.

Mitigation techniques are allowed only in the form of cash and used solely according to the two agreements below in order to hedge the credit risk specific to the manufacturers' distribution network.

The capital requirements in respect of credit risk take into account financial collateral (in the form of a cash pledge agreement) amounting to €700 million granted by manufacturer Renault and protecting the Mobilize F.S. group

against the risk of the Renault subsidiaries defaulting on inventory financing. This protection is spread evenly over each exposure in the relevant scope by Banking Cloud's data processing. After application of the discount relating to the asymmetry of currencies, the residual exposure is €677 million.

Letras de Cambio and guarantee funds are used to protect the Brazilian subsidiary Banco RCI Brazil against the risk of default of its network of dealerships, for a total of €219 million. This protection is allocated individually to each exposure concerned.

/ EU CRC – QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO CRM TECHNIQUES

Legal basis	Row number	Qualitative informations	
Article 453 (a) CRR	(a)	A description of the core features of the policies and processes for on- and off-balance sheet netting and an indication of the extent to which institutions make use of balance sheet netting;	For Retail and Corporate financing activities, including Wholesale financing activity, the Mobilize F.S. group do not use balance sheet netting.
Article 453 (b) CRR	(b)	The core features of policies and processes for eligible collateral evaluation and management;	For Corporate financing activities, the Mobilize F.S. group do not take collaterals to mitigate credit risk. For its Network and importers business, the Mobilize F.S. group has a framework procedure for taking out guarantees and signed agreements allowing for the evaluation and management of eligible collateral.
Article 453 (c) CRR	(c)	A description of the main types of collateral taken by the institution to mitigate credit risk;	For Corporate financing activities, the Mobilize F.S. group do not take collaterals to mitigate credit risk. For its Network and importers business, the Mobilize F.S. group uses collaterals such as a cash pledge (to reduce exposure to dealerships owned by the Renault Group) and a guarantee fund and the pledge of letras de cambio (to reduce exposure to independent dealerships in Brazil).
Article 453 (d) CRR	(d)	For guarantees and credit derivatives used as credit protection, the main types of guarantor and credit derivative counterparty and their creditworthiness used for the purposes of reducing capital requirements, excluding those used as part of synthetic securitization structures;	For Retail and Corporate financing activities, the Mobilize F.S. group do not use credit protection, such as guarantors and credit derivative, in order to reduce capital requirements.
Article 453 (e) CRR	(e)	Information about market or credit risk concentrations within the credit mitigation taken;	For Retail and Corporate financing activities, the Mobilize F.S. group do not use such credit risk mitigation techniques.

/ EU CR3 – CRM TECHNIQUES OVERVIEW: DISCLOSURE OF THE USE OF CREDIT RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Now secured by credit derivatives
In millions of euros		a	b	c	d	e
1	Loans and advances	42,597	25,736	920	24,816	
2	Debt securities	129				
3	TOTAL	42,726	25,736	920	24,816	
4	• Of which Non-performing exposures	1,158	208		208	
5	• Of which defaulted	1,158	208			

/ EU CR7 – IRB APPROACH – EFFECT ON THE RWEAS OF CREDIT DERIVATIVES USED AS CRM TECHNIQUES

		Pre-credit derivatives RWEA	Actual RWEA
In millions of euros		a	b
1	CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS AND CENTRAL BANKS – F-IRB		
EU 1 a	Regional governments and local authorities -F-IRB		
EU 1 b	Public sector entities – F-IRB		
2	Central governments and central banks – A-IRB		
EU 2a	Regional governments and local authorities – A-IRB		
EU 12b	Public sector entities – A-IRB		
3	INSTITUTIONS – F-IRB		
5	Corporates – F-IRB	5,579	5,579
EU 5a	Corporates – General	5,579	5,579
EU 5b	Corporates – Specialised lending		
EU 5c	Corporates – Purchased receivables		
6	Corporates – A-IRB	3,888	3,888
EU 6a	Corporates – General	3,888	3,888
EU 6b	Corporates – Specialised lending		
EU 6c	Corporates – Purchased receivables		
EU 8a	Retail – A-IRB	15,822	15,822
9	Retail – Qualifying revolving (QRRE)		
10	Retail – Secured by residential immovable property		
EU10a	Retail – Purchased receivables		
EU10b	Retail- Other retail exposures	15,822	15,822
17	EXPOSURES UNDER F-IRB	5,579	5,579
18	EXPOSURES UNDER A-IRB	19,710	19,710
19	TOTAL EXPOSURES	25,289	25,289

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/ EU CR7-A – IRB APPROACH – DISCLOSURE OF THE EXTENT OF THE USE OF CRM TECHNIQUES

		Credit risk Mitigation techniques						
		Funded credit Protection (FCP)						
		Total exposures	% of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals	% of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals	% of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals	% of exposures covered by Receivables	% of exposures covered by Other physical collateral	% of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection
In millions of euros		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
EXPOSURES UNDER AIRB								
1	Central governments and central banks							
2	Regional governments and local authorities							
3	Public sector entities							
5	<i>Corporates</i>	6,100						
5.1	Corporates – General	6,100						
5.2	Corporates – Specialised lending							
5.3	Corporates – Purchased Receivables							
6	Retail	37,792						
6.1	Retail – Qualifying revolving							
6.2	Retail – Secured by residential immovable property							
6.3	<i>Retail – Purchased Receivables</i>							
6.4	Retail – Other retail exposures	37,792						
7	TOTAL	43,892						
EXPOSURES UNDER FIRB								
1	Central governments and central banks							
2	Regional governments and local authorities							
3	Public sector entities							
4	Institutions							
5	Corporates	6,460	3.91%					
5.1	Corporates – General	6,460	3.91%					
5.2	Corporates – Specialised lending							
5.3	Corporates – Purchased Receivables							
6	TOTAL	6,460	3.91%					

Credit risk Mitigation techniques					Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs		
Funded credit Protection (FCP)			Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)				
% of exposures covered by Cash on deposit	% of exposures covered by Life insurance policies	% of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party	% of exposures covered by Guarantees	% of exposures covered by Credit derivatives	RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)	
h	i	j	k	l	m	n	
							3,888
					3,888		3,888
					3,888		3,888
					15,822		15,822
					15,822		15,822
					19,710		19,710
					5,579		5,579
					5,579		5,579
					5,579		5,579

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3.4.8 Counterparty credit risk

/ EU CCRA – QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE RELATED TO CCR

		Flexible format disclosure
(a)	<p>Article 439 (a) CRR Description of the methodology used to assign internal capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures, including the methods to assign those limits to exposures to central counterparties</p>	<p>Counterparty risk is managed by a limit system in line with counterparty risk appetite. Calibration of RCI Banque S.A.'s limits is based in particular on the level of own equity, results, external rating and internal assessment of the quality of the counterparty taking into account ownership, market position, franchise diversification. Limits with central counterparties are assigned based the credit quality of the host country (central banks) or stressed margin requirement on cleared derivatives (clearing house). Compliance with limits is monitored daily, and all control results are notified monthly to the RCI Banque S.A.'s Financial Committee. Exposure on banks is included in Renault Group consolidated counterparty risk monitoring.</p>
(b)	<p>Article 439 (b) CRR Description of policies related to guarantees and other credit risk mitigants, such as the policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserves</p>	<p>The Mobilize F.S. group uses interest rate and forex derivatives to hedge financial risks. For a large portion of its portfolio, it has implemented risk mitigation techniques to protect the company against the risks of counterparty default.</p> <p>Derivative transactions are executed under ISDA agreement or equivalent and thereby provide to the group's entities with a legally enforceable right in case of default of the counterparty (see Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements: Netting agreements and other similar commitments). In 2012 the EMIR (European Market Infrastructure Regulation) regulation published a series of standards designed to improve the stability and transparency of the derivatives market. The main measure concerns the use of clearing houses or bilateral exchange of collateral between counterparties. In Europe, the Mobilize F.S. group. books interest-rate swap transactions in clearing houses and posts cash as collateral as initial margin and regular exchanges cash collateral (that can be paid or received) in respect of variation margins. Foreign exchange derivatives uncollateralized are subject to bilateral margin call. Outside Europe interest rate swaps are subject to bilateral exchanges of collateral in Brazil.</p>
(c)	<p>Article 439 (c) CRR Description of policies with respect to Wrong-Way risk as defined in Article 291 of the CRR</p>	<p>The Mobilize F.S. group has no particular mechanism for managing correlation risk.</p>
(d)	<p>Article 431 (3) and (4) CRR Any other risk management objectives and relevant policies related to CCR</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
(e)	<p>Article 439 (d) CRR The amount of collateral the institution would have to provide if its credit rating was downgraded</p>	<p>In the event of a downgrade of its credit rating, the Mobilize F.S. group may be required to set up additional reserves as part of its securitization operations. As of 31 December 2025, the cash outflows related to the additional reserves to be set up in the event of a three-notch rating downgrade amount to €279 million.</p>

Exposure to counterparty credit risk

/ EU CCR1 – ANALYSIS OF CCR EXPOSURE BY APPROACH

		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
In millions of euros									
EU1	EU – Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)				1.4				
EU2	EU – Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)				1.4				
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	41	96		1.4	192	192	192	128
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)								
2a	• Of which securities financing transactions netting sets								
2b	• Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets								
2c	• Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets								
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)								
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)								
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	TOTAL					192	192	192	128

CCR1 – this table only includes derivative exposures that do not go through CCPs.

RWAs on counterparty credit risk are based on exposure on derivatives, to which an add-on is allocated. The exposure is then weighted by risk in accordance with the standard method – based on counterparties' credit quality.

/ EU CCR3 – STANDARDISED APPROACH – CCR EXPOSURES BY REGULATORY EXPOSURE CLASS AND RISK WEIGHTS

		Risk weight										Others	Total
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%		
In millions of euros													
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
1	Central governments or central banks												
2	Regional government or local authorities												
3	Public sector entities												
4	Multilateral development banks												
5	International organisations												
6	Institutions			475		8	30			50	7	66	635
7	Corporates									32			32
8	Retail												
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment												
10	Other items												
11	TOTAL EXPOSURE VALUE			475		8	30			82	7	66	667

/ EU CCR4 – IRB APPROACH – CCR EXPOSURES BY EXPOSURE CLASS AND PD SCALE

PD scale (in millions of euros)	Exposure value	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	EW average maturity (years)	RWEA	Density of RWEA
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Exposure class X							
1	0.00 to <0.15						
2	0.15 to <0.25						
3	0.25 to <0.50						
4	0.50 to <0.75						
5	0.75 to <2.50						
6	2.50 to <10.00						
7	10.00 to <100.00						
8	100.00 (Default)						
10	SUB-TOTAL EXPOSURE CLASS X						
Exposure class Y							
1	0.00 to <0.15						
2	0.15 to <0.25						
3	0.25 to <0.50						
4	0.50 to <0.75						
5	0.75 to <2.50						
6	2.50 to <10.00						
7	10.00 to <100.00						
8	100.00 (Default)						
10	SUB-TOTAL EXPOSURE CLASS Y						
11	TOTAL (ALL CCR RELEVANT EXPOSURE CLASSES)						

/ EU CCR5 – COMPOSITION OF COLLATERAL FOR CCR EXPOSURES

	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
In millions of euros	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	Cash – domestic currency							
2	Cash – other currencies							
3	Domestic sovereign debt							
4	Other sovereign debt							
5	Government agency debt							
6	Corporate bonds							
7	Equity securities							
8	Other collateral							
9	TOTAL							

The Mobilize F.S. group undertakes transactions towards Central Counterparties in line with the EMIR regulation. Collateral is obtained and paid in the form of cash.

However, these transactions do not enter into the calculation of the exposure to counterparty credit risk because the netting agreements have not yet been recognized by the competent authorities in accordance with Article 296 of the CRR.

/ EU CCR6 – CREDIT DERIVATIVES EXPOSURES

In millions of euros	Protection bought	Protection sold
	a	b
Notionals		
1	Single-name credit default swaps	
2	Index credit default swaps	
3	TOTAL RETURN SWAPS	
4	Credit options	
5	Other credit derivatives	
6	TOTAL NOTIONALS	
Fair values		
7	Positive fair value (asset)	
8	Negative fair value (liability)	

The Mobilize F.S. group has no credit derivatives.

/ EU CCR7 – RWEA FLOW STATEMENTS OF CCR EXPOSURES UNDER THE IMM

RWEA

RWEA AS AT THE END OF THE PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIOD

Asset size

Credit quality of counterparties

Model updates (IMM only)

Methodology and policy (IMM only)

Acquisitions and disposals

Foreign exchange movements

Other

RWEA AS AT THE END OF THE CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD

Mobilize F.S. group treats counterparty credit risk exposures using the standard method. No CCR exposure is in IMM method.

/ EU CCR8 – EXPOSURES TO CCPS

In millions of euros		Exposure value	RWEA
		a	b
1	EXPOSURES TO QCCPS (TOTAL)		19
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); ow	475	19
3	i) (i)OTC derivatives	475	19
4	i) (ii)Exchange-traded derivatives		
5	i) (iii)SFTs		
6	i) (iv)Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
7	Segregated initial margin		
8	Non-segregated initial margin		
9	Prefunded default fund contributions		
10	Unfunded default fund contributions		
11	EXPOSURES TO NON-QCCPS (TOTAL)		
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (ex initial margin and default fund contributions) ow		
13	i) (i)OTC derivatives		
14	i) (ii)Exchange-traded derivatives		
15	i) (iii)SFTs		
16	i) (iv)Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
17	Segregated initial margin		
18	Non-segregated initial margin		
19	Prefunded default fund contributions		
20	Unfunded default fund contributions		

3.5 Credit valuation adjustment risk

For all over-the-counter derivatives, if derivatives recognized as credit protection are not used, the Mobilize F.S. group determines a capital requirement for "Credit valuation adjustment" (CVA) risk.

This capital charge is designed to cover losses in the event of downgraded quality of the counterparty, entailing a decrease in the value of the derivatives.

The requirement is calculated by the standardized method defined in Article 384 of regulation (EU) 575/2013.

/ EU CVAA – QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO CREDIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT RISK

References	Qualitative information
<p>(a) Point (a) of Article 445a(1) CRR A description of the institution's processes to manage credit valuation adjustment risk, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a description of the processes implemented to identify, measure, monitor and control the institution's credit valuation adjustment risks; • a description of their policies for hedging and mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges. 	<p>CVA risk is managed by maximizing the use of cleared derivatives through central clearing counterparties. When clearing is not possible, collateral exchange is preferred. However, some bilateral transactions without collateral exchange remain (notably in the context of interest rate hedges in Argentina and Korea, and for certain operations negotiated before the collateralization of derivatives in Brazil). These transactions are marginal and generate very limited RWA exposure.</p>
<p>(b) Point (b) of Article 445a(1) CRR An explanation whether the institution meets all the conditions set out in Article 273a(2); where those conditions are met, whether institution has chosen to calculate the own funds requirements for CVA risk using the simplified approach set out in Article 385; where institutions have chosen to calculate the own funds requirements for CVA risk using the simplified approach, the own funds requirements for CVA risk in accordance with that approach.</p>	<p>The credit valuation adjustment risk is immaterial at Mobilize.FS, however the CVA is calculated monthly to verify that the 5% threshold is not exceeded</p>

/ EU CVA 1 – CREDIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT RISK UNDER THE REDUCED BASIC APPROACH

	Components of Own Funds Requirements	Risk weighted exposure amount
In millions of euros	a	b
1	Aggregation of systematic components of CVA risk	14
2	Aggregation of idiosyncratic components of CVA risk	8
3	TOTAL	15

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3.6 Securitization

/ EU SECA – QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES

Legal basis	Row number	Qualitative information – Free format
Article 449(a) CRR	(a)	<p>Description of securitization and re-securitization activities; including institutions' risk management and investment objectives in connection with those activities, their role in securitization and re-securitization transactions whether they use the Simple Transparent and Standardised (STS) securitization framework and the extent to which they use securitization transactions to transfer the credit risk of the securitized exposures to third parties with, where applicable, a separate description of their synthetic securitization risk transfer policy</p>
Article 449(b) CRR	(b)	<p>The Mobilize F.S. group uses securitization as a funding instrument. All securitized assets remain in the consolidated balance sheet. RCI Banque S.A. does not invest in special purpose vehicles whose underlying obligations are originated by non-group companies.</p> <p>The group securitizes pools of receivables granted to individual customers or companies. Securities created from such transactions are sold to third party investors or self-subscribed to generate eligible collateral used for Central bank funding or liquidity reserve.</p>
Article 449(b) CRR	(b)	<p>The type of risk that institutions are exposed to in their securitization and re-securitization activities by level of seniority of the relevant securitization positions, providing a distinction between STS and non-STS positions and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) risk retained in own-originated transactions; ii) risk incurred in relation to transactions originated by third parties
Article 449(b) CRR	(b)	<p>The Mobilize F.S. group did not use securitization to transfer risk. Special Purpose vehicles carrying securitized assets are consolidated by the group that remains exposed to most of the risks and benefits attached to securitized receivables.</p> <p>The group's securitization transactions all meet the economic capital retention requirement of not less than 5% mentioned in Article 405 of European Directive (EU) 575/2013 and Article 6 of the Regulation (EU) 2017/2402.</p> <p>RCI Banque S.A. does not invest in special purpose vehicles backed by receivables originated by non-group companies.</p>
Article 449(c) CRR	(c)	<p>Institutions' approaches to calculating the risk-weighted exposure amounts that they apply to their securitization activities, including the types of securitization positions to which each approach applies with a distinction between STS and non-STS positions</p>
Article 449(c) CRR	(c)	<p>The Mobilize F.S. does not invest on securitization positions as described in Article 2, 1) of (EU) 2017/2402 of 12 December 2017. Therefore, RCI Banque S.A. does not have any exposure linked to such position.</p> <p>The receivables securitized by RCI Banque S.A. are prudentially consolidated and the risk-weighted assets are calculated as if assets had not been securitized.</p>
Article 449(d) CRR	(d)	<p>A list of SSPEs falling into any of the following categories, with a description of types of institution's exposures to those SSPEs, including derivatives contracts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) SSPEs which acquire exposures originated by the institutions; ii) SSPEs sponsored by the institutions; iii) SSPEs and other legal entities for which the institutions provide securitization-related services, such as advisory, asset servicing or management services; iv) SSPEs included in the institutions' regulatory scope of consolidation
Article 449(d) CRR	(d)	<p>The Mobilize F.S. group acts as an originator/ servicer for the following SSPEs. (Swap) indicates RCI also acts as a swap counterparty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cars Alliance Auto Loans France Master; • Cars Alliance Auto Leases France Master; • Cars Alliance Auto Leases France Master RV; • Cars Alliance Auto Leases France V 2025-1 (swap); • Cars Alliance Auto Loans France V 2022-1 (swap); • Cars Alliance Auto Leases France V 2023-1 (swap); • Cars Alliance Auto Loans V 2024-1 (swap); • FCT Cars Alliance DFP France; • Cars Alliance Auto Loans Germany Master; • Cars Alliance Auto Loans Germany V 2021-1 (swap); • Cars Alliance Auto Loans Germany V 2023-1 (swap); • Cars Alliance Auto Loans Germany V 2024-1 (swap); • Cars Alliance Auto Loans Germany V 2025-1 (swap); • Cars Alliance Auto Leases Germany (swap);

Legal basis	Row number	Qualitative information – Free format
Article 449(d) CRR	(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cars Alliance DFP Germany 2017; ● Cars Alliance Auto Loans Italy 2015 s.r.l.; ● Cars Alliance Auto Loans Italy 2024 s.r.l.; ● Cars Alliance UK 2015; ● Cars Alliance UK Master; ● Cars Alliance Auto Loans Spain 2022; ● Mobility One.
Article 449(e) CRR	(e)	<p>A list of any legal entities in relation to which the institutions have disclosed that they have provided support in accordance with Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three CRR</p> <p>The group does not provide support (as defined in CRR Article 248) to securitization transactions. Mobilize F.S. group acts as originator, asset servicer for all SSPEs listed in point (e) and swap provider for some of these SSPEs.</p>
Article 449(f) CRR	(f)	<p>A list of legal entities affiliated with the institutions and that invest in securitizations originated by the institutions or in securitization positions issued by SSPEs sponsored by the institutions</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group does not invest in securitizations for which capital requirement is calculated based on the securitization position and always accounts for the underlying receivables when assessing own funds requirements.</p> <p>The group retains the most junior tranches of the securitization in which it acts as originator to meet its economic capital retention requirements.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group has invested in the senior pieces of securitizations in which one of its subsidiary or branch acts as originator. Such assets can be used as collateral for Central Bank Funding. Similar scheme also exists in the UK where RCI Bank UK has subscribed ABS notes backed by receivables originated by RCI FS UK.</p>
Article 449(g) CRR	(g)	<p>A summary of their accounting policies for securitization activity, including where relevant a distinction between securitization and re-securitization positions</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group has not used securitization to transfer risk. Special Purpose vehicles carrying securitized assets are consolidated by the group that remain exposed to most of the risks and benefits attached to securitized receivables that remain in the consolidated balance sheet.</p>
Article 449(h) CRR	(h)	<p>The names of the ECAIs used for securitizations and the types of exposure for which each agency is used</p> <p>Auto-ABS: Moody's (EUR), S&P (EUR & GBP), DBRS (EUR), Fitch (EUR & GBP) SME (Dealer Floor Plan): Moody's, DBRS</p>
Article 449(i) CRR	(i)	<p>Where applicable, a description of the Internal Assessment Approach as set out in Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three CRR including the structure of the internal assessment process and the relation between internal assessment and external ratings of the relevant ECAI disclosed in accordance with point (h), the control mechanisms for the internal assessment process including discussion of independence, accountability, and internal assessment process review, the exposure types to which the internal assessment process is applied and the stress factors used for determining credit enhancement levels</p> <p>Not applicable no investment (exposure) in ABCP program.</p>

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The sales refinancing receivables retained in the balance sheet totaling €16,568 million on 31 December 2025 (€16,510 million on 31 December 2024), namely:

- for securitizations placed on the market: €3,775 million;
- for self-subscribed securitizations: €7,842 million;
- for private securitizations: €4,951 million.

The stock of securitized assets is itemized in Note 14 of the consolidated financial statements. At 31 December 2025, funding secured through private securitizations totaled €3,202 million, and funding secured through public securitizations placed on the markets totaled €3,679 million.

/ EU-SEC1 – SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES IN THE NON-TRADING BOOK

	Institution acts as originator						
	Traditional			Synthetic		Sub-total	
	STS	of which SRT	Non-STS	of which SRT	of which SRT		
In millions of euros	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
1	TOTAL EXPOSURES						
2	RETAIL (TOTAL)						
3	residential mortgage						
4	credit card						
5	other retail exposures						
6	re-securitisation						
7	WHOLESALE (TOTAL)						
8	loans to corporates						
9	commercial mortgage						
10	lease and receivables						
11	other wholesale						
12	re-securitisation						

Mobilize F.S. group has no securitization exposure in the trading book. Table EU-SEC2 – Securitization exposures in the trading book is therefore not applicable.

Furthermore, as indicated in table EU-SEC1, the group does not act as an originator, sponsor or investor in securitization transactions involving risk transfer (SRT) and therefore does not have any associated exposure in the non-trading book.

Therefore, templates EU-SEC3 – Securitization exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements – institution acting as originator or as sponsor and EU-SEC4 – Securitization exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements – institution acting as investor are not applicable.

/ EU-SEC5 – EXPOSURES SECURITISED BY THE INSTITUTION – EXPOSURES IN DEFAULT AND SPECIFIC CREDIT RISK ADJUSTMENTS

In millions of euros	Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
	Total outstanding nominal amount		Specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
	a	b	
1 TOTAL EXPOSURES	17,181	50	
2 RETAIL (TOTAL)	15,221	50	
3 residential mortgage			
4 credit card			
5 other retail exposures	15,221	50	
6 re-securitisation			
7 WHOLESALE (TOTAL)	1,960		
8 loans to corporates	1,960		
9 commercial mortgage			
10 lease and receivables			
11 other wholesale			
12 re-securitisation			

3.7 Market risk

/ EU MRA – QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO MARKET RISK

	Flexible format disclosure
<p>Points (a) and (d) of Article 435 (1) CRR</p> <p>A description of the institution's strategies and processes to manage market risk, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an explanation of management's strategic objectives in undertaking trading activities, as well as the processes implemented to identify, measure, monitor and control the institution's market risks; • a description of their policies for hedging and mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges. 	<p>In the absence of a trading book, all the market risk arises from the group's foreign exchange position.</p> <p>The risk on exchange position can be broken down into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • structural currency position, which results from the group's long-term investments in the equity of its foreign subsidiaries. Since 2022, the Mobilize F.S. group has a capital allocation covering its structural currency risk exposure. The group benefits from an ECB waiver for the five most significant currencies (GBP, BRL, KRW, CHF and MAD) allowing it, for these currencies, to take into account only the excess of capital over the average group CET1; • structural currency risk is included in the Mobilize Financial Services risk appetite framework, and the group's position in all currencies is monitored monthly at the Capital and Liquidity Committee and reported quarterly to the Supervisor. Transactional foreign exchange position, which arises from cash flows denominated in currencies other than the patrimonial currency is bound by limits. Sum of Absolut values of positions expressed in different currency pairs amounted to €12.7 million as of December end 2024 <p>The goals and strategies pursued by the Mobilize F.S. group in connection with market risk are described in the part entitled "Consolidated financial statements – financial risks" – Appendix 2.</p>
<p>Point (b) of Article 435 (1) CRR</p> <p>A description of the structure and organization of the market risk management function, including a description of the market risk governance structure established to implement the strategies and processes of the institution discussed in row (a) above, and that describes the relationships and the communication mechanisms between the different parties involved in market risk management.</p>	<p>The supervision of transactional FX risk and the compliance with limits is placed under the supervision of RCI Banque S.A.'s Finance division that run the funding center positions and oversees the management of subsidiaries. Group limits are approved by the Board of Directors and periodically updated.</p> <p>The Financial Risks Team, reporting to the Risk and Banking Regulation department (Risk Control division), issues a daily report and monitors the group's exposure to market risks.</p> <p>A list of authorized products, approved by RCI Banque S.A.'s Financial Committee, specifies the foreign exchange instruments and currencies that can be used for market risk management purposes and the authorized currencies.</p>
<p>Point (c) of Article 435 (1) CRR</p> <p>Scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement systems</p>	<p>At Mobilize F.S. group level, the foreign exchange position is calculated using an asset and liability approach which consist in computing the foreign exchange position from the accounting balance sheet and off-balance sheet balances by currency. This is referred to as the "accounting foreign exchange position".</p> <p>The monitoring perimeter for transactional foreign exchange risk has been validated, distinguishing two categories of subsidiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multi-currency subsidiaries whose transactional foreign exchange risk must be monitored by the entity on a daily basis. The entity must report to the Financial Risk department the daily position in case of breach. The Financial Risk Team is responsible for ensuring compliance with limits; • other subsidiaries whose transactional foreign exchange risk are monitored on a monthly basis. The Financial Risk team is responsible for ensuring compliance with limits. <p>The consolidated transactional FX position and compliance with limits are reported to the Financial Committee on a monthly basis.</p>

Taking into account the elements mentioned in the above EU-MRA table in response to Article 435(1)(a) and (d) of the CRR, the following tables are not applicable:

- table EU MRB: Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models;
- template EU MR2-A – Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA);
- template EU MR2-B – RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA;
- template EU MR3 – IMA values for trading portfolios;
- template EU MR4 – Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses.

/ EU MR1 – RISQUE DE MARCHÉ DANS LE CADRE DE L'APPROCHE STANDARD

EU MR1 – Market risk under the standardised approach

In millions of euros		RWEA
Outright products		1,261
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	
3	Foreign exchange risk	1,261
4	Commodity risk	
Options		
5	Simplified approach	
6	Delta-plus method	
7	Scenario approach	
8	Securitisation (specific risk)	
9	TOTAL	1,261

3.8 Interest-rate risk for portfolio positions

/ EU IRRBBA – QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ON INTEREST RATE RISKS OF NON-TRADING BOOK ACTIVITIES

Qualitative information - free format	Legal basis	
A description of how the institution defines IRRBB for purposes of risk control and measurement	<p>Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) refers to the risk to the bank's capital and earnings arising from adverse movements in interest rates that affect the bank's banking book positions</p> <p>The objective of Mobilize F.S. group is to mitigate this risk as far as possible. The specific interest rate risk control process is part of the Mobilize F.S. group's overall internal control process and uses sensitivity indicators to measure impacts from adverse rate shocks (yield curve translation or rotation for example) on future earnings for which limits are associated.</p>	Article 448(1), point (e)
A description of the institution's overall IRRBB management and mitigation strategies	<p>The Finance division refinances group entities that are eligible for centralized refinancing. It borrows the funds needed to ensure the continuity of business (bond and negotiable debt instrument issues, securitizations, interbank loans, etc.), balances assets and liabilities and adjusts the cash position of group companies, while managing and minimizing exposure to portfolio interest rate risk by using appropriate hedging instruments (interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and spot and forward exchange transactions).</p> <p>The principles of financial policy extend to all Mobilize F.S. group consolidated subsidiaries and are adapted in locally refinanced subsidiaries. The latter are subject to the same financial risk monitoring requirements as the group's other subsidiaries.</p> <p>In order account for the difficulty of precisely adjusting the structure of assets and liabilities limited flexibility is accepted in interest rate risk management for each entity, to which sensitivity limits are assigned by the Financial Committee. Consolidated IRRBB position measured as the sum of the absolute value of sensitivities of sensitivity position in all currencies is bound by limits set by Mobilize F.S.'s Board of Directors. A group management system performs a daily calculation of each entity's balance sheet sensitivity to variations in yield curve.</p> <p>The Financial Risks Team controls group exposure as measured by this system and observance of the sensitivity limits assigned to each entity.</p>	Article 448(1), point (f)
The periodicity of the calculation of the institution's IRRBB measures, and a description of the specific measures that the institution uses to gauge its sensitivity to IRRBB	<p>Interest rate risk is monitored on a daily basis: a sensitivity calculation per currency, per management entity and per asset portfolio verifies that each entity complies with the individual limits assigned to it. This sensitivity to interest rate risk is measured using an earning-based methodology common to the entire Mobilize F.S. group. The process keeps overall group exposure and the exposure of each entity at a low level.</p>	Article 448(1), points (e) (i) and (v); Article 448(2)

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Qualitative information - free format

Legal basis

A description of the interest rate shock and stress scenarios that the institution uses to estimate changes in the economic value and in net interest income (if applicable)

Internal indicators

Two indicators are monitored internally for interest rate risk:

- EV sensitivity (Economic Value) measures at a given point in time (t) the impact of a change in interest rates on the present value of future earnings. The economic value is determined by discounting future cash flows at market rates.

This measurement is used to set the limits that apply to the group's entities.

Two scenarios are embedded with this indicator:

- a parallel up scenario;
- a rotation scenario: below 1y down by rotation shocks, linearly interpolated until 2y, 2y rates unchanged, linearly interpolated until 3y, above 3y up by rotation shocks.

Net Interest Income sensitivity measures the impact of a change in interest rates on undiscounted future earnings.

The internal indicator is calculated on the basis of operations underway at the observation date, without modelling the renewal of operations coming to an end. It is calculated over a 12-month time-horizon and on a lifetime time-horizon with limits associated to those two indicators.

Currency adjusted shocks used to calculate Interest rate risk indicators are summarized in the table below and subject to periodic review.

Article 448(1), point (e) (iii);
Article 448(2)

Currency	Parallel up	Rotation
ARS	500	125
BRL	350	87,5
CHF	100	25
COP	300	75
CZK	200	50
DKK	150	37,5
EUR	150	37,5
GBP	200	50
HUF	250	62,5
KRW	100	25
MAD	200	50
PLN	300	75
RON	300	75
SEK	150	37,5

Consolidated Interest Rate Risk Sensitivity is calculated as the sum of the absolute value of the sensitivity to currency adjusted shocks described above and is bound by a limit set at €70 million by the Board of Directors.

Regulatory indicators

The sensitivity of the economic value of own funds (EVE) and the sensitivity of the net interest margin (NII) on a constant balance sheet basis to changes in interest rates is calculated quarterly on a consolidated regulatory perimeter based on the scenarios set out in the EBA's IRRBB guidelines:

The EBA/RTS/2022/10 guidelines aimed at facilitating the comparability of interest rate risk measurement indicators published by banking institutions came into force in September 2024. They define (Article 5) the methodology for calculating the regulatory indicator 'sensitivity of the net interest margin' (NIM). Since that date, the MFS group has calculated the sensitivity of the net interest margin using the 'constant balance sheet' methodology expected by the regulator. Assets and liabilities reaching maturity are modelled as renewed for an identical amount and a similar maturity. The indicator measures the impact of a rate shock on the future net interest margin generated by the portfolio and the renewal of maturing transactions.

Both indicators are bound by internal limits validated by the Risk Committee of the Board Risk Committee.

Qualitative information – free format		Legal basis
A description of the key modelling and parametric assumptions different from those used for disclosure of template EU IRRBB1 (if applicable)	<p>Calculations are based on average monthly asset and liability gaps (gap excluding interest amounts) which incorporate fixed-rate transactions and floating rate transactions until their next review date.</p> <p>Maturities of outstanding are determined by taking into account the contractual characteristics of operations and the results of the modeling of historical customer behavior patterns (early repayments) for which the group has defined a common methodology. This methodology is based on constant prepayment rate assumptions based on moving averages.</p> <p>Sight deposits are modeled as 6 successive fixed-rate resources with an initial maturity of 3 months. The instantaneous duration is therefore approximately 1.5 months.</p> <p>Measurements of NII sensitivity to calculate internal indicators, also take into account an allocation of entity equity and stable working capital requirement to the financing of the longest-term commercial assets for low-rate volatility currencies or 50% long term 50% short term for currencies with high-rate volatility.</p> <p>Those allocation rules on equity are subject to adjustments should the duration exceed the average duration of an automotive economic cycle</p>	<p>Article 448(1), point (e) (ii); Article 448(2)</p>
A high-level description of how the bank hedges its IRRBB, as well as the associated accounting treatment (if applicable)	<p>There is no proprietary trading within Mobilize F.S. group. All transactions in financial instruments carried out by RCI Banque S.A., acting as central treasury, or its locally funded subsidiaries aim at refinancing its activity and investing temporary excess of cash while maintaining financial risks below internal limits in order to protect its commercial margin.</p> <p>Sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations is managed with interest rate swaps.</p> <p>Fixed rate receiving swaps are executed when the Bank issues fixed rate debt and wants to reduce its exposure to interest rate going down. Fixed rate paying swaps are executed from time to time to hedge the origination of fixed rate assets.</p> <p>Mobilize F.S. uses principles of IFRS 9 accounting to classify derivatives that hedge Interest Risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fair value hedge (FVH) hedging relationships intend to hedge changes in value of all or part of a recognized fixed rate asset or fixed rate liability, attributable to a particular risk (e.g. risk of rate on fixed rate debt). The hedged item and then the hedging derivative are valued at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of the derivative and the hedged item are recorded in the income statement. RCI swaps booked as fair value hedge are made of fixed rate receiver/paying floating rate swaps hedging issuance of fixed rate liabilities or paying fixed rate/receiving floating rate swaps hedging commercial retail fixed rate assets. Valuations of the hedging instrument are calculated by discounting future cash flows. As hedging derivatives do not hedge the entire rate but only the risk-free part, only the part of the debt relating to the risk-free rate will have to be valued. Debt or assets valuation excludes the effect of the credit spread (including the accrued interest portion of the “credit spread” effect). The variation in derivative fair value and the variation in hedged debt or assets fair value are recorded in the Income Statement. The unhedged portion of these assets or liabilities is measured and recognized at amortized cost. If the hedging relationship is terminated before the end of its term, the hedging derivative is classified as a financial asset or liability measured at fair value through profit or loss, and the hedged item is recognized at amortized cost in an amount equal to its last fair value measurement. The FVH test is realized on a monthly basis in order to measure the effectiveness of the micro-hedging. ● Cash Flow Hedge (CFH) hedging relationship intends to hedge the changes in future cash flows associated with a recognized or future asset or liability and attributable to a particular risk (e.g. future interest payments on floating rate). RCI swaps booked as fair cash flow hedge are fixed rate paying swaps hedging floating rate liabilities or the floating rate leg of a swap booked in FVH. To be recognized as CFH, the floating rate of the hedging instrument should show high correlation with the floating rate of the hedged item. Changes in the fair value of the derivative are accounted in a special equity account (balance sheet/equity impact). Restatement in income is realized at the same frequency as the item covered through accrued interest. This relation between variable-rate debt/fair value hedged debts and cash flow hedge swaps is tracked at least quarterly via a macro-hedging test. The test aims at ensuring that the nominal value of CFH swaps does not exceed the total amount of variable-rate liabilities at any time. In practice, two tests are carried out separately: the first one for floating rate debt, and the second one for fixed rate debts that were initially hedged with a fixed rate receiving swap booked in FVH. ● Fair Value portfolio: financial instruments that do not meet IFRS 9 hedge accounting criteria cannot be considered as hedges and despite their hedging intention are classified as fair value instruments. The change in the fair value of these instruments is recognized in the income statement. A portion of the fixed rate paying swaps intends to hedge non-maturity deposits, that are modelled as floating rate liabilities repricing within 3 months. As correlation between customer deposit rate and market risk free rate is low, such hedges do not qualify as hedge accounting and are booked as trading instruments. 	<p>Article 448(1), point (e) (iv); Article 448(2)</p>

03. RISKS – PILLAR III

INTEREST-RATE RISK FOR PORTFOLIO POSITIONS

Qualitative information – free format

Legal basis

A description of key modelling and parametric assumptions used for the IRRBB measures in template EU IRRBB1 (if applicable)	Key modelling assumptions used for IRRBB measured in template EU IRRBB1 are similar to internal assumptions described above for prepayment and modelling of non-maturity deposits. Parametric assumptions are derived from Article 115 of the IRRBB Guidelines (cap on positive sensitivity values, floor on IR curves...) and appendices (Annex III) for IR shocks. Mobilize F.S. calculates EVE sensitivity to changes in interest rates on a perimeter including EUR and GBP (significant currencies) as well as BRL and KRW. Altogether, assets in those currencies exceed the 90% of group total assets threshold set in Article 115(l) of the IRRBB Guidelines.	Article 448(1), point (c); Article 448(2)
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Explanation of the significance of the IRRBB measures and of their significant variations since previous disclosures

Internal indicators

Indicators

Two monitoring indicators are used internally for interest rate risk:

- i) sensitivity (Economic Value – EV), which consists in measuring at a point in time t the impact of a change in interest rates on the market value of an entity's balance sheet flows. The market value is determined by discounting future flows at market rates at time t. This measure is used to set limits for the group's management entities;
- ii) sensitivity of the Net Interest Income (NII) in runoff is a measure of a gain or loss from an income statement perspective. It is presented as the difference in future interest income over a defined horizon. The particularity of sensitivity in the NII view, compared to the actuarial view of sensitivity, is the linearization of the impact of new operations. This measure is both tracked over a 12-month horizon and a full horizon.

Results

Over the year 2025, the Mobilize F.S. group' consolidated Interest Rate Risk Sensitivity and NII (calculated as described above) remained below the limit set by the group at €70 million

- i) consolidated Interest Rate Risk Sensitivity (EV) based on internal IRR perimeter, calculated as the sum of the absolute values of sensitivities to currency-adjusted shocks in all currencies amounted to €19.7 million as of December end 2025, compared to €20.1 million at the end of 2024;
- ii) consolidated Interest Rate risk of the sensitivity to NII based on internal IRR perimeter, calculated as the sum of the absolute values of sensitivities to currency-adjusted shocks in all currencies amounted to €24.9 million as of December end 2025, compared to €16.4 million at the end of 2024.

Breakdown by main currencies of the sensitivity to NII following a currency differentiated rise in rates (in kEUR) at December end 2025 in relative value:

Devises	K€	Devises	K€	Devises	K€	Devises	K€
ARS	854	CZK	217	HUF	(200)	SEK	(35)
BRL	790	EUR	11,984	KRW	(127)	RON	331
CHF	(884)	DKK	(108)	MAD	955		
COP	2,410	GBP	(1,834)	PLN	(4,213)		

Regulatory indicators

EVE result

Changes in Economic Value of Equity ("EVE") calculated according to EBA IRRBB Guidelines represent 7.55% of CET1 in the context of differentiated shocks per currency, below regulatory limits.

The most binding scenario is the parallel up of the currency differentiated shock with an impact of -€462 million at December 2025 end against -€370 million in the previous year.

**Qualitative information
– free format**

Legal basis

Explanation of the significance of the IRRBB measures and of their significant variations since previous disclosures	<p><i>NII result</i></p> <p>In accordance with EBA/RTS/2022/10 guidelines, the sensitivity of the net interest margin published for regulatory purposes is calculated on a constant balance sheet, assuming an identical renewal (amount and duration) of assets and liabilities reaching maturity over a 12-month horizon.</p> <p>The most adverse scenario is the downward translation scenario, with an NII sensitivity of - €50.5 million as of 31/12/2025 compared with €76.8 million at the end of December 2024, which represents a consumption of 0.82% of CET1</p>	Article 448(1), point (d)
Any other relevant information regarding the IRRBB measures disclosed in template EU IRRBB1 (optional)	None	
Disclosure of the average and longest repricing maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits	To calculate interest rate risk measurement indicators, deposits are modeled as successive fixed-rate liabilities with an initial maturity of 3 months. Longest repricing maturity is therefore 3 months while average repricing duration is approximately 1.5 month.	Article 448(1), point (g)

03.

/ IRRBB1 – INTEREST RATE RISKS OF NON-TRADING BOOK ACTIVITIES

		a		b		c		d	
		Changes of the economic value of equity				Change of the net interest income			
		Current period 31/12/2025		Last period 31/12/2024		Current period 31/12/2025		Last period 31/12/2024	
Supervisory shock scenarios (in thousands of euros)									
1	Parallel up	(462,617)	(370,437)			24,116	38,391		
2	Parallel down	252,402	211,391			(50,475)	(76,781)		
3	Steeper	(864)	14,947						
4	Flattener	(73,815)	(96,910)						
5	Short rates up	(212,455)	(204,491)						
6	Short rates down	111,306	112,232						

The above calculations are based on the standard assumptions published by the EBA in its guidelines on interest rate risk management (IRRBB Guidelines). Pursuant to the methodology, the positive impacts of each interest rate scenario are weighted 50% and the negative impacts taken at 100%.

The impact of an adverse interest rate movement on the total net interest margin is low, in line with the company's prudent management objectives. It is as a result significant for the Economic Value of Equity or EVE, an indicator which by definition does not take own funds into account, unlike the daily operational asset-liability management of interest rate risk.

3.9 Liquidity risk

/ EU LIQA – LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT

Row number	Qualitative information – Free format
(a)	<p>Strategies and processes in the management of the liquidity risk, including policies on diversification in the sources and tenor of planned funding,</p> <p>The Liquidity Risk Management function is responsible to ensure liquidity risk is understood, monitored, and reported. The Mobilize F.S. group's ILAAP and associated limits intend to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the bank meets its regulatory liquidity ratio with an appropriate buffer; • ensure the bank funds its business with diversified sources of funding; • ensure the bank maintains liabilities with adequate duration to support its business; • ensure the bank liquidity reserve is sufficient to face various stress scenario assuming impaired access to market funding and stress deposit runoff during a certain period of time.
(b)	<p>Structure and organisation of the liquidity risk management function (authority, statute, other arrangements).</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group's liquidity risk management is under the responsibility of the Finance division. Finance division proposes liquidity indicators and associated limits, that are challenged by the CRO and its team, validated by the group Financial Committee, reviewed by the Risk Committee before final approval by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>Internal liquidity indicators are calculated by the Financial team, regulatory liquidity ratios are calculated by the Regulatory Reporting unit. Those liquidity indicators are controlled by the Financial Risk Control Unit (part of the Risk Control division), reported monthly to the Financial Committee and quarterly (immediately if an alert threshold is breached) to the Board Risk Committee.</p>
(c)	<p>A description of the degree of centralisation of liquidity management and interaction between the group's units</p> <p>RCI Banque S.A. acts as a Central Treasury center for group entities belonging to the "Central Funding Perimeter", that includes most of the European entities. Entities in this perimeter borrow the liabilities they need to support their business to the Central Treasury or deposit their liquidity surplus.</p> <p>RCI Banque S.A. and Centrally Funded entities liquidity position is managed as a pool.</p> <p>Other entities are locally funded. Their liquidity position is managed by the local CFOs under the operational supervision of the Finance division.</p> <p>Indicators used for liquidity monitoring are controlled by the Risk Control Unit.</p> <p>Every month, RCI Banque S.A. runs several liquidity stress scenarios. These can either focus on the centralized refinancing perimeter, including support for local refinancing entities, or take into account the entire consolidated perimeter.</p>

Row number	Qualitative information – Free format	
(d)	Scope and nature of liquidity risk reporting and measurement systems.	<p>Group Mobilize F.S. liquidity risk measurement system is based on two types of indicators. Business continuity indicators measure the time during which the bank can support its business in various stress scenarios while maintaining appropriate matching between asset and liabilities duration.</p> <p>Liquidity Reserve indicators measure the bank secured sources of funding that can be used to counter-balance outflows.</p> <p>Liquidity risk indicators are calculated on an aggregated basis for RCI Banque S.A. and its subsidiaries and branches included in the "Central Refinancing perimeter", on a stand-alone basis for "Locally Funded entities" and on a consolidated basis.</p> <p>The bank also monitors funding concentration, asset encumbrance, as well as regulatory ratios LCR and NSFR.</p>
(e)	Policies for hedging and mitigating the liquidity risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants.	<p>The Mobilize F.S. group main policies for mitigating liquidity risk use static and dynamic indicators.</p> <p>Static liquidity position, representing the difference between remaining liabilities and remaining assets on a given time bucket. It shall always be positive, meaning that current assets in balance sheet are funded with liabilities with similar or higher duration.</p> <p>Dynamic liquidity indicators measure the time during which the bank would survive using its liquidity reserve to balance outflows generated by the partial or full non-renewal of market debt, stressed outflows on deposits. Dynamic liquidity indicators are bound by a set of limits and early warning indicators.</p>
(f)	An outline of the bank's contingency funding plans.	<p>The Mobilize F.S. group's emergency liquidity plan is part of its ILAAP.</p> <p>It includes an emergency funding plan and a plan to reduce commercial activity. The emergency funding plan comprises various options that can be grouped into two categories:</p> <p>(i) raising liquidity from alternative funding sources, such as the securitization of a new portfolio or the upsizing of an existing securitization, the launch of a syndicated bank loan, the issuance of debt securities not included in the funding plan, increasing deposit collection, or deploying our deposit activity in a new country in partnership with a financial fintech to accelerate time-to-market.</p> <p>(ii) reducing certain parts of the commercial activity.</p>
(g)	An explanation of how stress testing is used.	<p>The Mobilize F.S. group's business continuity indicators are calculated under various stress scenarios. Scenarios with the highest probability are associated with limits. A reverse stress test completes those scenarios.</p>
(h)	A declaration approved by the management body on the adequacy of liquidity risk management arrangements of the institution providing assurance that the liquidity risk management systems put in place are adequate with regard to the institution's profile and strategy.	<p>MFS Board of Directors, upon recommendation from the Board Risk Committee, approves the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Statement. As a consequence, it estimates the Bank has a sound liquidity risk management framework, and an adequate and realistic funding plan relying on reasonably diversified sources of funds. Associated with pre-identified management actions, its liquidity position is sufficient to support the Bank liquidity on an ongoing basis.</p>

Row number	Qualitative information – Free format
(i)	<p>A concise liquidity risk statement approved by the management body succinctly describing the institution's overall liquidity risk profile associated with the business strategy. This statement shall include key ratios and figures (other than those already covered in the EU LIQ1 template under this ITS) providing external stakeholders with a comprehensive view of the institution's management of liquidity risk, including how the liquidity risk profile of the institution interacts with the risk tolerance set by the management body.</p> <p>These ratios may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● concentration limits on collateral pools and sources of funding (both products and counterparties); ● customised measurement tools or metrics that assess the structure of the bank's balance sheet or that project cash flows and future liquidity positions, taking into account off-balance sheet risks which are specific to that bank; ● liquidity exposures and funding needs at the level of individual legal entities, foreign branches and subsidiaries, taking into account legal, regulatory and operational limitations on the transferability of liquidity; ● balance sheet and off-balance sheet items broken down into maturity buckets and the resultant liquidity gaps. <p>The Mobilize F.S. group's funding and liquidity risk management is described in ILAAP procedures and summarized in the Extensive Documentation that is reviewed by the Board Risk Committee and validated by the Board of Directors. ILAAP and associated limits, calibrated according to the risk appetite for liquidity risk, intend to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ensure the bank meets its regulatory liquidity ratio with an appropriate buffer; ● ensure the bank funds its business with diversified sources of funding; ● ensure the bank maintains liabilities with adequate duration to support its business; ● ensure the bank liquidity reserve is sufficient to face various stress scenario (market-wide and idiosyncratic) assuming impaired access to market funding and stressed deposit runoff during a certain period of time. <p>As of 31/12/2025 the Mobilize F.S. group's main sources of funds were deposits (48%), bonds (29%), secured funding (14%) and loans from commercial banks (5%).</p> <p>The Mobilize Financial Services group manages liquidity on an aggregated basis for RCI Banque S.A., acting as a central treasury, as well as for the branches and subsidiaries included within the centralized refinancing scope (covering the majority of European countries). Other entities are subject to liquidity management on an individual basis.</p> <p>Within the centralized refinancing scope, the liquidity buffer, amounting to €11.1 billion, makes it possible to meet the internal risk appetite in terms of business continuity, including across all liquidity stress scenarios.</p> <p>Within the centralized refinancing scope, the liquidity buffer, amounting to €11.1 billion, makes it possible to meet the internal risk appetite in terms of business, as at 31 December 2025, none of the business continuity indicators of locally funded entities breached any alert thresholds.</p> <p>In 2025, both the centralized refinancing scope and locally funded entities maintained positive liquidity gaps, reflecting the financing of assets with liabilities of longer maturity. The bank has a strong mix of stable funding, highlighted by a NSFR at 123% on 31 December 2025 and a high HQLA buffer (average LCR at 387% on the 12 months ending 31/12/2025). Its low asset encumbrance at 15% allows flexibility in funding options.</p>

Regulatory ratios and charges on assets

/ EU LIQB – ON QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ON LCR, WHICH COMPLEMENTS TEMPLATE EU LIQ1

Qualitative information – Free format

Explanations on the main drivers of the LCR results and the evolution of the contribution of inputs to the LCR's calculation over time	See Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) section below
Explanations on the changes in the LCR over time	See Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) section below
Explanations on the actual concentration of funding sources	The Bank has a diversified funding structure made of deposits (48% of financial indebtedness as of 31/12/2025 vs 49% as of 31/12/2024), bonds (29% as of 31/12/2025 vs 29% as of 31/12/2024), secured funding (14% as of 31/12/2025 vs 13% as of 31/12/2024) and commercial banks (5% as of 31/12/2025 vs 4% as of 31/12/2024). Funding sources remain well balanced, with a slight positive bias toward deposits, which remain a cheaper source than bonds.
High-level description of the composition of the institution's liquidity buffer.	During the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2025, the Mobilize F.S. group's HQLA liquidity buffer stood at €5.3 billion in average. The share of HQLA in EUR represented 84.5% and mostly consisted of deposits with the European Central Bank. HQLA in GBP represented 13.4% (deposits with the Bank of England and UK Treasury Bills)
Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls	RCI Banque S.A. uses the Historical Look Back Approach ("HLBA") to measure cash outflows related to margin calls on derivatives. RCI's derivative exposures consist of interest rate swaps (mainly EUR and GBP) and foreign exchange or currency swaps. The liquidity requirement related to these derivatives transactions is limited and represents insignificant amounts (less than €100 million).
Currency mismatch in the LCR	EUR and GBP HQLA represent respectively 84.5% and 13.4% of total HQLA while GBP mix in Net Cash Outflows was 34.7% (which is lower than the amount of HQLA in GBP). As EUR is the reporting currency of our central treasury, we tend to hold our liquidity reserve exceeding the level required for LCR compliance in this currency.
Other items in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR disclosure template but that the institution considers relevant for its liquidity profile	NA

Control of the group's liquidity also aims to meet regulatory liquidity coverage ratios (LCRs) and charges on assets (encumbered and unencumbered assets).

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) sets a minimum standard for bank liquidity. It is intended to ensure that a bank has an adequate level of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA), which can be converted into cash to enable it to meet its liquidity needs for 30 calendar days in a stress scenario. The LCR is thus defined as the ratio of HQLAs to net cash outflows over the next 30 days. Net outflows represent the expected outflows less expected inflows or 75% of expected outflows, whichever is the lower.

The Mobilize F.S. group's liquidity is managed by the Finance division that centralizes funding for European entities and oversees balance sheet management for all group entities throughout the world.

For each quarter, the table EU LIQ1 (see below) shows the average values of HQLAs, Inflows and Outflows calculated as the simple average of month-end observations over the twelve months preceding the end of each quarter.

The bank's average HQLA during the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2025 was €5,275 million. It amounted to €6,467 million on average during the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2024. They mainly consisted of deposits with the European Central Bank, the Bank of England and securities issued by governments or supranationals. On 31 December 2025, the average duration of the bond portfolio was below 1 year.

Over the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2025, EUR and GBP denominated HQLA represented on average 84.5% and 13.4% of total HQLA respectively. The weight of EUR denominated HQLA decreased compared to the averages of the 12-month period ending on December 2024, which were 87.1% for EUR and 11.3% for GBP.

Mobilize F.S. group's inflows mainly come from commercial and financial assets, while Outflows are mostly explained by debt repayment and the deposit run-off factor.

The liquidity requirement linked to derivative transactions is limited and represents non-material amounts.

The average LCR over the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2025 came at 387%, compared to 550% on average over the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2024.

/ EU LIQ1 – QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION OF LCR

In millions of euros		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU 1a	Quarter ending on	31/12/2025	30/09/2025	30/06/2025	31/03/2025	31/12/2025	30/09/2025	30/06/2025	31/03/2025
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-quality liquid assets									
1	TOTAL HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS (HQLA)					5,275	5,914	6,243	6,560
Cash – outflows									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	19,157	19,317	19,281	19,049	2,065	2,078	2,075	2,050
3	• Stable deposits								
4	• Less stable deposits	19,137	19,303	19,266	19,033	2,045	2,064	2,060	2,033
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	1,160	1,212	1,191	1,274	961	1,011	966	1,020
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks								
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	468	486	528	591	268	284	303	336
8	Unsecured debt	692	726	663	684	692	726	663	684
9	Secured wholesale funding								
10	Additional requirements	770	769	771	773	408	400	391	384
11	• Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	368	359	351	343	368	359	351	343
12	• Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	3	5	2	2	3	5	2	2
13	• Credit and liquidity facilities	399	405	418	428	36	37	38	39
14	Other contractual funding obligations	1,702	1,655	1,561	1,507	893	897	839	816
15	Other contingent funding obligations	2,434	2,545	2,661	2,845	303	300	313	328
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					4,630	4,686	4,584	4,599
Cash – inflows									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)								
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	4,923	5,032	5,072	5,061	2,861	2,938	2,980	3,001
19	Other cash inflows	376	386	393	431	375	384	391	428
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)								
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)								
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	5,300	5,418	5,466	5,493	3,236	3,322	3,371	3,429
EU-20a	• Fully exempt inflows								
EU-20b	• Inflows Subject to 90% Cap								
EU-20c	• Inflows Subject to 75% Cap	5,300	5,418	5,466	5,493	3,236	3,322	3,371	3,429
Total adjusted value									
21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					5,275	5,914	6,243	6,560
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					1,417	1,424	1,345	1,302
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO					387%	441%	500%	529%

03.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

The NSFR is a one-year liquidity ratio. It provides a framework to limit banks' transformation on maturities by requiring that stable assets are funded by a minimum amount of stable liabilities. Stable funding requirements and available stable funding are calculated by multiplying assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet exposures with coefficients reflecting their residual maturity and stability characteristics.

The group's NSFR at the end of December 2025 is 123%, compared to 126% at the end of December 2024. This level is significantly higher than the regulatory minimum and reflects a prudent liquidity risk management policy.

/ EU LIQ2 : NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO

		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to <1 year	>1 year	
In millions of euros		a	b	c	d	e
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	7,190			1,303	8,492
2	• Own funds	7,190			1,303	8,492
3	• Other capital instruments					
4	Retail deposits		21,975	3,524	4,430	27,379
5	• Stable deposits					
6	Less stable deposits		21,975	3,524	4,430	27,379
7	Wholesale funding:		7,428	3,597	20,149	22,101
8	• Operational deposits					
9	• Other wholesale funding		7,428	3,597	20,149	22,101
10	Interdependent liabilities					
11	Other liabilities:	118	1,931	280	1,698	1,838
12	• NSFR derivative liabilities	118				
13	• All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		1,931	280	1,698	1,838
14	TOTAL AVAILABLE STABLE FUNDING (ASF)	7,308	31,334	7,401	27,578	59,810
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		300			
EU -15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool					
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes					
17	Performing loans and securities:		21,893	12,138	28,811	42,647
18	• Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut					
19	• Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		1,717	15	184	363
20	• Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		20,148	12,109	28,444	42,081
21	• With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk					
22	• Performing residential mortgages, of which:					

23	• With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk				
24	• Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products	28	14	183	204
25	Interdependent assets				
26	Other assets:	2,253	195	4,844	6,009
27	• Physical traded commodities				
28	• Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs				
29	• NSFR derivative assets				
30	• NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	240			12
31	• All other assets not included in the above categories	2,013	195	4,844	5,997
32	Off-balance sheet items	2,428	147	197	142
33	TOTAL RSF	26,874	12,480	33,851	48,798
34	NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (%)				123%

03.

(Un) encumbered assets

/ EU AE4 – ACCOMPANYING NARRATIVE INFORMATION

Qualitative information – Free format

General narrative information on asset encumbrance See (Un) encumbered assets section below

Narrative information on the impact of the business model on assets encumbrance and the importance of encumbrance to the institution's business model, which provides users with the context of the disclosures required in Template EU AE1 and EU AE2. See (Un) encumbered assets section below

An asset is deemed "encumbered" if it serves as a guarantee or is used to securitize, collateralize or improve a transaction from which it cannot be separated. In contrast, an "unencumbered" asset is not subject to any legal, regulatory or contractual restriction limiting the institution's ability to do what it wants with it.

By way of example, the following types of contracts match the definition of encumbered assets:

- assets sold to securitization vehicles when the said assets have not been derecognized by the company. The assets underlying self-subscribed securitizations are not considered encumbered, unless the securities are used as security or to guarantee another transaction in any manner (financing in its dealings with the central bank for instance);

- the collateral designed to reduce the counterparty risk on derivatives registered in a clearing house or bilaterally negotiated;
- secured financing.

Disclosure on encumbered and unencumbered assets in the following three tables is calculated in accordance with regulation 2021/637. Reported figures are the median values of quarterly data on a rolling basis over the previous twelve months.

Over the period ending on 31 December 2025, the median amount of assets encumbered in the form of disposals to a securitization vehicle or guarantee given is €11,000 million, making up 15.2% of total assets.

/ AE1 – ENCUMBERED AND UNENCUMBERED ASSETS

	Carrying amount of encumbered assets		Fair value of encumbered assets		Carrying amount of unencumbered assets		Fair value of unencumbered assets	
	ow notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	030	ow notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	050	ow notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	080	ow notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	100
In millions of euros	010	030	040	050	060	080	090	100
010 ASSETS OF THE DISCLOSING INSTITUTION	11,000				61,459	4,656		
030 Equity instruments	43		43		2		2	
040 Debt securities					234	170	234	170
050 ● ow: covered bonds								
060 ● ow: securitisations								
070 ● ow: issued by general governments					60	33	60	33
080 ● ow: issued by financial corporations					77	75	77	75
090 ● ow: issued by non-financial corporations								
120 Other assets	10,957				61,265	4,486		

Median of the amounts at the end of each quarter.

/ EU AE2 – COLLATERAL RECEIVED AND OWN DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

	FV of encumbered		FV of collateral	
	Collateral received or own debt securities issued	Ow notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	Received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	Ow notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA
In millions of euros	010	030	040	060
130 COLLATERAL RECEIVED BY THE DISCLOSING INSTITUTION			853	
140 Loans on demand			813	
150 Equity instruments				
160 Debt securities				
170 ● ow: covered bonds				
180 ● ow: securitisations				
190 ● ow: issued by general governments				
200 ● ow: issued by financial corporations				
210 ● ow: issued by non-financial corporations				
220 Loans and advances other than loans on demand				
230 Other collateral received			32	
240 OWN DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED OTHER THAN OWN COVERED BONDS OR SECURITISATIONS				
241 OWN COVERED BONDS AND SECURITISATIONS ISSUED AND NOT YET PLEDGED				
250 TOTAL ASSETS, COLLATERAL RECEIVED AND OWN DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED	11,000			

Collateral received reported as "on demand" as the guarantee can be activated immediately after default.

Median of the amounts at the end of each quarter.

/ EU AE3 – SOURCES OF ENCUMBRANCE

	Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitisations encumbered
In millions of euros	010	030
010 CARRYING AMOUNT OF SELECTED FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	7,674	11,000

The amounts shown are the median values at the end of each quarter.

3.10 Operational and non-compliance risks

/ EU ORA – QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ON OPERATIONAL RISK

Regulatory reference	Row number	Qualitative information	
Articles 446(1) (a) and 435(1)(a) CRR.	a)	Disclosure of the risk management objectives and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies and processes: Section 2-1 – Risk Governance Policy – Risk Appetite Framework
Articles 446 (1) (a) and 435(1)(b) CRR.	b)	Description of the scope and nature of the measurement system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 1-1 – Capital requirements by risk type Risk Control Organisation Structure and organization of the operational risk management function: Section 2-2
Articles 446 (1) (a) and 435(1)(c) CRR.	c)	Description of the scope and nature of the operational risk reporting framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk Control Organisation Risk measurement and control: Section 10-2 – Measurement of operational risks and monitoring framework, and Section 10-3 – Risk exposure and calculation of capital requirements
Articles 446 (1) (a) and 435(1)(c) CRR.	d)	Description of the scope and nature of the operational risk reporting framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational risk disclosure: Section 2-2 – Risk control organization
Articles 446 (1) (a) and 435(1)(d) CRR.	e)	Description of the policies and strategies for risk mitigation and risk hedging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational risk hedging and mitigation policies: Section 10-4 – Operational risk insurance Section 10-3 – Risk exposure and calculation of capital requirements

03.

3.10.1 Operational and non-compliance risk management

Mobilize F.S. group is exposed to risks of loss ensuing either from external events or from inadequacies and shortcomings in its internal processes, staff or systems. The operational risk to which Mobilize F.S. group is exposed includes among other things the risks relating to events that are very unlikely to occur but that have a high impact, such as the risk of business interruption due to the unavailability of premises, staff or information systems.

The main operational risks are business interruption, potential losses or damage related to IT systems – technological infrastructure or use of a technology – internal and external fraud, damage to reputation, inadequate human resources, mismanagement of pension schemes and purchases and outsourcing.

The main non-compliance risks are related to failure to protect personal data as well as, failure to adhere to:

- banking and financial transactions regulations,
- regulations and standards in matters of law, tax and accounting,
- anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism laws,

- anti-corruption and unethical conduct laws,
- regulatory framework regarding bank recovery and resolution (BRRD).

Seven operational and non-compliance risk families are given below: legal and contractual risks, conduct risk, tax risks, money laundering and terrorism financing related risks, IT risks, personal data protection related risks and reputational risks.

Legal and contractual risks

Risk factors

Mobilize F.S. group's activity can be affected by any changes in legislation impacting on the marketing of credit and insurance at the point of sale, as well as by any changes in regulatory requirements governing banking and insurance. Additionally, misinterpretation of the law or any inappropriate behavior by staff or agents could also influence Mobilize F.S. group's business.

Management principles and processes

Mobilize F.S. group carries out legal analyses of new products marketed and regularly monitors the regulations governing it to ensure it complies with them. The group has also implemented an internal control system designed in particular to ensure the compliance of transactions made by staff and agents.

Conduct risk

Risk factors

Any inappropriate behaviour on the part of employees or agents involved in the distribution of products and services which is detrimental to customers may affect the business of Mobilize F.S. group.

Management principles and systems

Mobilize F.S. group carries out legal analyses on the products it distributes, and regularly monitors the regulations to which it is subject in order to comply with them. The group also ensures that its products and commercial practices are not contrary to customer interests. Finally, the group has also set up an internal control system designed to ensure the compliance of transactions carried out by its employees and agents.

Tax risks

Risk factors

Through its international exposure, the Mobilize F.S. group is subject to numerous sets of national tax laws, all of which are liable to amendments and uncertainties in interpretation that might affect its operations, financial position and earnings.

Management principles and processes

Mobilize F.S. group has put in place a monitoring system designed to list and address all tax issues affecting it.

Any tax disputes with which Mobilize F.S. group may be faced as a result of tax inspections are closely monitored and where appropriate, provisions are booked to cover the estimated risk.

Risks relating to money laundering and financing terrorism

Risk factors

In the course of its business, Mobilize F.S. group is exposed to risks associated with money laundering and the financing of terrorism. In this respect, Mobilize F.S. group is subject to international, European and French regulations as regards combating money laundering and financing terrorism. This regulation can expose to penalties, both criminal and disciplinary.

Management principles and systems

Mobilize F.S. has implemented a group policy set out in a general procedure and Corporate business procedures which are transposed in group entities. Indicators of the level of compliance with the AML/CFT risk management system are applied and monitored in all entities over which RCI Banque S.A. has effective control.

IT risks

Risk factors

The Mobilize F.S. group's activity is partly dependent on the serviceability of its IT systems. The Mobilize F.S. group's Information Systems division, through their governance, security policy, technical architectures and processes, including risk management to play a part in the fight against threats (cybercrime, frauds...) in order to reduce IT-related risks (security incident, systems shutdown, or loss or non quality of data etc.).

Management principles and processes

Oversight of Mobilize F.S. IS risks takes into account good management of and control over main potential IS risks: governance, business continuity, IT security, change and operations management, data integrity and data processing.

These risks are managed and controlled in particular by:

- the integration of IT risk management into the overall Mobilize F.S. risk management system at all levels of the company, in accordance with best practices and the guidelines of the EBA (European Banking Authority) and the ACPR, and the new European DORA regulation on digital operational resilience in financial institutions;
- the degree of protection of the IT system across the group;
- everyday control, oversight and management of the group's "Information Management Policy";
- awareness-raising initiatives and training in digital security and operational resilience for all staff (e-learning, communications, etc.);
- actions, support and checks performed by the RCI IT Risk, Standards, Compliance and Security department, which are based on a network of IT Security Officers in every DSI subsidiary, and also on a network of internal auditors;
- a group IT security policy, incorporating the regulatory requirements (banking, GDPR/personal data, etc.), an overall management approach and ongoing adapting of IT security;
- a policy of the most demanding intrusion and surveillance tests, covering both external risks (examples: websites, mobile applications) and internal risks;
- a Disaster Recovery Plan in place and regular tests of the plan, including the issue of cyber-risks including cyber-risks and crisis management (Emergency and Business Continuity Plan);

- a device and the animation and training on IS risks and processes of method correspondents, business lines and IT managers, rolled-out throughout the group and contributing to controls on the efficiency and compliance of IT processes and systems;
- a group process for managing and registering outsourced services and all associated IT services and suppliers, including the various dimensions linked to these risks (governance, security, etc.);
- a complete IS process control system covering all IS risks for the entire scope of RCI's IS (internal and outsourced),
- continuous reinforcement of robustness, based on regulatory and technological watch, among other factors

Focus on IT security

Mobilize F.S. implements the Renault Group IS Security policy, taking into account the specific requirements of its banking activity, and placing particular emphasis to the management of access to its applications, protection of personal and sensitive data and business continuity. A dedicated security organization (including a SOC - Security Operation Center...) and many security tools are in place, ensuring continuous monitoring, and are being reinforced and strengthened as risks evolve (for network and application monitoring, avoiding data leaks, monitoring the cloud and the Internet, etc.) for example by developing CTI (Cyber-Threat Intelligence).

As part of the Mobilize F.S. group's emergency and business continuity plan, IS business resumption plans are operational for all of its applications. They are tested at least once a year.

These plans are part of the Mobilize F.S. crisis management process, which ensures coordination with the various business lines (including IS), subsidiaries and branches, Mobilize F.S. partners and regulators (ACPR/ECB, CNIL, etc.).

Users of the information system are contractually bound to observe the rules of use of the IT tool. The group ensures it preserves the same level of protection when developing new lines of business (electric vehicles, deployment in new territories or subsidiaries...).

Hosting the best part of the IT operations of the group in the "C2" (main) data center and the "C3" (backup) data center enables to guarantee the highest level of protection and uptime for our systems and applications. The requirement for backup sites and compliance with rules are also applied to cloud hosting.

3.10.2 Measurement of operational risks and monitoring process

Dedicated local and group committees in particular the group's Internal Control Committees, including the Operational Risk Committee and the Ethics and Compliance Committee convene

Security requirements and controls are managed for both in-house and outsourced information systems, from calls for tender to contracts, and throughout the entire lifecycle of applications and systems.

Personal data protection related risks

Risk factors

The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) which came into effect on 25 May 2018 applies to RCI Banque S.A. Since then, many countries have implemented similar regulations on the protection of personal data. Non-compliance could have serious effects in its business and reputation of the group.

Management principles and systems

A Data Protection Officer (DPO), is responsible for ensuring the governance and implementation of all measures necessary to comply with these regulations, in order to ensure the protection of customer data, as well as that of employees throughout the group.

Risks relating to personal data protection are managed in particular by the implementation of a personal data processing policy, monitoring all data processing as from the design stage, the implementation of appropriate organizational and technical resources and regularly making the company's staff aware of the issue.

Reputational risks

Risk factors

The Mobilize Financial Services group is exposed to a risk of worsening perception by its customers, counterparties, investors or supervisors, which could adversely affect the group.

Management principles and processes

The Mobilize Financial Services group has put in place corporate governance ensuring efficient management of compliance risks. Through the development and analysis of indicators, the monitoring of this risk enables the bank where appropriate to take corrective actions.

3.10.3 Exposure to the risk and calculation of requirements

The capital requirement calculation is based on restated average Business Indicator Component in accordance with Article 313 of the CRR.

The Business indicator is a combination of three main components:

every quarter and monitor changes in the mapping and its assessment, the indicators, the alerts and the related action plans.

- the IDLC component "Interest, Leases and Dividends";
- the SC component "Services";
- the FC component "Financial".

/ EU OR1 – OPERATIONAL RISK OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS AND RISK-WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNTS EU OPERATIONAL RISK LOSSES

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Amount in euros	T	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4	T-5	T-6	T-7	T-8	T-9	Ten-year average
Using €20,000 threshold											
1	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)										
	288,799,797	5,201,820	1,176,224	2,607,997	553,668	3,288,644	14,020,405	694,917	1,654,849	10,931,244	32,892,957
2	Total number of operational risk losses										
	20	14	16	10	7	15	8	5	14	15	12.4
3	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses										
	<i>No mapping available</i>										
4	Total number of excluded operational risk events										
	<i>No mapping available</i>										
5	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses										
	<i>No mapping available</i>										
Using €100,000 threshold											
6	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)										
	288,264,881	4,938,283	663,000	2,353,290	307,472	2,863,233	13,885,905	562,500	1,313,218	10,504,739	32,565,652
7	Total number of operational risk losses										
	10	8	2	3	2	7	5	2	5	5	4.9
8	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses										
	<i>No mapping available</i>										
9	Total number of excluded operational risk events										
	<i>No mapping available</i>										
10	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses										
	<i>No mapping available</i>										
Details of operational risk capital calculation											
11	not applicable										
12	not applicable										
13	not applicable										

This template provides information on the net annual operational risk losses incurred over the past 10 years, based on the reporting date of the operational risk events. No events have been excluded from the loss history presented, as all losses meeting the reporting criteria are included.

/ EU OR2 – BUSINESS INDICATOR, COMPONENTS AND SUBCOMPONENTS

BI and its subcomponents		T	T-1	T-2	Average value
In millions of euros		a	b	c	d
1	Interest, lease and dividend component (ILDC)				1,549
EU1	ILDC related to the individual institution/consolidated group (excluding entities considered by Article 314(2a) and/or the business lines considered by Article 314(2b) where applicable)				1,549
1a	Interest and lease income	5,240	4,975	4,204	4,806
1b	Interest and lease expense	(3,548)	(3,392)	(2,772)	(3,238)
1c	Total assets/Asset component	72,408	71,302	65,171	69,627
1d	Dividend income/dividend component	2	0	0	1
2	Services component (SC)				1,228
2a	Fee and commission income	1,040	993	972	1,001
2b	Fee and commission expense	(558)	(469)	(432)	(486)
2c	Other operating income	68	87	75	77
2d	Other operating expense	(245)	(253)	(183)	(227)
3	Financial component (FC)				84
3a	Net profit or loss applicable to trading book (TB)	(9)	42	(115)	(27)
3b	Net profit or loss applicable to banking book (BB)	22	(58)	6	(10)
EU 3c	Approach followed to determine the TB/BB boundary (PBA or accounting approach)				Accounting approach
4	Business Indicator (BI)				2,861
5	Business indicator component (BIC)				399
Disclosure on the BI:					
6a	BI gross of excluded divested activities				2,861
6b	Reduction in BI due to excluded divested activities				
EU 6c	Impact in BI of mergers/acquisitions				28

03.

/ EU OR3 – OPERATIONAL RISK OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS AND RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNTS

In millions of euros		a
1	Business Indicator Component (BIC)	399
EU1	Alternative Standardised Approach (ASA) Own Funds Requirements (OROF) under Article 314(4)	
3	Minimum Required Operational Risk Own Funds Requirements (OROF)	399
4	Operational Risk Exposure Amounts (REA)	4,990

3.10.4 Insurance of operational risks

Damage to property and business interruption

The French and British companies of the Mobilize F.S. group are affiliated to the world property/business interruption insurance program taken out by Renault s.a.s.

Since 2023, all MFS subsidiaries in countries where Renault is present have been covered by the group program: business interruption due to material damage.

Third-party liability

The operational liability (the company's liability for damages caused to a third party while conducting its business, in any place, through the fault of the insured person, the staff, buildings and equipment used for the business) of the French subsidiaries has since January 2010 been covered by the Renault Group world program.

Only third-party liability after delivery and/or errors and omissions liability (damage or loss resulting from mismanagement or non-observance of a contractual obligation vis-à-vis third parties) specific to Mobilize F.S. group's lines of business is still covered by contracts specific to the group:

- one contract covers the third-party liability after delivery and/or errors and omissions liability of the Diac S.A. and Diac Location S.A. subsidiaries, more particularly concerning long-term rental and car fleet management services;
- one contract insures the Diac S.A. and Diac Location S.A. subsidiaries against the financial consequences of any third-party liability they may incur as owner or lessor of motor vehicles and equipment by virtue of the activities covered by this contract, namely lease purchasing, leasing with purchase option and long-term leasing, on the understanding that this contract is a second Tier insurance policy that is invoked if the lessee's insurance defaults;
- in matters of insurance intermediation, RCI Banque S.A. and the Diac S.A. and Diac Location S.A. subsidiaries are insured with specific Errors & Omission liability contracts together with a financial guarantee in accordance with Articles L.512-6, L.512-7, R.512-14 and A.512-4 of the Insurance Code, regulations resulting from transposing of European Directives on the sale of insurance.

For RCI Banque S.A.'s foreign subsidiaries and branches, the operational and errors & omissions liability contracts, including Errors & Omission liability of the insurance intermediary, are negotiated with local insurers in accordance with local regulations resulting from the transposition of the European directive of 9 December 2002 for European countries or an equivalent regulation for countries outside the EC. The Insurance department oversees the consistency of the programs with group policies.

Since 1 January 2015, a program of professional liability insurance for Mobilize F.S. group has been taken out, supplementing local policies (with the exception of certain JVs).

In respect of this program, the insurer will meet the cost of the financial consequences (civil defense costs) of any claim filed by a third party on the grounds of malpractice committed exclusively within the framework of the insured activities, as described below, implicating the Errors & Omission liability of one or more insured parties (Mobilize F.S. group subsidiaries).

The program covers the following two areas:

- so-called "regulated" activities (those for which Errors & Omission liability insurance is a legal obligation): insurance intermediation activities and, for certain countries, banking operations, defined as an "activity consisting in presenting, offering or helping to conclude insurance contracts, respectively, banking operations or payment services, or carrying out works and providing advice prior to their execution";
- so-called "unregulated" activities (those for which no Errors & Omission liability insurance is imposed by regulations): activities in the banking, stock market, financial, real estate, insurance and reinsurance industries.

Cyber insurance

Since 1 January 2018, Renault s.a.s. has taken out a Cyber Risks insurance policy for itself and on behalf of its subsidiaries.

3.11 ESG risks

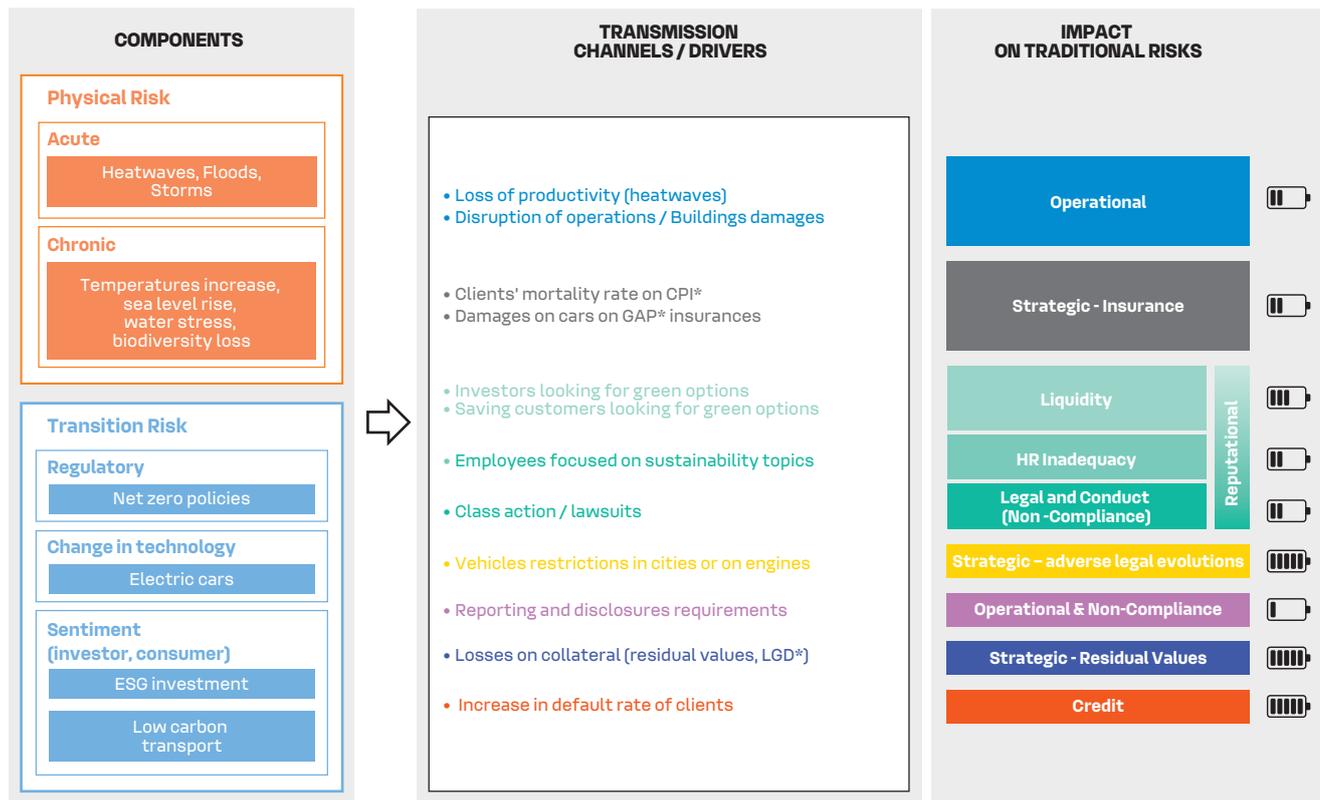
Environmental, Social and Governance ESG risks correspond to the effects that may be caused by climate related and environmental events, social and societal changes as well as governance failures in the operation and conduct of the group's activities but also for Mobilize F.S. group counterparties. ESG risks are factors that can increase certain traditional categories of risks, especially: credit and counterparty risks, residual value risks, liquidity risks, strategic risks, operational risks and non-compliance risks.

ESG risks are therefore likely to impact the business, operating result, financial position and reputation of Mobilize F.S. group through its direct business and indirectly through its counterparties (for example, which may impact their default rate).

The mapping of C&E risks, to identify the expected impacts of physical and transition risks, has been established and reinforced by:

- a) a materiality analysis to qualify the frequency and potential impact of C&E risks on Mobilize F.S. group overall business and risk categories, before and after mitigation actions;
- b) quantitative studies and sensitivity analyses specific to certain activities and/or portfolios.

/ CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISKS CARTOGRAPHY



The materialises the expected impact (from low probability and <1m€ to high probability and >50 m€)

CPI *: Customer Protection Insurance
GAP*: Guaranteed Protection Insurance
LGD*: Loss Given Default

The materiality analysis and the quantitative studies lead to the following observations:

The impact on strategic objectives is potentially strong in view of the very high stakes for car manufacturers who must respond to rapidly changing regulations, in particular on the level of vehicle emissions while facing an infrastructure environment under construction and the entry of new players. These transformations represent opportunities for Mobilize F.S. group, financing solutions and services being particularly necessary to support the adoption of electrified vehicles.

The impact on credit risk is perceived as significant in the medium and long term, even if it remains fairly limited in the short term given the breakdown of loans by sector of activity in the corporate financing portfolio. Mobilize F.S. group has little presence in sectors presenting a high transition risk and, with regard to physical risk, the location of Mobilize F.S. group customers does not present excessive geographical concentration.

The impact on vehicle residual values is also an important issue, as regulations and technologies can accelerate the depreciation of certain models; Mobilize F.S. group has limited exposure to this risk at the end of 2022, but the group's strategy includes an increase in this exposure in the coming years.

The Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) includes four indicators monitored quarterly by the Risk Committee of Mobilize F.S. group Board of Directors:

- (1) reduction of CO₂ emissions financed;
- (2) ESG rating of Mobilize F.S. group according to an extra-financial rating agency;
- (3) Mobilize F.S. group penetration rate on electric vehicle sales compared to the penetration rate of other vehicle types;
- (4) number of commercial offers specific to electric vehicles.

Two of these indicators (#3 and 4) are monitored by brand, customer typology and country. In 2023, they were deployed in the subsidiaries of Mobilize F.S. group.

The indicator 3 was put in place to measure the effectiveness of offers specific to electric vehicles (indicator 4). It is used to animate subsidiaries on climate issues. It is also part of the objectives defined within the framework of the variable compensation scheme for all executives of the Mobilize F.S. group. This animation could evolve with introduction of new KPIs.

Mobilize F.S. group key tools for identifying, measuring, and managing C&E risks are listed below and further detailed in the Environment (n) and (o) responses of Table 1 - Qualitative Information on Environmental Risk.

- credit:
 - quantitative and sensitivity analyses on individual portfolios and companies, including SMEs,
 - integration of C&E criteria into the granting process of (i) dealers and (ii) companies;
- liquidity: raising green bonds related to the financing of electric vehicles;
- market: Integration of C&E criteria into investment policy (liquidity reserve management);
- operational: impact analysis of physical C&E risks on business sites;
- strategic:
 - indicators monitoring (penetration rate and profitability of financing on Electric Vehicles),
 - impact analysis of Low Emission Zones in Europe,
 - pricing: By offering regularly pricing incentives, Mobilize F.S. group encourages its customers to switch to electric vehicles in order to accelerate their transition effort.

Since 2022, Mobilize F.S. group has implemented a project to evaluate financed emissions of vehicles in portfolio, for all type of clients, at the beginning on its seven main markets then, in 2023, on all the geographic areas the group is set up:

- low-emission vehicles (battery electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid vehicles) represent 9.2% of all active contracts;
- GHG emissions reach 177,8 gCO₂/km on average (well to wheel) decreasing by -2,7% vs. December 2024. Definitions, assumptions used and methodological evolutions are detailed in the note accompanying the quantitative models.

The template 3 on portfolio alignment metrics, compared to IEA scenario net zero 2050, presents the same indicators limited to the scope of non financial corporate clients.

The governance of climate and environmental risks is based on an organization dedicated:

- the Risk Management division, with a Climate and Environmental Risks department, develops a global vision of these risks and their impact on the group's various risks: strategic, financial or operational;
- the Sustainability department within group Marketing and Strategy division has the mission to develop Mobilize F.S. group ESG strategy and, in liaison with the Strategy division, ensuring its integration into the Renault Group global strategy.

Since 2021, the governance of climate and environmental risks has been based on a dedicated Committee bringing together all the group's divisions.

The Board of Directors validates the sustainability strategy and the roadmap of GHG emissions reduction. It has the necessary skills, either through specific expertise of its members or through periodic training, to challenge the consideration of climate and environmental issues and the results achieved.

The governance of Mobilize F.S. group thus makes it possible to integrate the double materiality, as presented in the diagram below.



Integration of ESG-related risks double materiality into Mobilize FS governance

Mobilize F.S. group has a solid governance in the consideration of ethical rules and compliance through anti-money laundering, conflict of interest management, professional whistleblowing devices. The prevention of internal social risks is also the subject of a dedicated device led by the group

Human Resources department with the support of the Sustainability team. Several trainings and awareness-raising events have been set up and specific performance indicators are monitored.

The integration of ESG risks into Mobilize F.S. group strategy, governance and risk management is detailed in the tables below.

/ TABLE 1 – INFORMATIONS QUALITATIVES SUR LE RISQUE ENVIRONNEMENTAL (CONFORMÉMENT À L'ARTICLE 449 BIS DU CRR)

Business strategy and processes

(a) Institution's business strategy to integrate environmental factors and risks, taking into account the impact of environmental factors and risks on institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning.	<p>The Mobilize F.S. group offers financing solutions for vehicles that meet increasingly stringent environmental criteria. The group does not finance projects of companies operating in sectors highly exposed to climate and environmental risks. Thus, the strategy of the Mobilize F.S. group is aligned with the ecosystem developed by the Renault and Nissan groups around electric vehicles. The Mobilize F.S. group has developed a range of services facilitating the adoption of electric vehicles, such as (i) the possibility for an electric vehicle customer to have a thermal vehicle for a few weeks per year, (ii) access to charging stations in France via a credit card and throughout Europe via a charging pass, (iii) the acquisition of a home charging station and the financing of its installation, or (iv) a subscription service for the use of a vehicle, allowing the customer to test an electric vehicle for a few months.</p> <p>As part of its commitment to a new form of mobility, one that is more mindful of its ecological footprint, the Mobilize F.S. group is supporting electric mobility by participating in the financing the infrastructures. Additionally, the group is developing a comprehensive range of services aimed at simplifying and improving the experience of electric vehicle users by integrating complementary services developed by the Mobilize Beyond Automotive entity, such as the reservation of parking spaces equipped with charging stations, optimized route planning based on vehicle autonomy, payment management, and up-to-date information on the state of infrastructure and its availability.</p> <p>In a phase where electric vehicle volumes remain a minority in sales, the group relies on generally more attractive pricing.</p> <p>Regarding its refinancing strategy, the Mobilize F.S. group diversifies its sources of liquidity with green bonds and green deposits backed by the financing of electrified vehicles, ensuring transparency of information to attract new investors.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group constantly monitors regulations to stay informed and anticipate regulatory changes, both banking and public policies related to transport or the automotive sector, which could pose a C&E transition risk to its business model. Discussions take place with Renault Group teams during dedicated committees in which the Mobilize F.S. group participates, allowing better anticipation of the effects of regulatory changes or to accompany them.</p> <p>In this context, vehicle acquisition and financing are linked to regulatory restrictions on access to certain geographical areas (notably urban). The Mobilize F.S. group monitors and evaluates the potential impacts of the development of Low Emission Zones (LEZ) in Europe in its main countries of operation. These developments represent a significant strategic issue for the activities of the Mobilize F.S. group.</p> <p>In 2023, the Mobilize F.S. group implemented a carbon emissions calculation tool for our entire value chain. The results observed on the group's own emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2, and upstream Scope 3) allowed us to define an action plan contributing to the achievement of carbon neutrality targets.</p> <p>The procurement process of the Mobilize F.S. group includes an ESG questionnaire for suppliers and considers ESG criteria in the supplier selection process.</p> <p>Finally, a responsible purchasing charter has been established, integrating climate and environmental themes. By signing the charter, Mobilize F.S. group suppliers commit to complying with environmental protection regulations, offering effective solutions for the environment whenever possible, applying the best environmental practices of their profession, optimizing resource consumption, and striving to reduce pollution generated by their activities.</p>
(b) Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address environmental risk in short-, medium-, and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes	<p>The Mobilize F.S. group monitors its exposure to economic sectors and activities that are not aligned with the bank's ESG strategy and/or that could affect its credit and reputation risk. To this end, the Mobilize F.S. group conducts sectoral monitoring of exposures, taking ESG factors into account. Given the current distribution of assets by sector of activity, it has not been deemed necessary at this stage to introduce limits or thresholds on these indicators.</p>

Business strategy and processes

<p>(c) Current investment activities and (future) investment targets towards environmental objectives and EU Taxonomy-aligned activities</p>	<p>Through its financing activities for electric or hybrid vehicles and charging stations, the Mobilize F.S. group contributes to the transition towards decarbonized mobility, thus participating in the goal of mitigating climate change.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group contributes to extending the lifecycle of vehicles by offering financing for used vehicles with services and buyback commitments (second and third life offer), relying on remarketing tools and expertise in estimating residual values.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group has conducted a preliminary study on the exposure of its operational buildings (offices and data centers) to climatic and environmental hazards. Several sites have been identified as potentially at risk, and more in-depth complementary studies could be conducted to understand the challenges of adapting to climate and environmental changes.</p>
<p>(d) Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce environmental risks</p>	<p>Since 2022, Mobilize F.S. group developed its approach to analyze the environmental policies of its <u>corporate clients</u> present in sectors with high Climate and Environmental risks. This analysis is currently based on data published by these same counterparties and on their ESG ratings by non-financial rating agencies where they exist.</p> <p>With car <u>dealer customers</u>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Mobilize F.S. group verifies annually, during the review of the financial limits, that the financed assets of dealer customers are insured against physical risks; ii) Mobilize F.S. group has set up, during the Know Your Customer (KYC) process, an exchange on the physical C&E hazards suffered, in particular concerning the impacts of climate related events on stocks, showrooms or on the activity in general. <p>By offering targeted offers, Mobilize F.S. group encourages its customers to switch to electric vehicles in order to accelerate their transition effort.</p> <p>With "Corporate" customers:</p> <p>As part of the acceptance process of companies with revenues of €50 million or more, Mobilize F.S. group set up ESG criteria based on counterparties' NACE code sectors by identifying sectors the more exposed to climate and environment risks.</p> <p>This sector exposure score is based on an ESG study by a rating agency, using 5 categories rated from 'low' to 'very high': – Carbon transition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical climate risks; • water resource management; • waste and pollution; • natural capital (environmental impacts). <p>This assessment leads to two scores: one for the transition risk and the other for the physical risks.</p> <p>For counterparties from sectors identified as the most exposed, on one of the two scores, an ESG analysis is required in the acceptance process. This analysis includes taking into account ESG rating, ESG policies and objectives defined by the counterparties, etc.</p> <p>By proposing targeted offers, Mobilize F.S. group incentivizes its customers to shift to electric vehicles in order to accelerate their transition efforts.</p>

Governance

<p>(e) Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of environmental risk management covering relevant transmission channels</p>	<p>The members of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of the Mobilize F.S. group have been trained on current and potential C&E risks within the group.</p> <p>Regarding the general governance framework of the Mobilize F.S. group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the Risk Management department is responsible for identifying, measuring, and managing C&E risks affecting its business model; ii) the Sustainable Development team within the Marketing and Strategy department of the Mobilize F.S. group is responsible for identifying, measuring, and managing the impacts that the Mobilize F.S. group's business model has on climatic and environmental elements. <p>Regarding the operational management of C&E projects, responsibilities are shared among several departments or divisions: Risk, Sustainability, Marketing, Internal Control, and Credit are frequently involved.</p> <p>The C&E Risk Steering Committee, which includes all members of the Executive Committee, is systematically informed of the progress of action plans related to C&E risks, ensures compliance with risk indicators, and ensures the integration of C&E risks into operational processes.</p> <p>In 2022, the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors approved the inclusion of 4 C&E indicators in the RAF of the Mobilize F.S. group, as well as their limits and alert thresholds.</p> <p>In 2023, the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors approved the decarbonization trajectory of the Mobilize F.S. group, and the Board of Directors approved the environmental strategy, including the levers for reducing financed CO₂ emissions. An updated version of the trajectory, without changing the main objectives, was approved at the end of 2025</p> <p>In 2024, the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors approved minor modifications to the thresholds of the risk appetite framework. The Board of Directors approved the new ESG strategy.</p>
<p>(f) Management body's integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks, organisational structure both within business lines and internal control functions</p>	<p><u>Current and expected effects of environmental risks on the bank's business model and risk profile:</u></p> <p>The RAF of the Mobilize F.S. group contains one indicator regarding the reduction of financed Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. The Mobilize F.S. group has committed to achieving the Net Zero target by 2050, in line with Renault Group's objectives. A trajectory for reducing financed emissions (downstream Scope 3) by 2030, including intermediate targets, was approved by the Board of Directors in 2023. An updated version of the trajectory, without changing the main objectives, was approved at the end of 2025. The Mobilize F.S. group will measure any discrepancies in emission reductions against the set ambitions.</p> <p>The reduction of financed emissions is itself linked to a second objective, also included in the RAF, namely the group's intervention rate on electric vehicles compared to thermal vehicles. This objective allows for monitoring the commercial performance of electric vehicles.</p> <p>The three lines of defense (LoD) of the Mobilize F.S. group are involved in managing C&E risks. Responsibilities have been clearly defined and assigned among the various departments, including risk pilots, internal control, and internal audit.</p> <p>The Internal Audit department conducted an initial independent review of the governance and C&E risk management framework at the end of 2022. A new review was conducted in 2024, leading to the implementation of some corrective actions.</p>

Governance

(g) Integration of measures to manage environmental factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body covering relevant transmission channels	<p>The roles of Mobilize F.S. group committees in the management of C&E factors and risks have been defined as well as the relationships between the different committees. The C&E Risk Steering Committee is held during the same meeting as the Sustainability Committee, thus making it possible to deal with the same participants on the double materiality of these issues. C&E risk topics are also presented for information or validation to the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. groups 3 lines of defense (LoD) are involved in C&E risk management. Responsibilities have been clearly defined and assigned between the different departments, including risk owners, Risks Control department, internal control and internal audit.</p> <p>Mobilize F.S. group has started training its employees with the "Climate Fresk" workshops and will deploy this training for all countries (https://fresqueduclimat.org/). In 2023, 7 employees were trained to become "climate fresk facilitators" and thus roll out this training in different countries (UK, France, Italy and the Netherlands). In 2025, 227 employees were made aware of climates issues through the climate fresk.</p>
(h) Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to environmental risk	<p>The four RAF indicators are integrated into the Risk Dashboard and presented quarterly to the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors. These same indicators are also presented to the C&E Risk Steering Committee, accompanied by additional analyses.</p> <p>The performance of the Mobilize F.S. group on electric vehicles (intervention rate) is presented at least quarterly to the Executive Committee.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group has developed an ESG dashboard for internal reporting purposes, containing several ESG KPIs.</p>
(i) Alignment of the remuneration policy with institution's environmental risk-related objectives	<p>In 2023, the Mobilize F.S. group implemented a KPI related to the climate and environmental transition in its variable compensation system for senior executives, including members of the Executive Committee, at headquarters and in local entities. This was extended to the entire executive population in 2024. This indicator is the intervention rate of the Mobilize F.S. group on electric vehicle sales compared to the intervention rate on other types of vehicles. It aims to measure the group's performance in supporting the transition to electric mobility and thus reducing emissions in the automotive sector.</p>

Risk Management

(j) Integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks are integrated in the risk framework	<p>Mobilize F.S. groups Risk department carried out a materiality analysis of the physical and transition climate-related risks impacts on "classic" banking risks (credit, market, operational, strategic (including insurance), compliance, liquidity, etc.) in the short, medium and long term. This analysis will be updated annually.</p> <p>Mobilize F.S. group RAF has 4 C&E indicators. 3 indicators are currently based on the annual activity while the 4th C&E indicator, based on the reduction of financed greenhouse gas emissions, enables to project the activity and its transformations by 2035 a ten years horizon.</p>
(k) Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the environmental risk management framework is based	<p>The Mobilize F.S. group uses the definitions of physical and transition C&E risks drafted by the ECB.</p> <p>Due to the assessed materiality of C&E risks, they have been identified as critical risks by the Mobilize F.S. group and are monitored at the Board of Directors level.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group has taken into account the results of the ECB 2022 climate stress tests and the ACPR 2020 stress tests. Additionally, macroeconomic data from the IMF and the World Bank are used in the stress tests and quantitative studies of the Mobilize F.S. group. Furthermore, scenarios from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) are used to stress test portfolios for individual clients in the five main countries of operation of the Mobilize F.S. group.</p> <p>Finally, the group has also developed its own methodologies, listed below and presented in more detail in question (n):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a qualitative risk analysis: (A); • quantitative analyses: (B) (B bis) (G); • sensitivity analyses, for example on credit risks: (C) (D) (E) (F) (H) (H bis); • a sectoral C&E risk score according to an internal methodology, based on sectoral studies: (D).

Risk Management

(l) Processes and tools to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to environmental risks, covering relevant transmission channels	<p>The group conducted a materiality analysis of climate risks across all banking risks (A) by interviewing risk managers.</p> <p>Additionally, various quantitative and sensitivity analyses were conducted on credit risks (B) (B bis) (C) (D) (E), market risks (F), strategic risks (G), and operational risks (H) (H bis).</p> <p>These complementary studies helped to support the qualitative materiality analysis, identify, and more precisely measure the different activities and portfolios exposed to physical and transition climate risks. The methodologies of the analyses (A) to (H bis) are detailed in response (n).</p> <p>Thus, regarding credit risks, the Mobilize F.S. group conducted: (i) On the retail portfolio: a historical analysis of the impact of physical C&E risks on the default rate (B) and a second quantitative analysis of the impact of physical and transition C&E risks using NGFS scenarios up to 2050 (C). (ii) On the corporate portfolio, including SMEs: a sensitivity analysis to physical and transition C&E risks using ECB 2022 and ACPR 2020 scenarios and relying on a C&E score from an extra-financial rating agency (D). This same analysis allowed for the study of sectoral concentration C&E risk. (iii) On collateral recovery: a sensitivity study evaluated the C&E risk of devaluation of financed assets (E).</p> <p>These analyses distinguished between physical and transition C&E risks, and the methodologies are detailed in response (n) below.</p> <p>Additionally, the Mobilize F.S. group has integrated the consideration of the environmental policies of analyzed companies and the ESG ratings from Sustainalytics into its acceptance policy for corporate clients in the KYC process. This information is included in the decision tree applied to this clientele.</p> <p>Regarding market risks, limited to the management of the liquidity reserve, a sensitivity study was conducted by setting a stress equivalent to a climate or environmental crisis applied to corporate and sovereign issuers held at the end of the year (F).</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group has implemented the monitoring of the C&E rating of corporate issuers based on external data with non-binding objectives for the purchase of issuer securities. The liquidity reserve management guidelines regarding C&E information, in addition to traditional information, are as follows: (i) those with the highest C&E ratings will be prioritized for purchase, (ii) a concentration limit on average C&E ratings is established, (iii) those with poor C&E ratings are excluded from purchases, and (iv) a limit on those not rated in C&E is also established.</p> <p>Regarding strategic risks, the Mobilize F.S. group conducted a study on the impact of low emission zones (G), focusing on the group's five main countries of operation in Europe.</p> <p>Regarding operational risks, two complementary studies identified the Mobilize F.S. group's operational sites exposed to physical C&E risks across the 36 countries of operation (H), as well as the operational sites and their backup sites specifically exposed to flooding in the six main countries of operation (H bis).</p> <p>As part of the Third Party Integrity Management (TIM) process, particularly for corporate clients, partners, and suppliers, the Mobilize F.S. group uses an external compliance analysis tool (Moody's Compliance Catalyst solution), providing access to LexisNexis and Orbis databases on: (i) any environmental convictions of the counterparty and (ii) negative media reports that may cover environmental issues.</p>
(m) Activities, commitments and exposures contributing to mitigate environmental risks	<p>The mitigation of C&E risks on credit risks by the Mobilize F.S. group is specific depending on the portfolio considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) on the SME and Corporate portfolio: the Mobilize F.S. group is minimally exposed to sectors sensitive to C&E risks. However, the group monitors sectoral exposures; ii) on the dealer portfolio: the Mobilize F.S. group has not observed a geographical overrepresentation in areas with physical C&E risks; iii) on the retail portfolio: the Mobilize F.S. group has not observed an overrepresentation of the client portfolio in geographical areas with physical C&E risks and has not observed any historical correlation between client default rates and past climatic events (flooding). <p>Strategic C&E risks are mitigated by the Mobilize F.S. group by developing new offers and transitioning its business model towards decarbonized mobility.</p> <p>Market C&E risks on the liquidity reserve are mitigated by a reduced reserve, composed mainly of sovereign bonds. Management guidelines based on available C&E information on corporate bonds have also been implemented.</p>

Risk Management

<p>(n) Implementation of tools for identification, measurement and management of environmental risks</p>	<p>(A) In order to define the impact of physical and transition climate risks on banking risks, Mobilize F.S. group carried out a <u>materiality analysis</u> with its various collaborators: the risk director, risk category managers, internal experts on specific topics and external analysis. Respondents described and assessed the transmission links between C&E risks and banking risks before and after mitigation actions, as well as the frequency and financial intensity of these risks. The results were then calibrated, harmonized and nuanced by the Chief Risk Officer and the Climate Risk Officer. Gross and residual risks could thus be estimated and classified by level of financial impact. The results were then shared with Mobilize F.S. group risk managers.</p> <p>(B) Mobilize F.S. group studied the possible correlation between the physical climatic risks of floods and the default rate between 2010 and 2016 of its <u>individual clients</u>, based on French data on natural disaster regimes (GASPAR database). It was first necessary to reconcile the different types of flooding and their frequency with the address of Mobilize F.S. private customers and then study the default rate of customers by geographical areas up to 12 months after the occurrence of physical events. The results are presented in question (o).</p> <p>(B bis) The Think Hazard tool was used for Mobilize F.S. groups 5 largest countries of activity to quantify physical C&E risks on the retail <u>individuals portfolio</u>. Think Hazard produces a physical C&E risk evaluation by region, evaluation translated into a score which was then linked to the portfolio via th' clients' zip code. This has then allowed classification of credit exposures by level of C&E physical risks.</p> <p>(C) Mobilize F.S. group also quantified the impact of C&E factors on <u>credit risk retail individuals portfolio</u> using a second methodology. Mobilize F.S. group applied NGFS Network for Greening the Financial System scenarios to quantify the potential impacts of C&E risks on the evolution of the default rate. The study focused on Mobilize F.S. groups top 5 countries of activity: France, Italy, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom. The impact of C&E risks on Expected Losses (EL) was estimated by comparing the average default rate with a scenario of high physical and transition risks over 2023-2030 compared to the historical evolution of the default rate since 2008.</p> <p>(D) Mobilize F.S. group quantified the impact of C&E risks on <u>non-financial corporate portfolio credit risks, including SMEs</u>. The evaluation of the exposure to physical and transition risks by sectors from an extra-financial rating agency were used to represent Mobilize F.S. group C&E risk exposures and thus calculate the C&E risk of concentration on the corporate portfolio. The scores obtained from the assessments by sector have been converted into a probability of default impact, calibrating these impacts based on the extreme results of the climate stress tests, ACPR 2020 and ECB 2022.</p> <p>(E) The group Mobilize F.S. also conducted a sensitivity analysis to quantify the additional losses for C&E motive when <u>recovering collateral</u>: the financed car. An extreme scenario on a stress of Loss Given Default (LGD), was applied. An average based on a significant drops in sales of on electric motors and on combustion engines was applied on all the car models.</p> <p>(F) On the <u>market risks of the liquidity reserve</u>: Mobilize F.S. group has implemented a bi-annual stress test on sovereign and corporate issuers. The quantitative level of stress applied was set to a climate or environmental crisis.</p>
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Risk Management

(G) The group carried out a business strategy study on the impact of Low Emission Zones (LEZ) on its 5 main countries of activities in Europe according to 3 scenarios by 2030: (i) "Business as Usual" with implementation of LEZ according to announced schedules; (ii) "1.5°C Sufficiency" with the implementation of more proactive LEZ schedules and a reduction in vehicle sales; (iii) Scenario of extremely rapid implementation of LEZ (within 1 or 2 years). On each scenario, the annual sales of new cars, the share of electric vehicles among these sales, the use of the car and the schedules for the implementation of LEZ and their level of restriction were simulated. Finally, the annual evolution of the vehicle fleet (in size and composition) was modeled on the 5 countries with several assumptions on the lifespan of a car in the Mobilize F.S. group portfolio, on the decrease in sales of diesel vehicles and on the increase in the weight of the electric vehicle.

(H) Mobilize F.S. group carried out a study to quantify physical C&E risks in the 36 countries of activity of the group. The analysis quantified the financial impacts on sites considering the following event: (i) rising waters, (ii) overflow and submersion flooding, (iii) temperatures requiring air conditioning, (iv) heat wave (above 35°C rendering air conditioning ineffective), (v) water stress and (vi) cyclones. The time horizon considered is 2050 for floods by submersion, 2030 for others. All events consider the RCP8.5 scenario.

(H bis) Mobilize F.S. group carried out a flood risk study of the main sites of activity and fallback sites. The flood risk was chosen because it is the most significant physical risk for Mobilize F.S. group. The study focused on (i) the distance between the primary site and the fallback site and their proximity to a river (or equivalent); (ii) identification of sites within a flood danger zone (source: WRI Aqueduc flood risk -: <https://www.wri.org/data/aqueduct-floods-hazard-maps>), using a pessimistic approach to a millennial flood in 2080; (iii) the measurement of the difference in altitude between Mobilize F.S. group sites and the nearest river. The objective was to determine whether the primary sites are at risk of flooding and whether the fallback site would also be flooded during the same event.

Risk Management

- (o) Results and outcome of the risk tools implemented and the estimated impact of environmental risk on capital and liquidity profile
- (A) The materiality analysis highlighted that the main risks for the Mobilize F.S. group are (i) credit risks, (ii) residual value risks, and (iii) strategic risks, all induced by physical and transition C&E risks. The transmission of climate risks to these banking risks is described in response (r). The conclusions of the materiality analysis are based on qualitative exchanges with experts and associated quantifications. Indeed, credit risks, residual value risks, and strategic risks have the highest criticality ratings (with a significant estimated financial impact and high probability of occurrence).
- (B) Following the historical analysis of the impact of floods conducted on the retail portfolio of the Mobilize F.S. group, it was found that the 12-month default rate is not correlated with the occurrence of physical events. Thus, the historical default rate of clients affected by floods fluctuates around the default rate of clients not affected by floods. This analysis is based on historical data that does not predict future events due to climate change. The group remains vigilant on this subject and has therefore conducted a complementary study (C) presented below.
- (B bis) The geographical study with the Think Hazard tool on the retail portfolio concluded that the retail portfolio is geographically diversified and minimally exposed to physical C&E risks for the six main countries of operation of the Mobilize F.S. group. Outstandings on customers resident in highly exposed regions are practically nil.
- (C) The quantitative study of climate and environmental (C&E) impacts on the credit risks of the retail portfolio illustrated these impacts on the portfolios of the five main countries of operation by 2030 (see Question (n), (C) for the detailed methodology). The financial impacts (expected losses), related to the evolution of default rates according to the two scenarios studied, are limited.
- (D) Following the quantitative analysis on the corporate financing portfolio, the Mobilize F.S. group identified the sectors most exposed to physical and transition C&E risks. The quantitative analysis illustrated the impact of C&E risks on the non-financial corporate portfolio of the Mobilize F.S. group. Thanks to the diversification of its portfolio and the low concentration of exposures in sectors highly exposed to C&E risks, the expected losses related to the default rate of corporate clients are limited in the short and medium term.
- (E) The sensitivity analysis on the deterioration of the value of collateral made it possible to calculate an LGD stressed by a C&E scenario. Mobilize F.S. has integrated this quantitative C&E impact into the materiality analysis of C&E risks on credit risks.
- (F) The climate and environmental stress applied to the liquidity reserve showed low exposure results, mainly due to a reduced reserve composed primarily of sovereign bonds.
- (G) The business strategy study made it possible to understand the impact of the implementation of LEZ on the obsolescence of Mobilize F.S. group financed vehicle fleet. The size and composition of Mobilize F.S.' groups French car fleet and the potential impacts on the cars sale drops in the 5 main countries of activity, could thus be estimated by 2030 according to the 3 scenarios.
- (H) The quantification of physical C&E risks at sites in the 36 Mobilize F.S. group countries identified the buildings most exposed to each event. In particular, flooding poses a threat to several sites.
- (H bis) The results of the flood risk geographical analysis show, with a good level of confidence, that Mobilize F.S. group primary and fallback sites on its 5 main countries of activity and Brazil would not be flooded at the same time. The study also identified Mobilize F.S. group sites most exposed to flooding.

Risk Management

(p) Data availability, quality and accuracy, and efforts to improve these aspects	<p>To support the identification, measurement, and management processes and the tools presented in question (k), the Mobilize F.S. group collects, stores, and uses the following data points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <u>greenhouse gas emissions of financed cars</u>. The Mobilize F.S. group collects, at the time of financing, the type of engine (electric vehicle, hybrid, diesel, gasoline), the brand, the model, the year of construction, and the country of sale. With this information, the Mobilize F.S. group looks up the vehicle's emissions in (i) a Renault Group database for vehicles built by its parent company, and in (ii) the European Environment Agency database, which provides emission estimates for vehicles from other brands; ii) <u>the sector of activity</u>. This data is collected at the time of financing by each country and then reported to the headquarters. This data is used in the sensitivity and corporate concentration analysis (D) and during the granting phase; iii) <u>the postal code</u>. This data is provided for the main countries of operation of the Mobilize F.S. group. It is currently not centrally available for some countries of operation (Romania, Morocco, Colombia). Action plans are underway to collect information from the missing countries.
(q) Description of limits to environmental risks (as drivers of prudential risks) that are set, and triggering escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits	<p>Mobilize F.S. group does not finance projects of companies operating in sectors highly exposed to transition C&E risks but finances vehicles that meet increasingly stringent environmental criteria. Thus, the RAF of C&E risks has been defined according to the business model defined appropriately accordingly to guide its commercial activity and better manage its C&E risks, and provides alert thresholds when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the support for sales of electric vehicles is lower than the rest of the range, ii) (the average financed emissions of the vehicles in the portfolio are not falling at a rate consistent with Net Zero 2050 objective. <p>The limits in place on RAF indicators have been set according to the Renault Group's objectives, compared to peers and with regard to historical values of the indicators. The limits are approved by the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The management of environmental risk thresholds and limits in the RAF is no different from the management of other types of risk and in this sense, follows Mobilize F.S. group's risk governance policy. Thus, for each of the 4 RAF C&E risk indicators, definitions, adequate values, alert thresholds (1) and limits (2) have been set (see details in section 3 Risk profile).</p>
(r) Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework	<p>Physical C&E risks can have significant impacts for Mobilize F.S. group, especially on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <u>credit risk</u>: impairment of the creditworthiness and/or value of borrowers' assets that are affected by the direct impact of natural (e.g. floods) or indirect (e.g. sectorial losses due to drought (b) <u>operational risk</u>: business interruption or disruption and loss of efficiency due to multiple factors, including unavailability of offices, employees or computer network; (c) <u>insurance risk</u>: (i) increased payment of death and disability insurance guarantees due to increased mortality rates; (ii) higher frequency of spread insurance payments due to unpredictable weather events (e.g. floods); (d) <u>liquidity risk</u>: significant and negative effect on liquidity buffers due to high demand for precautionary liquidity following a severe natural disaster (e.g. withdrawals from savings to recover from floods). <p>Transition C&E risks can have a strong impact on Mobilize F.S. group, especially on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <u>strategy risk</u>: loss of volumes due to new regulations on car use (e.g. restrictions on access to cities); ii) <u>credit risk</u>: increase in defaults by companies operating in sectors negatively impacted by climate related and environmental factors and with no possibility to adapt their business model; iii) <u>liquidity risk</u>: (i) loss of deposits from customers seeking more sustainable opportunities resulting in increased financing costs; (ii) investors withdraw their funds to encourage green investments if Mobilize F.S. group does not offer such products; iv) <u>reputational risk</u>: higher borrowing rate or volume drops due to Mobilize F.S. groupe ESG rating lower than other banks; v) <u>risk of human resources inadequation</u>: recruitment difficulties or strong resignation of people seeking to work in a sustainable company; vi) <u>legal and conduct risk</u>: class actions, including in connection with the use of an internal combustion engine; vii) <u>Residual value risk</u>: Decrease in residual values of cars with the implementation of new regulations and technological advancements. <p>Regarding <u>market risks</u>: as these activities are limited for Mobilize F.S. group, the risks are mainly based on the management of the liquidity reserve. Mainly composed of Central Bank deposits, sovereign or corporate bonds, the risk of market volatility due to physical and transitional ESG factors and risks was considered low.</p>

/ TABLE 2 – QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL RISK IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 449A CRR

Business strategy and processes

<p>(a) Adjustment of the institution's business strategy to integrate social factors and risks taking into account the impact of social risk on the institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning</p>	<p>The integration of social risks into financing and investment activities is realized through Mobilize F.S. group's Third-party Integrity Management (TIM) anti-corruption process, including the consideration of possible convictions of counterparties on social grounds, as well as the counterparty's reputation, which may be impacted by media events on social topics.</p> <p>In 2023, workshops were held on mapping social risk mapping with ESG risk mapping. This work contributed to enriching the HR risk map. On the elements relating to human capital, it was decided to broaden the risk of inadequacy of human resources to add the human capital component. This enhancement was made in 2024 in the risk mapping.</p> <p>The social challenges for the MFS group by the end of 2025 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health and safety, working conditions, and environment; • collective bargaining and social dialogue; • equal treatment and opportunities for all; • other work-related rights; • skills development and attractiveness. <p>The strategic challenges in terms of internal social practices focus on health and safety issues as well as diversity and inclusion Equal treatment and opportunities for all (diversity and inclusion).</p> <p>Diversity & Inclusion</p> <p>Mobilize F.S. group implements Renault Group's Diversity & Inclusion framework through a wide range of initiatives aimed at preventing discrimination, promoting gender equality, and supporting employees with disabilities.</p> <p>Key actions include the Zero Discrimination Pack, local anti-sexism awareness programs, mandatory D&I and inclusive management training for all staff and managers, as well as leadership programs dedicated to women such as "W Journey" and "Be Your Own Leader." A new policy on the inclusion of people with disabilities (2024) also strengthens workplace accessibility and awareness through multilingual e-learning modules and workplace accommodation initiatives. The group monitors progress through D&I surveys, internal audits, and gender diversity indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize F.S. group has established global Diversity and Inclusion objectives aimed at ensuring fair treatment, enhancing representation, and promoting an inclusive work environment. The group achieved gender pay equality in 2024, one year ahead of the planned target, based on its internal methodology for white-collar positions. Progress toward D&I objectives is tracked using key performance indicators (KPIs) related to recruitment, promotion, and gender representation, with a target of 50% women in recruitment processes and systematic inclusion on shortlists. HR teams monitor these indicators and report regularly to the Management and Executive Committees. D&I governance is strengthened through employee consultation, stakeholder engagement, and biannual reviews with G7 countries. When KPIs are at risk, countries must implement corrective action plans. The group also deploys Renault Group's annual D&I roadmap, supported by local and global D&I leaders, to improve representation, develop inclusion programs, and strengthen the fight against discrimination. <p>Safety & Well-being:</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group obtained the "Great Place to Work" certification in 2024 in six countries of operation: Brazil, United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Argentina, and Colombia.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group relies on Renault Group's health and safety framework to ensure a safe and healthy work environment and is fully integrated into the group's HSEE network. Its approach focuses on health, safety, and ergonomics, implemented through targeted local actions aimed at reducing risks and supporting employee well-being.</p> <p>The group participates in Renault's One Health program, launched in 2024, which promotes the overall well-being of employees through four pillars: Act (everyday health habits), Prevent (risk identification and health assessments), Protect (comprehensive health coverage), and Support (accident prevention and 24/7 psychological assistance). This approach aims to strengthen physical and mental health, reduce incidents, and improve productivity as well as employee engagement.</p> <p>Mobilize F.S. group supports Renault Group's ambition to achieve zero work-related accidents and illnesses by 2030. Although Mobilize F.S. sites are non-industrial and therefore not audited or included in ISO 45001 certification processes, the group contributes to this goal through annual HSEE targets monitored quarterly by Renault Group's Sustainable Development Committee and annually by the Global Committee.</p>
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Business strategy and processes

	<p>This objective was defined with the advice of HSE experts and with the participation of the HR Directors of the countries. It is publicly available on the Renault Group website, and progress is regularly communicated to employee representatives.</p> <p>The OneHealth program, aiming to achieve 100% employee coverage by 2030, is expected to be completed by 2026. Designed with input from local HR teams to address the specific needs of each country, the program—launched in 2024 in four countries—was expanded in 2025 and already covers 95% of employees. Future efforts will focus on measuring progress through user adoption and satisfaction indicators.</p> <p>Mobilize F.S. group applies its duty of vigilance to its suppliers, by requesting, as part of the contracting process, several social verifications through an approved certifier. The requested checks relate to the fight against illegal work and are imposed by the French Labour Code. They relate in particular to (i) social declarations and the payment of social security contributions and contributions, (ii) the registration of the supplier, (iii) the nominative list of foreign employees, assigned to the execution of the contract, employed by the contracting party and subject to the work permit.</p> <p>Additionally, the procedures of the Mobilize F.S. group require suppliers to complete a Supplier CSR Questionnaire covering, among other things, (i) certifications and labels obtained (ISO or equivalent, LUCIE, Bcorp, etc.), (ii) the publication of a CSR report, (iii) the presence of performance indicators and the setting of objectives, (iv) contribution to sustainable development and engagement themes.</p>
<p>(b) Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address social risk in short-term, medium-term and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes</p>	<p>In 2023, the Mobilize F.S. group integrated an ESG assessment into the acceptance process for corporate counterparties, including the social risk component through external ESG ratings and by considering social objectives and policies.</p> <p>Regarding its internal social strategy, Mobilize F.S. group has set several objectives and monitors them with defined indicators:</p> <p>(1) <u>Diversity & Inclusion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mobilize F.S. group has established global Diversity and Inclusion goals aimed at ensuring fair treatment, improving representation, and fostering an inclusive work environment. The group achieved gender pay equality in 2024, one year ahead of the planned target, based on its internal methodology for white-collar positions. Progress toward D&I goals is tracked using key performance indicators (KPIs) related to recruitment, promotion, and gender representation, with a target of 50% women in recruitment processes and systematic inclusion in shortlists. HR teams monitor these indicators and regularly report to the Management and Executive Committees. D&I governance is strengthened through employee consultation, stakeholder engagement, and semi-annual reviews with G7 countries. When KPIs are at risk, countries must define corrective action plan. <p>(2) <u>Health & Safety:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Mobilize F.S. group received the “Great Place to Work” label in 2024 in six operating countries: Brazil, United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Argentina, and Colombia. ● Mobilize F.S. group supports Renault Group's ambition to achieve zero work-related accidents and illnesses by 2030. Although Mobilize F.S. sites are non-industrial and therefore not audited or included in ISO 45001 certification processes, the group contributes to this goal through annual HSEE objectives monitored quarterly by Renault Group's Sustainable Development Committee and annually by the Global Committee. ● In addition, the OneHealth program, aimed at achieving 100% employee coverage by 2030, is expected to be fully implemented by 2026. Designed with input from local HR teams to address the specific needs of each country, the program—launched in 2024 in four countries—was expanded in 2025 and already covers 95% of employees.
<p>(c) Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce socially harmful activities</p>	<p>As part of the Third Party Integrity Management (TIM) process for counterparties, analysts have access to information on any social convictions.</p> <p>In the corporate acceptance process, analysts consider the social risks of counterparties through external ESG ratings as well as the policies implemented, and the social objectives highlighted by the counterparties.</p>

Gouvernance

<p>(d) Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of social risk management covering counterparties' approaches to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) activities towards the community and society; ii) employee relationships and labour standards; iii) customer protection and product responsibility; iv) human rights. 	<p>As part of the Third Party Integrity Management (TIM) process for counterparties, the analyst has access to information on any social convictions. The TIM process is led by the Compliance department and the involved departments: Finance, Credit, Procurement, Insurance & Services. The analysis helps identify the level of risk and the level of vigilance required for the file. See Governance question (c).</p> <p>The Credit Committee, led by the Credit department and also including the Risk Management department and the Sales and Operations department, approves financing files for corporate counterparties according to its level of delegation. In cases provided for under the acceptance procedure, the presented files include an analysis related to ESG criteria, including the social policies and objectives of the counterparties. The opinion of the Sustainability department may be requested.</p>
<p>(e) Integration of measures to manage social factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body</p>	<p>As part of the Third Party Integrity Management (TIM) process, the Mobilize F.S. group uses the external Compliance Catalyst solution from Moody's to access information on any social convictions.</p> <p>The Committee "Engagements", led by the Credit department and including the Risk Management department and the Sales and Operations department, approves financing files for corporate counterparties according to its level of delegation. The presented files include an analysis related to ESG criteria, including the social policies and objectives of the counterparties. The opinion of the Sustainability department may be requested.</p> <p>For Mobilize F.S. group employees (at headquarters and in entities) and third parties (e.g., former employees, suppliers), a professional alert system has been implemented within the Mobilize F.S. group. This system, maintained and managed by the group Compliance department, complies with the provisions of the Sapin 2 law and the Wasserman law. Additionally, the Renault Group holds ISO 37001 certification.</p>
<p>(f) Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to social risk</p>	<p>Regarding internal operational social risks, Mobilize F.S. group monitors gender equality indicators calculated by Human Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) gender pay gap; calculated by country and for the Mobilize F.S. group; quarterly; ii) proportion of women in local management committees; calculated by country quarterly; iii) proportion of women among new hires; calculated for the Headquarters and for the Mobilize F.S. group quarterly; iv) proportion of women among managers and directors; calculated for the Headquarters and for the Mobilize F.S. group quarterly <p>The ESG dashboard, deployed in 2023 and revised in 2024, includes indicators related to internal social risks covering the following themes: proportion of women among managers and gender pay gap</p>
<p>(g) Alignment of the remuneration policy in line with institution's social risk-related objectives</p>	<p>Mobilize F.S. group remuneration does not depend on elements relating to social risks.</p>

Risk Management

(h) Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the social risk management framework is based	<p>As part of the Third Party Integrity Management (TIM) process, particularly for its corporate clients, partners, and suppliers, the Mobilize F.S. group uses an external compliance analysis tool (Moody's Compliance Catalyst solution) that provides access to LexisNexis and Orbis databases on: (i) any social-related convictions of the counterparty and (ii) negative media reports that may cover social issues.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group adopts a structured approach to incorporate social criteria in the corporate credit granting process. This approach is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the integration of the ESG rating of financed counterparties, a rating established by an independent extra-financial rating agency. This rating, which includes a detailed assessment of social criteria, measures the social performance of counterparties by considering their practices in terms of working conditions and respect for human rights, diversity, inclusion, and equal opportunities, as well as the social impact of their activities on society and their stakeholders; • an evaluation of counterparties: counterparties with insufficient ESG ratings are identified and subjected to a thorough analysis. <p>The ESG strategy is based on internationally recognized principles and frameworks, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); • the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; • the standards established by the International Labour Organization (ILO). <p>The Mobilize F.S. group remains attentive to developments in international and European frameworks to continuously improve its social risk management framework.</p>
(i) Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to social risk, covering relevant transmission channels	<p>As part of its Third Party Integrity Management (TIM) process, particularly for its corporate clients, partners, and suppliers, the Mobilize F.S. group uses an external compliance analysis tool (Moody's Compliance Catalyst solution), providing access to LexisNexis and Orbis databases on: (i) any social-related convictions of the counterparty and (ii) negative media reports that may cover social issues.</p> <p>The Mobilize F.S. group adopts a structured approach to integrate social criteria into its credit granting process. This approach relies on the use of the ESG rating of financed counterparties, established by an independent extra-financial rating agency. This rating includes a detailed analysis of social criteria, allowing the evaluation of the social performance of counterparties. The evaluation considers their practices in terms of respect for working conditions and human rights, promotion of diversity, inclusion, and equal opportunities, as well as the social impact of their activities on society and their stakeholders.</p>
(j) Activities, commitments and assets contributing to mitigate social risk	<p>Regarding its internal social risks, the Mobilize F.S. group implements several programs and action plans to mitigate Human Resources mismatches and reputation risks for social reasons. See response (a) for more details on the actions taken</p>
(k) Implementation of tools for identification and management of social risk	<p>The Mobilize F.S. group uses the ESG rating as the main tool to evaluate and monitor social risks related to its counterparties within the corporate counterparty acceptance process. This rating system, established by an independent extra-financial rating agency, helps identify counterparties with inadequate social practices. Additionally, analysts consider the social policies and objectives highlighted by the counterparties.</p> <p>The procedures of the Mobilize F.S. group require suppliers to complete a CSR Suppliers questionnaire, which includes, among other things: (i) certifications and labels obtained (ISO or equivalent, LUCIE, Bcorp, etc.), (ii) the publication of a CSR report, (iii) the presence of performance indicators and the setting of objectives, (iv) contribution to sustainable development and engagement themes.</p>
(l) Description of setting limits to social risk and cases to trigger escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits	<p>As part of the corporate acceptance process, the Mobilize F.S. group sets thresholds based on the ESG rating. Counterparties with insufficient ESG ratings are subject to additional analyses of their social policies and objectives. An escalation process at the country level and the group's Headquarters has been established for cases that do not meet the required ESG criteria and require arbitration.</p>
(m) Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework	<p>In 2023, workshops were held on mapping social risk mapping with ESG risk mapping. This work contributed to enriching the HR risk map. Indeed, on the elements relating to human capital, it was decided to broaden the risk of inadequacy of human resources to add the human capital component. This enhancement was made in 2024 in risk mapping.</p>

/ TABLE 3 – QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ON GOVERNANCE RISK IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 449A CRR

Governance	
(a) Institution's integration in their governance arrangements of the governance performance of the counterparty, including committees of the highest governance body, committees responsible for decision-making on economic, environmental, and social topics	<p>The integration of governance risks into financing and investment activities is present through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the KnowYour Customer (KYC) process which feeds into AML-CFT Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing analyses and sanctions for all clients-natural and legal persons. Mobilize F.S. group employees are trained in the AML-CFT; and (2) the Third-party Integrity Management TIM anti-corruption process required by the French law named "Sapin 2" in particular, which is carried out only on the most significant customers-legal entities and dealers. This same type of analysis is carried out for suppliers, banks, and insurance partners with slight differences according to the specificities of third parties. As part of this TIM analysis, a local or central function of Mobilize F.S. group may request External Due Diligence on a counterparty which will then always be initiated by the group Compliance department with Renault Group. <p>These 2 processes make it possible to determine a level of risk, leading to an appropriate decision-making process and a level of vigilance to be brought to the counterparty. They are carried out at the beginning of the relationship with the counterparty and then during the business relationship according to a frequency defined in the procedures and according to the level of vigilance determined.</p> <p>The responsibilities for verifying these elements of governance risks of counterparties, including retail and corporate clients, are distributed among the different business lines concerned, both at group level and at local level. Depending on the level of vigilance, the opinion and/or validation of the local and/or central compliance function is required. The Chief Compliance Officer CCO has veto power over third parties at high risk of corruption.</p> <p>Finally, Mobilize F.S. group has internal processes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) manage professional whistleblowing relating to illegal behaviour or contrary to the anti-corruption code of conduct and the code of ethics. After an initial verification of the alert, a thorough investigation is conducted to establish the veracity and basis of the allegations and to gather evidence. At the end of the investigation, recommendations for corrective measures are issued where appropriate; (2) manage conflicts of interest between Mobilize F.S. group employees and its counterparts, in several stages: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>identification</u> potential conflicts of interest according to several criteria such as the frequency of relationship with the counterparty, the position of the employee in the hierarchy of Mobilize F.S. group, and his personal, professional or extra-professional links with the counterparty, (ii) <u>declaration</u> of the conflict of interest by the employee spontaneously or annually (for managers in particular), and commitment statement (for new employees and employees in charge of loans, (iii) <u>processing</u>: spontaneous and annual declarations are analyzed and remedial actions are put in place, for example limiting the employee's participation in the business relationship process with the counterparty, (iv) <u>monitoring</u> the implementation of remedial measures and periodically assessing their effectiveness, (v) <u>recording</u> of conflicts of interest detected.

Governance

The committees: Steering of the Non-Compliance risks within Mobilize F.S. group is monitored by the following bodies:

The Ethics, Compliance and Internal Control Committee at the group level, attended by all members of the Executive Committee of RCIBS, defines and validates the group policy in Compliance matters, examines group projects relating to Compliance and supervises any observed shortfalls and the corresponding remedial plans. It is in particular responsible for supervising the risk of corruption and unethical conduct, risk of money laundering & the financing of terrorism and the risk of internal/external fraud (other than credit-related fraud).

The Risk Committee of the Board of Directors supervises critical non-compliance risks of Mobilize F.S. group, such as the risk of money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the personal data protection risk, the customer protection risk, and risks associated with prudential regulations in banking matters.

Third party Risk Committee that, through Procurement department and following TIM analysis, takes the decision to keep or stop a relationship with a third party rated "low risk" ("Green flag") or in medium risk ("Orange flag"). In case of a risk rated "high" ("Red flag"), an opinion/ arbitration from group Risk Director and/or from group Compliance Director is required.

The professional alert processing committee is chaired by the group Compliance Director and has the main missions of processing and instructing professional alerts, establishing facts, evaluating damages suffered and the responsibility of actors, recommending corrective actions (internally or externally), ensuring the implementation of any sanctions decided, acting in strict compliance with confidentiality obligations in the processing of files and the protection of whistleblowers in line with applicable regulations, validating the closure of alerts in the system. This closure is formalized in the Committee's report.

New product/Product Committee analyzes compliance risks upstream of the launch of each new product, project, activity or process, in order to define an adequate device in compliance with regulatory expectations. Members of the Executive Committee participate in the final phase of the Committee.

(b) Institution's accounting of the counterparty's highest governance body's role in non-financial reporting	The Mobilize F.S. group takes governance elements into account in its corporate credit granting process through the integration of the ESG rating of financed counterparties, conducted by an independent extra-financial rating agency, and through analyses of the ESG policies and objectives presented by the counterparties.
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Governance

<p>(c) Institution's integration in governance arrangements of the governance performance of their counterparties including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) ethical considerations; ii) strategy and risk management; iii) inclusiveness; iv) Transparency; v) management of conflict of interest; vi) internal communication on critical concerns. 	<p>The Mobilize F.S. group evaluates and selects its counterparties (see question (a) for the scope) based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) (i)compliancewith ethical rules and regulatory obligations: The Mobilize F.S. group systematically applies its Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML-CTF) processes (including sanctions) as well as its anti-corruption Third Party Integrity Management (TIM) process, which relies on analyses conducted by the Mobilize F.S. group or an independent external provider. These processes aim to identify potential risks of corruption, fraud, money laundering, terrorism financing, or other unethical offenses, as well as risks associated with international sanctions programs. The TIM and KYC processes also include identifying any convictions and evaluating the counterparty's reputation, particularly in the media, which can be impacted by the third party's ESG practices or factors. The TIM analysis is conducted at the group level or locally by the relevant departments according to their scope and counterparties (suppliers/service providers, insurance and banking partners, dealers); ii) (iv)transparency: As part of the KYC/AML-CTF and TIM processes, the Mobilize F.S. group systematically searches for beneficial owners, meaning any individual who directly or indirectly owns more than 25% of the capital or voting rights, as well as anyone exercising control over the management or administrative bodies of the analyzed counterparty. The Mobilize F.S. group also investigates the ownership structure and any Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) among the beneficial owners and company executives; iii) (v)conflict of interest management: The Mobilize F.S. group has internal processes to manage its own conflicts of interest with its counterparties (see response (a) for more details). <p>In the corporate credit granting process, the strategies of companies, particularly their transition strategies, as well as the ESG policies and objectives highlighted by the counterparties, are taken into account. The acceptance process also considers the inclusivity policies of counterparties by analyzing their policies aimed at promoting diversity and inclusion, efforts to foster equal opportunities, and ensuring fair and inclusive governance.</p>
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03.

Risk Management

<p>(d) Institution's integration in risk management arrangements the governance performance of their counterparties, considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) ethical considerations; ii) strategy and risk management; iii) inclusiveness; iv) transparency; v) management of conflict of interest; vi) internal communication on critical concerns. 	<p>Operationally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the KYC processcollects various information, including those allowing AML-CTF analyses, asset freezes, and embargo sanctions. The business sector, its geographical location, and the nature of transactions with the client are studied to determine the risk level. Beneficial owners and any person exercising control over the management or administrative bodies, for a corporate client, are also identified; (2) the TIM processoccurs in several phases, considering the different integrity criteria defined in the procedures, aiming to assess the third party's integrity level. The Mobilize F.S. group uses several tools systematically to identify the risks of its counterparties, including: the classification of corruption risks by country where the Mobilize F.S. group operates and by business sector established by the Renault Group; a corruption risk scoring system based on the type of counterparty analyzed; an external compliance tool providing access to information on any convictions, among other ESG factors, such as Moody's Compliance Catalyst. Finally, the TIM procedures define a decision tree according to the counterparty's risk level. <p>As part of the corporate acceptance process, the Mobilize F.S. group sets thresholds based on the ESG rating. Counterparties with insufficient ESG ratings are subject to additional analyses of their ESG policies and objectives. An escalation process at the country level and the group's Headquarters has been established for cases that do not meet the required ESG criteria and require arbitration.</p>
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Introduction to quantitative tables

Scope

The tables presented below illustrates the data on Mobilize F.S. group

Maturity

The residual maturity presented in tables 1, 4 et 5 are shown in number of years.

/ TEMPLATE 1: BANKING BOOK- CLIMATE CHANGE TRANSITION RISK: CREDIT QUALITY OF EXPOSURES BY SECTOR, EMISSIONS AND RESIDUAL MATURITY

Sector/subsector	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Gross carrying amount (in millions of euros)				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (in millions of euros)			
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non -performing exposures		Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non -performing exposures	
Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change^(a)	20,770	14	2,119	1,454	311	(243)	(24)	(110)
A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing	97	-	6	6	3	(3)	-	(2)
B – Mining and quarrying	11	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>B.05 – Mining of coal and lignite</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>B.06 – Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas</i>	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>B.07 – Mining of metal ores</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>B.08 – Other mining and quarrying</i>	8	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
<i>B.09 – Mining support service activities</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C – Manufacturing	1,034	1	77	112	29	(27)	(2)	(10)
<i>C.10 – Manufacture of food products</i>	153	-	11	9	4	(4)	(2)	(2)
<i>C.11 – Manufacture of beverages</i>	14	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>C.12 – Manufacture of tobacco products</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C.13 – Manufacture of textiles</i>	21	-	1	-	1	(1)	-	-
<i>C.14 – Manufacture of wearing apparel</i>	12	-	-	1	1	(1)	-	-
<i>C.15 – Manufacture of leather and related products</i>	6	-	1	-	1	(1)	-	-
<i>C.16 – Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials</i>	40	-	3	3	1	(1)	-	-
<i>C.17 – Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard</i>	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C.18 – Printing and service activities related to printing</i>	28	-	3	1	1	(1)	-	-
<i>C.19 – Manufacture of coke oven products</i>	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>C.20 – Production of chemicals</i>	25	1	2	5	1	(1)	-	-
<i>C.21 – Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations</i>	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C.22 – Manufacture of rubber products</i>	30	-	3	1	1	(1)	-	-
<i>C.23 – Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products</i>	30	-	2	1	1	(1)	-	-
<i>C.24 – Manufacture of basic metals</i>	8	-	1	-	1	(1)	-	(1)
<i>C.25 – Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment</i>	146	-	11	8	5	(4)	-	(3)
<i>C.26 – Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products</i>	22	-	2	1	-	-	-	-

i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	
GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO ₂ equivalent)								
	Of which Scope 3 financed emissions	GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	
	2,319,288	2,319,288	-	20,734	31	-	5	1
	19,083	19,083	-	96	1	-	-	2
	1,893	1,893	-	11	-	-	-	2
	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	2
	146	146	-	1	-	-	-	2
	117	117	-	1	-	-	-	2
	1,379	1,379	-	8	-	-	-	2
	238	238	-	1	-	-	-	2
	133,135	133,135	-	1,031	3	-	-	2
	20,988	20,988	-	152	1	-	-	2
	1,721	1,721	-	14	-	-	-	2
	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	2
	3,013	3,013	-	21	-	-	-	2
	2,004	2,004	-	12	-	-	-	2
	877	877	-	6	-	-	-	2
	5,649	5,649	-	40	-	-	-	2
	1,064	1,064	-	7	-	-	-	2
	3,387	3,387	-	28	-	-	-	2
	209	209	-	1	-	-	-	2
	3,708	3,708	-	25	-	-	-	2
	392	392	-	3	-	-	-	2
	4,061	4,061	-	30	-	-	-	2
	4,425	4,425	-	30	-	-	-	2
	1,114	1,114	-	8	-	-	-	2
	20,346	20,346	-	145	1	-	-	2
	2,567	2,567	-	22	-	-	-	2

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Gross carrying amount in millions of euros)				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (in millions of euros)			
Sector/subsector		Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non -performing exposures		Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non -performing exposures
C.27 – Manufacture of electrical equipment	25	-	2	2	1	(1)	-	(1)
C.28 – Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	76	-	4	3	3	(2)	-	(2)
C.29 – Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	132	-	14	59	1	(1)	-	-
C.30 – Manufacture of other transport equipment	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
C.31 – Manufacture of furniture	35	-	2	2	2	(1)	-	-
C.32 – Other manufacturing	40	-	4	2	-	(1)	-	-
C.33 – Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	172	-	7	13	3	(4)	-	(1)
D – Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	70	12	10	14	2	(2)	-	-
D35.1 – Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	52	11	9	4	2	(2)	-	-
D35.11 – Production of electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D35.2 – Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
D35.3 – Steam and air conditioning supply	16	-	1	10	-	-	-	-
E – Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	62	-	8	6	2	(2)	-	(1)
F – Construction	1,596	-	107	160	56	(46)	(7)	(30)
F.41 – Construction of buildings	213	-	12	17	11	(8)	(1)	(6)
F.42 – Civil engineering	180	-	12	33	7	(6)	-	(4)
F.43 – Specialised construction activities	1,203	-	83	110	38	(32)	(6)	(20)
G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17,185	-	1,842	1,059	182	(137)	(11)	(49)
H – Transportation and storage	539	-	44	87	29	(18)	(4)	(15)
H.49 – Land transport and transport via pipelines	325	-	18	39	23	(14)	(3)	(12)
H.50 – Water transport	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
H.51 – Air transport	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H.52 – Warehousing and support activities for transportation	173	-	24	44	5	(3)	(1)	(2)
H.53 – Postal and courier activities	36	-	2	4	1	(1)	-	(1)
I – Accommodation and food service activities	202	-	25	16	9	(6)	(1)	(5)
L – Real estate activities	176	-	23	10	8	(8)	-	(3)
Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change^(*)	3,955	-	328	405	125	(116)	(13)	(63)
K – Financial and insurance activities	25	-	5	17	1	(1)	-	-
Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M – U)	3,728	-	298	372	115	(109)	(12)	(58)
TOTAL	24,725	14	2,447	1,859	436	(359)	(37)	(173)

(*) In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks -Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation.

i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO₂ equivalent)							
		GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting					Average weighted maturity
	Of which Scope 3 financed emissions		<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	
3,175	3,175	-	25	-	-	-	2
10,008	10,008	-	76	-	-	-	2
9,240	9,240	-	132	-	-	-	1
1,143	1,143	-	8	-	-	-	2
5,207	5,207	-	35	-	-	-	2
4,612	4,612	-	40	-	-	-	2
24,190	24,190	-	171	1	-	-	2
8,219	8,219	-	70	-	-	-	1
3,720	3,720	-	52	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
472	472	-	2	-	-	-	2
4,027	4,027	-	16	-	-	-	1
9,266	9,266	-	62	-	-	-	2
310,017	310,017	-	1,588	8	-	-	2
42,180	42,180	-	212	1	-	-	2
38,779	38,779	-	180	-	-	-	2
229,058	229,058	-	1,196	7	-	-	3
1,701,294	1,701,294	-	17,164	16	-	5	1
114,900	114,900	-	537	2	-	-	2
70,433	70,433	-	323	2	-	-	2
443	443	-	3	-	-	-	2
233	233	-	3	(1)	-	-	2
37,036	37,036	-	172	1	-	-	2
6,755	6,755	-	36	-	-	-	3
32,413	32,413	-	200	2	-	-	2
21,481	21,481	-	175	1	-	-	2
640,969	640,969	-	3,942	12	-	-	2
25,879	25,879	-	24	1	-	-	2
582,677	582,677	-	3,717	10	-	-	2
2,960,257	2,960,257	-	24,676	43	-	5	3

Methodology linked to financed emissions calculations

The Mobilize F.S. group primarily finances vehicles (passenger cars and light commercial vehicles).

As such, financed emissions are evaluated based on the emissions of financed vehicles using databases provided by manufacturers or external databases that record technical information related to vehicles registered in Europe (European Environment Agency databases). Financed emissions are not reported in proportion to the emissions recorded by counterparties (declared or estimated). For this reason, 0% has been systematically indicated in the GHG Emissions column: percentage of the gross book value of the portfolio according to the company's own declarations.

Financed emissions are reported using the PCAF methodology, section 5.6 Motor Vehicle Loans. Financed emissions consist of the greenhouse gas emissions of financed vehicles in the portfolio, based on an average annual mileage, focusing on the usage phase.

All types of contracts (credit or leasing) are treated according to the same methodology.

The average mileage used is aligned with Renault Group statistics on vehicle lifespans and total considered mileage. These elements were modified in 2023 to account for an average vehicle lifespan of 15 years and a total mileage of 200,000 km over its entire lifespan.

The usage phase includes the "well to wheel" emissions of vehicles, which encompass:

- emissions related to fuel combustion during the movement of thermal and hybrid vehicles (tailpipe – tank to wheel);
- emissions related to the electricity consumption of electric and hybrid vehicles (well to socket);
- emissions related to the production and transportation of fuels (well to tank).

NACE sector codes

NACE sector codes are available in internal databases at the level of a letter and three digits, for example D.351. The line concerning sector D35.11 is therefore not filled in.

Segment G presented in this template includes financing of Renault and Nissan dealership inventories (NACE code G45). This financing is very short-term, with an average residual maturity of less than six months.

The "tailpipe" emissions mainly come from gCO₂/km data provided by Renault Group to the Mobilize F.S. group or from the European Environment Agency (EEA) databases.

Manufacturer databases allow, in most cases, an exact match between a vehicle, through its identification number, and individual CO₂ data.

The EEA databases have been used to establish average values by model, country, engine type, and year of sale. Since 2023, a coefficient representing real-world emissions has been added to the homologated tailpipe and electric consumption data for the relevant vehicles. This data is consistent with the data available to Renault Group

Emissions related to electricity consumption are calculated using the same principles as tailpipe emissions, either directly from manufacturer databases or from averages established from EEA databases. Emission factors related to electricity generation by country (average CO₂ per kWh) are also taken into account. This data is aligned with the emission factors used by Renault Group.

Emissions related to the production and transportation of fuels have been considered based on the country and fuels of the financed vehicles. These detailed coefficients are aligned with Renault Group's assumptions.

Emission data has been completed for nearly all contracts associated with vehicle financing across all group countries. For less than 1% of exposures, the associated emissions are currently missing. In 80% of cases, tailpipe gCO₂/km data was obtained from databases provided by Renault Group. In 20% of cases, this data was obtained from external EEA databases or predicted based on averages from Renault Group or EEA databases.

Greenhouse gas emissions related to vehicles constitute all financed emissions and are currently classified as scope 3. Future Pillar III reports will reflect any changes in scope classification and potential methodological developments.

In particular, it is planned to enhance the calculation of financed emissions by adding emissions related to the production and end-of-life of vehicles and batteries, to provide a comprehensive view of the emissions associated with the lifecycle of financed vehicles

The evaluation of the alignment of Corporate customers with the Paris Benchmarks was carried out manually using the NACE sector codes of the customers and information made available in disclosures or websites.

In order of priority, companies with exposures greater than 100k€ were assessed, then exposures greater than €50k depending on the availability of information. All counterparties for which the assessment was not possible were considered by default as non-aligned.

/ TEMPLATE 3: BANKING BOOK – INDICATORS OF POTENTIAL CLIMATE CHANGE TRANSITION RISK: EMISSION INTENSITY PER PHYSICAL OUTPUT AND BY SECTOR

a	b		c	d	e	f	g
Sector	NACE Sectors (a minima)	Portfolio gross carrying amount (in millions of euros)	Alignment metric	Year of reference	Distance to IEA NZE2050 (in %) ^(*)	Target (year of reference +3 years)	
1	Automotive	Automotive	24,725	gCO ₂ /km	189.09	78.4%	137.9
				Share of PHEV BEV and FCEV	9.2%	85.6%	0.2

(*) PIT distance to 2030 NZE2050 scenario in % (for each metric).

The reference data relate to information as of 31 December 2025, and the 3-year data as of 31 December 2028.

In line with the financed emissions methodology, the table on portfolio alignment presents the entire portfolio under the "automotive industry" sector, as Mobilize F.S. group financing are allocated to vehicles.

The alignment indicators therefore include the following indicators from the IEA NZE2050 scenario:

- gCO₂/km;
- share of BEV, PHEV, FCEV (PHEV = plug-in hybrid electric vehicle; BEV = battery electric vehicle; FCEV = fuel cell electric vehicle).

The reference indicators of the IEA NZE2050 scenario used (WorldEnergyOutlook2021 – table 1.2 > Selected indicators in the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario) are for 2030

- gCO₂/km: 106;
- share of BEV, PHEV, FCEV: 64%.

The distance of the Mobilize F.S. group portfolio indicators is measured against these values

Note that the figures at the end of December 2023 do not include FCEV, as these vehicles are not financed by Mobilize F.S. group.

The average gCO₂/km is shown "well to wheel" aligned with the methodology of financed emissions presented in template 1.

The internal targets announced by the Mobilize F.S. group, in line with Renault Group's objectives, aim to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 globally and in Europe. Intermediate targets are also developed in coherence with Renault Group. In this model, the translation of the carbon neutrality target into gCO₂/km indicators and the share of BEV, PHEV, FCEV is communicated within the scope of corporate clients.

03.

/ TEMPLATE 4: BANKING BOOK – CLIMATE CHANGE TRANSITION RISK: EXPOSURES TO TOP 20 CARBON-INTENSIVE FIRMS

a	b	c	d	e
Gross carrying amount of exposures (aggregate)	Gross carrying amount of exposures towards the counterparties compared to gross carrying amount of total exposures (aggregate)	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Average weighted maturity	Number of top 20 polluting firms included
1 0.4	0.002%	0.1	2.0	1

The references chosen for the development of this model are the TopTwenty Rank 1965-2017 Climate Accountability Institute and the CDP – Carbon Majors Report 2017. The counterparties listed in these two reports and financed by the Mobilize F.S. group have been reported. Only one counterparty was identified in the TOP 20 of the world's largest carbon-emitting companies. The total exposure to this counterparty is limited.

/ TEMPLATE 5: BANKING BOOK – CLIMATE CHANGE PHYSICAL RISK: EXPOSURES SUBJECT TO PHYSICAL RISK

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
Gross carrying amount (in millions of euros)							
							of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events
Variable: Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events							
							Breakdown by maturity bucket
		<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	
1	A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing	97	68	1	-	2	
2	B – Mining and quarrying	11	11	-	-	1	
3	C – Manufacturing	1,034	630	4	-	2	
4	D – Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	70	52	-	-	1	
5	E – Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	62	44	-	-	2	
6	F – Construction	1,596	1,201	9	-	2	
7	G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17,185	13,824	8	-	-	
8	H – Transportation and storage	539	388	2	-	1	
9	L – Real estate activities	176	107	1	-	2	
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property						
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property						
12	Repossessed collaterals						
13	Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)						

h i j k l m n o

of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events

of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
					of which Stage 2 exposures	of which non-performing exposures	
17	6	46	6	3	(2)	-	(2)
2	1	8	-	-	-	-	-
123	56	455	109	17	(13)	(2)	(9)
2	1	49	14	1	(1)	-	-
13	3	28	5	2	(1)	-	(1)
253	133	824	152	45	(38)	(6)	(27)
3,543	2,089	8,200	964	151	(76)	(10)	(48)
101	35	254	83	29	(24)	(3)	(21)
19	10	79	9	4	(4)	-	(3)

03.

The classification of loans and advances exposed to physical risks was established based on the assessment of exposure to natural disasters by region presented on the ThinkHazard website.

The following events were taken into account:

- floods (related to rivers, seas and oceans or rainfalls), fires, landslides, tsunami representing the events qualified as acute;
- water stress and heat wave representing the events qualified as chronic.

For each type of natural disaster, a score was assigned, by region, based on ThinkHazard's assessment (very low, low, moderate, high). Two averages were then established for acute and chronic events. From these averages, the regions are classified as weakly exposed, moderately exposed, highly or very highly exposed. Highly or very highly exposed regions were selected to meet the criteria in Template 5, sensitive to the impact of acute or chronic climate events.

The division by region was made from the regions present under ThinkHazard and allowing the link with the postal codes entered in the internal databases.

Where postcodes for non-financial corporate customers cannot be linked to a ThinkHazard region, the country average is applied. For some countries (Morocco, Romania, Poland, Colombia, Switzerland...) the country average was applied in absence of available and usable post codes for ESG Pilar III report. For many countries in the scope, the national average leads to a "highly exposed" classification by default. This explains the relatively high proportion of exposures sensitive to acute and chronic climate.

Green Taxonomy

Pursuant to the application of the European Banking Authority's 'no-action letter' regarding the publication of ESG risk disclosures related to the EU Taxonomy ('EBA/Op/2025/11 – Opinion of the European Banking Authority on the application of the provisions relating to disclosures on ESG risk'), templates 7 to 9 are, on an exceptional basis, withheld from publication pending the implementation of the new Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) aligned with the EU Green Taxonomy. Conversely, Table 6 is disclosed on a voluntary basis for information purposes in respect of the Green Asset Ratio, as assessed and reported within the framework of the CSRD, pursuant to the new provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73 of 4 July 2025 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178.

/ TEMPLATE 6: SUMMARY OF GAR KPIS

December 2025	KPI			
	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Total (Climate change mitigation + Climate change adaptation)	% coverage (over total assets) ^(*)
GAR ⁽¹⁾ stock	11.1%	0.0%	11.1%	83.1%
GAR ⁽¹⁾ flow	12.3%	0.0%	12.3%	93.1%

(*) % of assets covered by the KPI over banks' total assets.

(1) GAR: Green Asset Ratio.

Mitigation and Adaptation Objectives to Climate Change and Remaining Environmental Objectives

To achieve the European Union's climate and energy targets for 2030, the European Commission created a classification system called the Green Taxonomy, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. The EU Taxonomy provides companies, investors, and policymakers with appropriate definitions of economic activities that can be considered environmentally sustainable. In 2021, the EC adopted the delegated act supplementing Article 8 of the regulation establishing the Green Taxonomy ("Disclosure Delegated Act"), amended in 2022 to include certain energy sectors. In 2023, the EC amended the delegated act to align disclosure requirements with the Environmental Delegated Act.

The publication requirements were updated at the beginning of 2026 as part of the adoption of the Omnibus Directive, which aims to ease the publication obligations of regulated companies, but also to review the methods for calculating taxonomy-related information through the Green Asset Ratio (GAR) ⁽¹⁾. Under these regulations, Mobilize Financial Services group is required to provide information on the environmental performance of its assets and economic activities.

These publications present information on the alignment of economic activities (publications of key performance indicators) in which "eligible" economic activities under the Green Taxonomy are assessed to determine if they are environmentally sustainable (or "aligned" with the Green Taxonomy) based on technical screening criteria.

1) Delegated regulation (EU) 2026/73 of the Commission of 4 July 2025 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as regards the simplification of the content and presentation of information to be published on environmentally sustainable activities, and Delegated Regulations (EU) 2021/2139 and (EU) 2023/2486 as regards the simplification of certain technical screening criteria used to determine whether economic activities do not cause significant harm to any of the environmental objectives.

Scope of Consolidation

The Green Taxonomy Key Performance Indicators (“KPIs”) presented in the models are based on the exposures of entities within the prudential consolidation scope of Mobilize F.S. group as of 31 December 2025. Subsidiaries engaged in insurance activities are excluded from the prudential consolidation scope.

KPI: Green Asset Ratio

The Green Asset Ratio (or “GAR”) corresponds to the percentage of assets aligned with the EU Green Taxonomy relative to the total covered assets.

For Mobilize Financial Services group, only loans and advances that finance economic activities aligned with the Green Taxonomy are included in the numerator of the GAR. Other types of assets (debt securities and equity instruments) have not been assessed due to their materiality and are by default considered non-aligned. These assets represent less than 0.1% of the total assets of Mobilize Financial Services group as of the end of December 2025.

In accordance with Note 4 of Table 1. Assets included in the GAR calculation, Annex VI – Model for KPIs of credit institutions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 of 27 June 2023, car loans to households created before the publication obligation effective date are excluded. As such, only car financing contracts to households started after 1 January 2022, are declared eligible and are subject to an alignment study.

The denominator of the GAR includes the total loans and advances, the total debt securities, the total equity instruments, and all other covered balance sheet assets.

The evolution of the regulation now allows the exclusion of:

- assets that are difficult to value (derivatives, cash and cash equivalents, overnight interbank loans, and other assets including goodwill and commodities) from the denominator of KPIs;
- non-material exposures (<10% of activities) from the Taxonomy assessment for certain KPIs;
- All exposures to companies that are not required to include sustainability information in their management report or are not part of corporate groups required to include sustainability information in their management report, during the financial year, are excluded from the denominator of key performance indicators for financial companies.

In addition, the green asset ratio can now include exposures to companies that finance economic activities or specific assets based on the available information regarding the compliance of these economic activities and assets with the taxonomy criteria.

For the calculation of KPIs for off-balance sheet exposures, Mobilize Financial Services group has no assets under management. Financial guarantees to companies subject to NFRD disclosure obligations represent €241 million as of the end of December compared to a balance sheet of over €74,188million. To date, the eligibility and alignment of these off-balance sheet commitments have not been assessed due to their low materiality. Other off-balance sheet exposures are excluded from the calculation.

Total Covered Assets

Mobilize Financial Services group does not finance corporate projects and only finances motor vehicles and associated items.

The calculation of KPIs for assets covered by the Green Taxonomy includes on-balance sheet exposures covering loans and advances to financial corporations, non-financial corporations covered by Article 19a or 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU4 (Non-Financial Reporting Directive or “NFRD”)/Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive or “CSRD”), as well as exposures to individual customers (households).

The distinction between companies subject to NFRD disclosure obligations and those not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations was made based on internal classification corresponding to Basel segmentations. Companies in EU countries with a turnover exceeding €50 million will be considered subject to NFRD disclosure obligations.

Recent regulatory developments allow credit institutions to:

- to voluntarily take into account exposures for which taxonomic data are available. As a result, taxonomic information related to exposures not subject to the CSRD is taken into account on a voluntary basis (in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 6 of EU Regulation No. 2026/73 of the EC), and de facto no additional assets are considered in the calculation of the BTAR;
- not to publish their Green Asset Ratio or certain detailed KPIs until 31 December 2027. The MFS group has chosen to publish the applicable templates by the end of 2025.

Eligible and Aligned Economic Activities with the Green Taxonomy

Eligible economic activities under the Green Taxonomy are those that can be assessed as environmentally sustainable. Aligned economic activities with the Green Taxonomy are those that have been assessed as environmentally sustainable.

Due to its automotive financing activity, the Mobilize Financial Services group has considered only the following taxonomic activity:

Transport by motorcycles, passenger cars, and light commercial vehicles (taxonomy code 6.5), including activities such as purchasing, financing, leasing, renting, and operating passenger cars and light commercial vehicles.

This eligible activity concerns both electric and internal combustion engine vehicles; the group thus complies with the “Commission notice on the interpretation of certain legal provisions of the Disclosures Delegated Act under Article 8 of EU Taxonomy Regulation on the reporting of eligible economic activities and assets” (2022/C 385/01), published on 6 October 2022.

Within this scope, activities are considered aligned if they make a substantial contribution to the considered objective, do not cause significant harm ("Do Not Significantly Harm" or DNSH) to other environmental objectives, and comply with minimum safeguards.

Aligned activity 6.5 only concerns vehicles emitting less than 50 g of CO₂e per kilometer, also referred to as "low-emission vehicles" in this section. This includes all electric (EV) and plug-in hybrid (PHEV) ranges of all brands financed by Mobilize Financial Services group. The due diligence carried out for the detailed verification of DNSH criteria and minimum safeguards is described below.

Activity 6.5 has been entirely linked to the climate change mitigation objective through the substantial criterion of average emissions level (gCO₂eq). No contribution to climate change adaptation has been identified. For greater clarity in reading the taxonomy models, the climate and environmental objectives that should appear as 0 are not illustrated.

Non-Eligible Economic Activities under the Green Taxonomy

For Mobilize Financial Services group, the economic activities considered non-eligible under the Green Taxonomy to date are: financing spare parts and cash financing for car dealerships (unallocated loans). These assets will be evaluated in future publications of the group, and their non-eligibility status may therefore evolve. Exposures related to spare parts are not analyzed as of 31 December 2025.

These assets represent less than 0,2% of the group's total assets as of the end of December 2025.

Assets Excluded from the Numerator and the Denominator for GAR Calculation -

Exposures to Companies Not Subject to NFRD/CSRD

Exposures to companies that are not subject to the obligation to disclose non-financial information have been excluded from the assessment of economic activities eligible under the Green Taxonomy. These exposures are excluded from the GAR numerator but are now taken into account and excluded from the denominator since 2026. Additionally, the green asset ratio can now include exposures to companies that finance economic activities or specific assets based on the available information regarding the compliance of these activities and assets with the taxonomy criteria. Therefore, taxonomic information relating to exposures not subject to the CSRD is taken into account on a voluntary basis (in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 6 of EU Regulation 2026/73 of the EC), as explained above.

Derivatives

Derivatives in the banking portfolio are excluded from the numerator and the total GAR denominator.

On demand Interbank Loans

On demand interbank loans are loan exposures on demand to other credit institutions. These are excluded both from the numerator and the total GAR denominator.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are excluded from the numerator and the denominator, except for liquidity with central banks, which are not covered by the GAR calculation.

Other Assets

Other assets include, in particular, fixed assets that are excluded from the Green Taxonomy framework and whose eligibility for the Green Taxonomy cannot therefore be assessed. Other assets are included in the total assets used in the denominator for ratio calculations including Goodwill and raw materials.

Non-Covered Assets for GAR Calculation

Non-covered assets in the GAR calculation are excluded from both the numerator and the denominator.

Central Governments and Supranational Issuers

Exposures to central governments and supranational issuers are excluded from the GAR calculation.

Central Banks

Exposures to central banks include held liquidity and all other banking exposures to central banks. These are outside the scope of the GAR calculation.

Trading Book

The trading portfolio is excluded from the GAR calculation scope.

Eligibility and Alignment Data of Counterparties

Due to its financing activity dedicated to motor vehicles for businesses and individuals, Mobilize Financial Services group does not rely on counterparty information for the evaluation of eligibility and alignment with the Green Taxonomy. This evaluation depends on the financed vehicle and the technical data associated with that vehicle.

There is no distinction in the alignment evaluation by considering either the turnover or the CAPEX of counterparties. As such, all taxonomy templates are published only once and not duplicated in turnover and CAPEX.

Method Used to Determine the Scope of Substantial Contribution Activities

To determine the substantial contribution of eligible activities related to vehicles, loans and advances to financial corporations, non-financial corporations, households, and local administrations were analyzed based on the vehicle model and powertrain technology.

Climate Change Adaptation

A climate risk and vulnerability assessment was conducted by Renault Group to identify sites that may be affected by physical climate risks. These risks were evaluated based on the lifespan of the concerned asset and are primarily of three types (extreme heat, water stress, and flooding) covered by adapted action plans.

Mobilize Financial Services group conducted a review of its sites, including IT service provider sites, in terms of exposure to several extreme climate events (floods, heatwaves, water stress, etc.). This assessment was carried out with the assistance of a specialized firm and demonstrated that the sites of Mobilize Financial Services group are not concentrated in areas highly exposed to physical climate risks. For sites identified as vulnerable, this should lead to consideration in business continuity plans.

Transition to a Circular Economy

Renault Group's circular economy policy covers DNSH criteria related to (a) the reuse and use of secondary raw materials and reused components in manufactured products, (b) design for high durability, recyclability, ease of disassembly, and adaptability of manufactured products, (c) waste management that prioritizes recycling over disposal in the manufacturing process, and (d) substances of concern are identified and tracked throughout the lifecycle.

According to information obtained from the car manufacturers, low-emission vehicles concerned by activity 6.5, financed by the Mobilize Financial Services group, are reusable or recyclable at a minimum of 85% by weight, and reusable or recoverable at a minimum of 95% by weight.

Pollution Prevention and Control

The low-emission vehicles that Renault Group sells, finances, leases or operates are all equipped with tires that fall within noise and external rolling resistance classes compliant with the European requirements of Regulation EC 661/2009. Since the Taxonomy requirements go beyond regulatory compliance for this criterion, an additional analysis was conducted and demonstrated that most of the tire references originally fitted on low-emission vehicles meet this criterion.

An IT tool using artificial intelligence is currently being deployed in the group's plants to identify the tires actually fitted on each vehicle, which should make it possible in 2026 to obtain statistically sufficient data to improve the analysis. In any case, it is not possible to know the actual tire fitment at year end for all financed or leased vehicles, as regulations in 14 European countries require users to adapt their tires to winter conditions.

As a result, this criterion is considered non verifiable in 2025. This position will be reassessed in the future depending on the availability of the necessary data and on the review of the Taxonomy technical criteria, which is currently under examination by the European Commission.

Verification of Minimum Safeguards

These minimum safeguards cover several major areas, including policies, actions, and results presented in the sustainability report. These include anti-corruption, human rights, and taxation.

The Tax department of Mobilize Financial Services group ensures compliance with applicable tax rules in all countries where it operates, in accordance with international conventions and local laws, through an appropriate management system.

The Compliance Direction of Mobilize Financial Services group deploys a structured approach aimed at analyzing and ensuring the robustness of its regulatory compliance in a sustainable and proactive manner, covering major regulated areas including "money laundering and terrorism financing," "corruption," and "competition," in close collaboration with the Legal department.

To the best of our knowledge, Mobilize Financial Services group was not subject to any convictions in 2024 for corruption, tax evasion, or human rights violations.

Model 10 – Other climate change mitigation measures not covered by Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is not published because the Mobilize F.S. group does not hold any obligations that could be assessed as "green" or "sustainable" in its assets. Loans have been evaluated within the framework of the taxonomy, and no additional category outside alignment with the taxonomy can be considered "green" or "sustainable".

3.12 Other risks

3.12.1 Residual values risk

Risk factors

Residual value (RV) is the estimated value of the vehicle at the end of the leasing contract. Nevertheless, there are risks of unexpected used car market development, due to offer saturation, occurrence of an economic crisis, political decisions and other factors that could lead to a residual value loss, with a resale price lower than the initial RV.

In the environment Mobilize F.S. group, there several kinds of risk bearer:

- the Mobilize F.S. group through its subsidiaries - this is known as direct risk. This risk exists in the context of long-term leasing offers where MFS does not have a trade-in commitment from a third party (manufacturer or dealer network). MFS's strategy of developing operational leasing has led the group to gradually assume this risk in this line of business;
- the Manufacturer (mainly in France or when vehicles are launched in all or some of the Mobilize F.S. group's subsidiaries). It should be noted that since November 2024 in France, proposals for long-term leasing (LLD) contracts for key account customers are now made in MFS Risk. All business customers will gradually move to MFS risk;
- the dealer network, which, as part of MFS leasing offers, can propose a trade-in commitment to the customer, or as part of operating leases, can give a trade-in commitment to MFS.

The development of long-term leasing therefore leads to a partial transfer of the so-called 'indirect' residual value risk to direct MFS risk.

We are therefore witnessing the finalization of the Direct Risk Implementation Program for Long-Term Rental activities, even though the transition of Long-Term Rentals to Individuals under MFS Risk will occur later.

Moreover, Long-Term Leasing allows to develop a cycle of several lives of the vehicle within Mobilize F.S. group ecosystem and more particularly on the electric vehicle market. Indeed, as Mobilize F.S. group remains the owner, the vehicle can be re-leased in a second and third life and allow to keep maintenance or repair products and other services.

The increase in MFS's Residual Value Risk exposure stems from the acquisition of Mobility Concept/MeinAuto in Germany since January 2024 and Select Lease by Mobilize in the UK since November 2023. Mobility Concept/MeinAuto is now the Mobilize subsidiary with the highest residual value risk, even though the United Kingdom still has the highest direct country exposure, due to the PCP product. The launch of Long-Term Rental activities in France and Germany now represents a growing challenge in terms of overall residual value risk exposure. By the end of 2025, France alone will account for 14% of the global portfolio in direct OPL

Management principles and processes

The Used car market development, the range of products, the pricing of manufacturers and the remarketing channels are closely monitored, enabling us to improve the accuracy of residual value setting and to take action to support residual values. This actively contributes to optimizing risk management.

As Mobilize F.S. group is a player whose residual value risk is gradually increasing, it continues to implement a prudent policy of setting aside provisions for contracts where regular prospective and iterative observations highlight the risk of resale below the contractual residual value.

/ BREAKDOWN OF RESIDUAL VALUES RISK CARRIED BY THE MOBILIZE F.S. GROUP

In millions of euro	Residual value exposure					Residual value Provision				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Corporate segment:	1,405	852	360	476	330	42	45	24	11	6
France	418	56	53*	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
United Kingdom	200	182	128	385	267	12	32	22	4	3
Rest of the World	787	614	179	91	63	29	14	2	8	4
Retail segment:	3,867	3,732	2,996	2,030	1,780	75	70	50	45	41
France	19	16	18	1	2	-	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,857	2,848	2,855	2,017	1,778	60	68	50	45	41
Rest of the World	991	868	123	11	0	14	3	0	0	-
TOTAL	5,272	4,583	3,356	2,506	2,110	116	116	74	56	47

(*) Credit lease contracts.

/ VOLUNTARY TERMINATION RISK

In the UK and in Ireland, based on a specific regulation allowing the customer to stop his financing under certain conditions, Mobilize F.S. group faces a risk on “voluntary termination”. The provision covers the potential gap between the net book value when the voluntary termination occurs and the resale value. The table below indicates for unsold vehicles the level of net book value and provisions.

In millions of euro

Total net book value					Voluntary termination provision				
2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
61	37	18	10	4	38	20	35	67	63

/ RESIDUAL VALUES RISK NOT CARRIED BY THE MOBILIZE F.S. GROUP

In millions of euro	Residual value Exposure				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Corporate and Retail segments:					
Commitments received from the Renault Groupe	3,359	3,558	3,139	3,503	4,407
Commitments Received from others (Dealers and Customers)	19,012	17,192	14,588	10,974	10,256
TOTAL	22,371	20,750	17,727	14,477	14,663

N.B.: A methodological change has been introduced in 2023, with a new automated data source. Exposures for 2021 and 2022 have been recalculated using this method.

/ SPLIT VEHICLES EV/ICE AT END 2025

In millions of euro	Residual value exposure			Residual Value Provision		
	EV	ICE	Total	EV	ICE	Total
Residual Value risk not assumed by the Mobilize FS group	777	4,495	5,272	64	53	116
Residual Value risk assumed by the Mobilize FS group	3,093	19,277	22,371	17	9	26
TOTAL	3,870	23,772	27,643	81	62	143

The share of electric vehicles in the MFS portfolio in terms of residual value risk exposure is 14.7% (+2.7pts vs 2024) but represents 55.1% of the provision, thus demonstrating the risk inherent in the volatility of the electric vehicle market. MFS is particularly sensitive to monitoring this percentage and regularly compares it with the penetration rate of electric vehicles in the manufacturer's sales.

3.12.2 Insurance risk

The main risks for insurance intermediation activity are the risk of a defective partnership not identified, the non-compliance of the products distribution and the failure to match offers to consumer needs.

For insurance and reinsurance activities of Mobilize F.S. group's insurance companies, the main risks are linked to the subscription, the technical balance of the products (claims increase, early redemptions, lack of provisioning...) and the investment policy (liquidity risk, counterparty risk...).

These risks are managed, followed and steered in Solvency II regulatory framework. They are subject to a yearly ORSA report (Own Risk and Solvency Assessment).

The group makes a strict selection of contracts and has underwriting guides.

3.12.3 Risks relating to commercial deployment

The Mobilize F.S. group operates in the personal and businesses car finance and services sector. Consequently, there is a risk of sectorial concentration inherent in the group's business which is managed by the diversification of brands financed, and products and services deployed.

Additionally, in a changing environment, the Mobilize F.S. group strives to adapt its strategy to new demand and new market trends in line with new mobilities.

The group conducts business internationally and the geographic choices of the group's sites are determined in accordance with its growth strategy as well as in support of manufacturers. As a result, the Mobilize F.S. group can be

subject, in all areas in which it operates, to a risk of geographic concentration, local economic and financial instability, and changes in government, social and central bank policies. One or more of these factors can have an unfavorable effect on the group's future results, as exposure to the risk of geographic concentration is partly mitigated by its presence on various markets.

In a complex economic environment, the group puts in place systems and procedures that meet statutory and regulatory obligations corresponding to its banking status, and that enable it to comprehensively apprehend all the risks associated with its activities and sites, by strengthening its management and control processes.

3.12.4 Risk relating to shares

The Mobilize F.S. group's exposure from shares not held for transactional purposes represent equity securities of entities owned but not consolidated, valued at fair value through P&L as well as entities accounted for using the equity method

within the regulatory scope of consolidation. These are weighted at 100% and at 250% if they are financial sector entities.

/ EU INS1 — INSURANCE PARTICIPATIONS

	Exposure value	Risk exposure amount
Own fund instruments held in insurance or re-insurance undertakings or insurance holding company not deducted from own funds		

Cross-reference table

CRD IV	Purpose	Consistency
Article 90	Public disclosure of return on assets	Introduction
CRR	Purpose	Consistency
Article 431	Disclosure requirements and policies	Introduction
Article 432	Non-material, proprietary or confidential information	Introduction
Article 433	Frequency and scope of disclosures	Introduction
Article 435	Disclosure of risk management objectives and policies	
1a		Part 2-1
1b		Part 2-2
1c		Part 2-1+3
1d		Part 4-2+7 +5 +10-4
1e		Part 2-1
1f		Part 2-3
2a-d		Part 2-1+2
2e		Part 2-1+2+3
Article 436	Disclosure of the scope of application	Part 3-1+3
Article 437	Disclosure of own funds	Part 3-3
Article 437a	Disclosure of own funds and eligible liabilities	Part 3-2
Article 438	Disclosure of own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts	
a		Part 3-5
b		Part 1-1
c		Part 3-5
d		Part 3-5
e		NA
f-g		Part 11-5
h		Part 4-5-g
Article 439	Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	Part 4-8
Article 440	Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers	Part 3-2
Article 441	Disclosure of indicators of global systemic importance	Part 3-2
Article 442	Disclosure of exposures to credit risk and dilution risk	Part 4-1
Article 443	Disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets	Part 9
Article 444	Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach	Part 4-6
Article 445	Disclosure of exposure to market risk	Part 7
Article 446	Disclosure of operational risk management	Part 10-1+2+3
Article 447	Disclosure of key metrics	Part 1-1
Article 448	Disclosure of exposures to interest rate risk on positions not held in the trading book	Part 8
Article 449	Exposure to securitization positions	Part 7
Article 449a	Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Part 2-3 Part 11

03. RISKS – PILLAR III

CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE

CRD IV	Purpose	Consistency
Article 450	Disclosure of remuneration policy	Part 2-5
Article 451	Disclosure of the leverage ratio	
1a-c		Part 3-6
1d-e		Part 3-7
Article 451a	Disclosure of liquidity requirements	Part 9
Article 452	Disclosure of the use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	
a		Part 4-5
b.		Part 4-5g
c		Part 4-5 (a+g+h)
d-f		Part 4-5 (a+c+d+e+f)
g-h		Part 4-5 (d)
Article 453	Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	Part 4-1+7
Article 454	Disclosure of the use of the Advanced Measurement Approaches to operational risk	NA Advanced Measurement Approaches not used
Article 455	Use of Internal Market Risk Models	NA internal models not used
Article 492	Disclosure of own funds	Part 3-3

Tables

Part	Ref.	Title
1-1	EU KM1	Key metrics template
1-1	EU CMS1	EU CMS1 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level
1-1	EU CMS2	EU CMS2 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts
2-1	EU OVA	Institution risk management approach
2-1	EU OVB	Disclosure on governance arrangements
2-2		Positions held by the members of the Board of Directors
2-5	EU REMA	Remuneration policy
2-5	EU REM1	Remuneration awarded for the financial year
2-5	EU REM2	Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)
2-5	EU REM3	Deferred remuneration
2-5	EU REM4	Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year
2-5	EU REM5	Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)
3-1	EU LI1	Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories
3-1	EU LI2	Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements
3-1	EU LI3	Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)
3-1	EU LIA	Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts
3-1	EU LIB	Other qualitative information on the scope of application
3-2	EU CCYB1	Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer
3-2	EU CCYB2	Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer
3-3	EU CCA	Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments
3-3	EU CC1	Composition of regulatory own funds
3-3	EU PV1	Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)
3-4	EU OV1	Overview of total risk exposure amount
3-5	EU OVC	ICAAP information
3-6	EU LR1-LRSum	Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures
3-6	EU LR2- LRCom	Leverage ratio common disclosure
3-6	EU LR3-LRSpl	Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)
3-6	EU LRA	Disclosure of LR qualitative information
4	EU CRA	General qualitative information about credit risk
4	EU CRB	Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets
4-1	EU CR1	Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions
4-1	EU CR2	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances
4-1	EU CR2a	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries
4-1	EU CQ1	Credit quality of forborne exposures
4-1	EU CQ2	Quality of forbearance

Part	Ref.	Title
4-1	EU CQ3	Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days
4-1	EU CQ4	Quality of non-performing exposures by geography
4-1	EU CQ5	Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry
4-1	EU CQ6	Collateral valuation – loans and advances
4-1	EU CQ7	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes
4-1	EU CQ8	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown
4-5	EU CRE	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach
4-5-c	EU CR6	IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range
4-5-c	EU CR6-A	Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches
4-5-d		Segmentation of exposures by the advanced method and average PD by country
4-5-d		History of default rates per class
4-5-d		The Consumer PD model for Germany end December 2017
4-5-d	EU CR9	IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale)
4-5-d	EU CR9-1	IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (only for PD estimates according to point (f) of Article 180(1) CRR)
4-5-e		Segmentation of exposures by the advanced method and average LGD by country
4-5-g	EU CR8	RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach
4-6	EU GRD	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model
4-6	EU CR4	Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects
4-6	EU CR5	Standardised approach
4-7	EU CRC	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques
4-7	EU CR3	CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques
4-7	EU CR7	IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques
4-7	EU CR7-A	IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques
4-8	EU CCRA	Qualitative disclosure related to CCR
4-8	EU CCR1	Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach
4-8	EU CCR3	Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights
4-8	EU CCR4	IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale
4-8	EU CCR5	Composition of collateral for CCR exposures
4-8	EU CCR6	Credit derivatives exposures
4-8	EU CCR7	RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM
4-8	EU CCR8	IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale
5	EU CVAA	EU CVAA -Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit valuation adjustment risk
5	EU CVA 1	EU CVA 1 – Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Reduced Basic Approach
6	EU SECA	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitization exposures
6	EU SEC1	Securitization exposures in the non-trading book
6	EU SEC5	Exposures securitised by the institution – Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments
7	EU MRA	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk
7	EU MR1	Market risk under the standardised approach
8	EU IRRBBA	Qualitative information on interest rate risks of non-trading book activities
8	EU IRRBB1	Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

Part	Ref.	Title
9	EU LIQA	Liquidity risk management
9	EU LIQB	Qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1
9	EU LIQ1	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)
9	EU LIQ2	Net Stable Funding Ratio
9	EU AE4	Accompanying narrative information
9	EU AE1	Encumbered and unencumbered assets
9	EU AE2	Collateral received and own debt securities issued
9	EU AE3	Sources of encumbrance
10	EU ORA	Qualitative information on operational risk
10-3	EU OR1	EU OR1 – Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts EU Operational risk losses
10-3	EU OR2	EU OR2 – Business Indicator, components and subcomponents
10-3	EU OR3	EU OR3 – Operational risk own funds requirements and risk exposure amounts
11	Table 1	Qualitative information on Environmental risk in accordance with 449a CRR
11	Table 2	Qualitative information on Social risk in accordance with Article 449a CRR
11	Table 3	Qualitative information on Governance risk in accordance with Article 449a CRR
11	Template 1	Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity
11	Template 3	Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics
11	Template 4	Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms
11	Template 5	Banking book – Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk
11	Template 6	Summary of GAR KPIs
12-1		Breakdown of residual values risk carried by the Mobilize F.S. group
12-1		Voluntary termination risk
12-1		Residual values risk not carried by the Mobilize F.S. group
12-1		Split vehicles EV/ICE at end 2024
12-4	EU INS1	Insurance participations