

CONSOLIDATED PILLAR 3 REPORT

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED
31 MARCH 2026

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Introduction – General information

1. Introduction – General Information

Following the merger by absorption of “Eurobank Ergasias Services and Holdings S.A.” (Eurobank Holdings) by Eurobank S.A. (Eurobank or the Bank), which was completed on 12 December 2025, Eurobank S.A. became the ultimate parent company of the Group. The Bank along with its subsidiaries (the Group), are active in retail, corporate and private banking, asset management, treasury, capital markets, insurance and other services. The Group operates mainly in Greece, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Luxembourg. The Bank is incorporated in Greece and its shares are listed on the Athens Stock Exchange and the Cyprus Stock Exchange.

Eurobank S.A. is supervised on a standalone and consolidated basis by the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of Greece (BoG).

1.1 Highlights

Risk profile

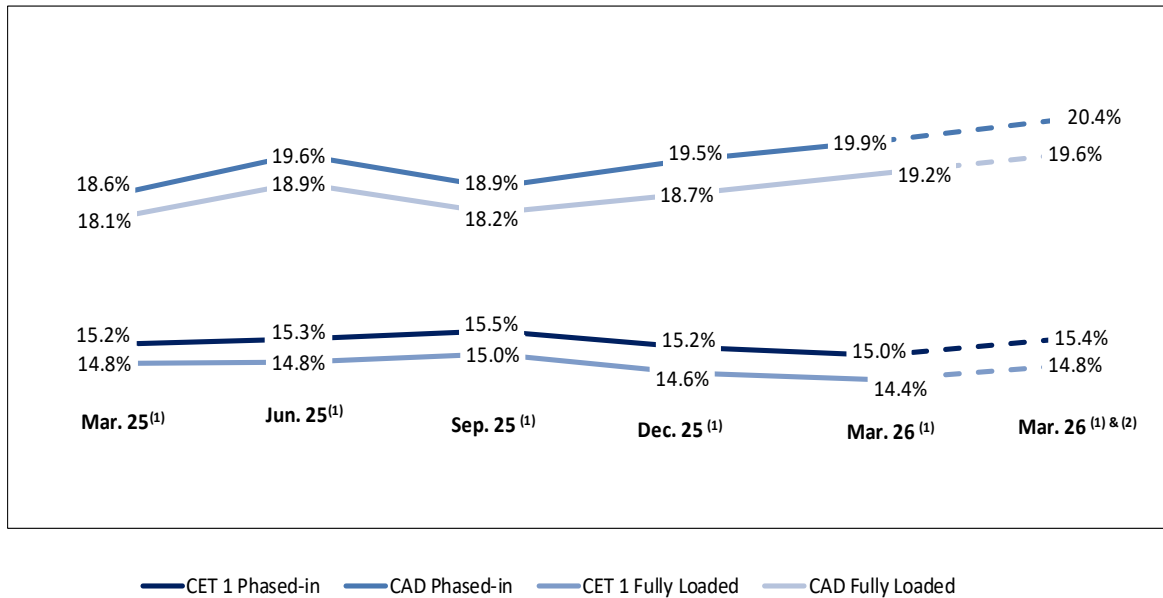
	31 March 2026 ^{(1) & (2)}	31 March 2026 ⁽¹⁾	31 December 2025 ⁽¹⁾	31 March 2025 ⁽¹⁾
	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
Available own funds				
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	8,227	8,230	8,134	7,849
Tier 1 capital	9,317	9,319	9,224	7,849
Total capital	10,931	10,933	10,439	9,601
Risk-weighted exposure amounts				
Total risk-weighted exposure amount	53,503	54,900	53,647	51,539
Capital ratios				
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.4%	15.0%	15.2%	15.2%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.4%	17.0%	17.2%	15.2%
Total capital ratio (%)	20.4%	19.9%	19.5%	18.6%
Leverage ratio				
Leverage ratio	8.2%	8.2%	8.1%	7.4%
Liquidity Ratio				
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)		165.3%	172.2%	182.8%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)		140.2%	144.2%	142.9%
Credit Risk and Asset Quality				
Ratio of non-performing exposures (%)		2.6%	2.6%	2.9%
Coverage ratio of non-performing loans and advances (%)		94.1%	95.2%	89.1%

⁽¹⁾ Figures and ratios include profits, as well as the payout accrual (in accordance with the Group shareholders' remuneration policy), subject to Supervisory Authorities and AGM' approval.

⁽²⁾ Pro-forma with the completion of project “Sun (ex-Solar)” and “Wave III” securitization.

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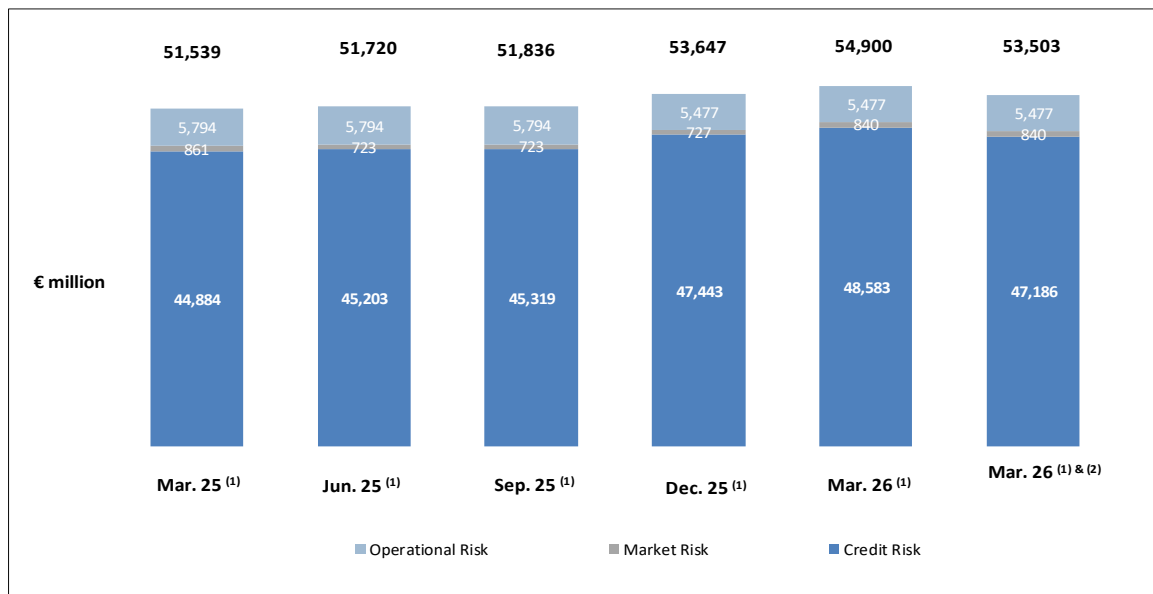
Evolution of Capital Ratios Evolution of Capital Ratios



⁽¹⁾ Figures and ratios include profits, as well as the payout accrual (in accordance with the Group shareholders’ remuneration policy), subject to Supervisory Authorities and AGM’ approval.

⁽²⁾ Pro-forma with the completion of project “Sun (ex-Solar)” and “Wave III” securitization.

Evolution of Risk Weighted Exposure Amount



⁽¹⁾ Figures and ratios include profits, as well as the payout accrual (in accordance with the Group shareholders’ remuneration policy), subject to Supervisory Authorities and AGM’ approval.

⁽²⁾ Pro-forma with the completion of project “Sun (ex-Solar)” and “Wave III” securitization.

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1.2 Non-Performing exposures (NPE) Operational targets

As at 31 March 2026 the Group's NPE stock amounting to € 1,470 million (31 December 2025: € 1,434 million. The Group NPE ratio amounted to 2.6% (31 December 2025: 2.6%) while the NPE coverage ratio stood at 94.1% (31 December 2025 95.2%).

1.3 Project Sun (ex-“Solar”)

In the context of its NPE management strategy, the Group had initiated in 2025, its plan to recover the carrying amount of an NPE loan portfolio (ex-project “Solar”) through its disposal. The negotiations with potential investors were concluded in December 2025 for consideration of ca. € 23 million. In April 2026, the sale and legal transfer of the abovementioned loan portfolio were completed.

As at 31 March 2026, the carrying amount of Sun loan portfolio classified as held for sale reached € 15 million, comprising loans with gross carrying amount of € 237 million and impairment allowance of € 222 million, determined by reference to the expected consideration as adjusted to reflect the loans' collections from the transaction's reference date as well as estimated selling costs. For further details, please refer to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 16.

1.4 Project “Moon”

In December 2025, the Group, as part of its NPE strategy plan, initiated a structured process for the disposal of a portfolio of secured non-performing retail exposures of gross carrying amount of ca. € 126 million which resulted in their classification as held for sale.

As at 31 March 2026, the carrying amount of the aforementioned loan portfolio reached € 61 million, comprising loans with gross carrying amount of € 126 million, which carried an impairment allowance of € 65 million including the additional impairment loss of € 47 million recognized within 2025 and calculated by reference to the estimated selling price.

1.5 Project “Wave”

In the context of the Group's initiatives for the optimization of its regulatory capital, In December 2025, the Bank proceeded with the execution of the upsize of the existing (“Wave III”) synthetic risk transfer transaction referencing shipping loans (Project “Wave III Upsize” or “Transaction”). The Transaction provides credit protection over the mezzanine loss in the form of a financial guarantee and is actually an upsize of the original non disclosed reference portfolio of Shipping loan exposures of USD 1.68 billion (closed on 22 December 2022) to USD 2 billion. In order to upsize the reference portfolio to a total USD 2.0 billion, Credit Linked Notes (CLN) of USD 240 million, due 2033, were issued in place of the existing CLNs. Moreover, the Significant Risk Transfer (SRT) approval was granted by the SSM on 8 May 2026.

1.6 Agreement with Fairfax for the acquisition of Eurolife FFH Life Insurance and the partial disposal of ERB Asfalistiki Ltd

On 6 May 2026, further to its announcement dated 13 October 2025, the Bank announced that it has entered into a definitive share purchase agreement (“SPA”) with entities controlled by Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited (“Fairfax”) in connection with the acquisition of 80% of Eurolife FFH life insurance Single Member S.A. (“Eurolife Life”) (the “Transaction”) for a consideration of € approximately 813 million. Following the completion of the Transaction, Eurobank will own 100% of Eurolife Life and will retain its 20% interest in Eurolife Holdings' general insurance business.

The completion of the Transaction is subject to the receipt of all required approvals, as well as the satisfaction of customary closing conditions, and is expected to occur during the third quarter of 2026.

In addition to the aforementioned Transaction, Fairfax shall procure that certain affiliates of Fairfax will acquire 45% of the share capital of ERB Asfalistiki (“ERBA”), the non-life (property and casualty) insurance company of Eurobank Limited

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in Cyprus, for cash consideration of € 55 million. Fairfax will also have the right to acquire the remaining 55% of the share capital of ERBA over time. The said agreement will be signed in the coming weeks, subject to the receipt of the required corporate approvals, and will be completed following the receipt of the necessary approvals from the relevant authorities. This strategic partnership will allow both companies to combine their strengths in underwriting, risk management, and product development, driving greater operational efficiency and unlocking new market opportunities in Greece and Cyprus.

For further details, please refer to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 18.

1.7 Dividends/Shareholders' remuneration

Pursuant to the AGM decisions of the Bank's shareholders of 28 April 2026 and further to the distribution of € 170 million in the form of an interim dividend in November 2025, the Bank will proceed with the distribution of an additional € 258.7 million from its Special reserves account, subject to the approval of the ECB. Accordingly, the total cash dividend for the financial year 2025 amounts to € 428.7 million, corresponding to a gross dividend per share of € 0.118, based on the Bank's total number of shares.

The cash dividend of € 428.7 million together with the € 288 million cost of the new share buy back programme, which was decided by the AGM on 28 April 2026 and is subject to the approval of the ECB, correspond, in total, to a shareholder reward ratio of 55% of the Group's net profit for 2025 less the € 58 million gain on the acquisition of the CNP Cyprus subgroup.

For further details, please refer to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 26.

1.8 Additional Tier 1 capital instruments

The Group has issued fixed rate reset Additional Tier 1 (AT1) perpetual contingent temporary write-down notes ("Notes") with a total nominal value € 1,100 million. The Notes are listed on the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Based on their terms, such as the fully discretionary and non-cumulative nature of interest, perpetual maturity, and loss-absorbing features that relate to specific regulatory requirements or trigger events, the Notes from both issues have been classified as equity instruments. Accordingly, coupon payments, if any, are recognized as dividends in accordance with the principles of IAS 32. The Notes also qualify as Additional Tier 1 capital instruments under the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). As of 31 March 2026, detailed issuances are presented below:

On 4 June 2025, Eurobank Holdings issued fixed rate reset AT1 perpetual contingent temporary write-down notes (the "Notes") of nominal value € 500 million. On the same date, the Bank issued notes of equivalent terms, which are held by Eurobank Holdings until its merger with the Bank in December 2025. Upon completion of the merger, these notes were cancelled, and the Bank assumed the corresponding Notes held by third parties. The Notes, subject to their terms and conditions, are redeemable in full at the Bank's sole and full discretion on any interest payment date falling on or after 4 June 2031 (the first reset date) or at any time following the occurrence of certain events. They bear non-cumulative interest, which is cancellable subject to conditions, at a fixed rate of 6.625% per annum until the first reset date, and thereafter at a reset rate based on the aggregate of 5-year mid-swap rate plus a margin of 445.4 bps. The interest is payable semi-annually in arrears, commencing on 4 December 2025.

On 10 November 2025, Eurobank Holdings issued fixed rate reset AT1 perpetual contingent temporary write down notes (the "Notes" – second issuance) with a nominal value of € 600 million. On the same date, the Bank issued notes of equivalent terms, which were held by Eurobank Holdings until its merger with the Bank in December 2025. Upon completion of the merger, these notes were cancelled, and the Bank assumed the corresponding Notes held by third parties. The said Notes are callable by the Bank, subject to their terms and conditions, on any interest payment date falling on or after 10 November 2033 and bear non-cumulative interest at a fixed rate of 6.250% per annum until the first reset

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date, and thereafter at a reset rate based on the aggregate of 5-year mid-swap rate plus a margin of 379 bps, payable semi-annually in arrears, commencing on 10 May 2026.

Further information is available on the Company's website.

1.9 Tier 2 Capital instruments

On 6 December 2022, the Company issued € 300 million subordinated Tier 2 debt instrument which matures in December 2032, is callable in December 2027 offering a coupon of 10% per annum and is listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF market. On the same date, the Bank issued a subordinated instrument of equivalent terms, held by the Company.

On 25 January 2024, the Company issued € 300 million subordinated Tier 2 debt instrument which matures in April 2034, is callable at par in April 2029 offering a coupon of 6.25% per annum and is listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF market. On the same date, the Bank issued a subordinated instrument of equivalent terms, held by the Company.

On 30 January 2025, the Company issued is € 585.55 million subordinated Tier 2 debt instrument which matures in April 2035, is callable in April 2030 offering a coupon of 4.25% per annum.

On 29 January 2026, the Bank issued € 400 million subordinated Tier II debt instruments which mature in April 2037, are callable at par from 29 January 2032 until 29 April 2032, offering a coupon of 4.125% per annum and are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF market.

1.10 Regulatory framework

The general Basel IV regulatory framework is structured around three mutually reinforcing pillars:

- Pillar 1 defines the minimum regulatory capital requirements, based on principles, rules and methodologies specifying and measuring credit, market and operational risk. These requirements are covered by regulatory own funds, according to the rules and specifications of CRR. The Basel IV revisions introduce substantial enhancements to Pillar 1, aiming to improve the consistency and comparability of risk-weighted asset calculations.
- Pillar 2 addresses the internal processes for assessing overall capital and liquid asset holdings are adequate in relation to risk profile (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process - ICAAP and Internal Liquidity Assessment Process - ILAAP). Moreover, Pillar 2 introduces the Supervisory Review & Evaluation Process (SREP), which assesses the risks banks face and checks that banks are equipped to manage those risks properly. The Basel IV framework indirectly reinforces Pillar 2 by elevating supervisory expectations regarding model governance, stress testing practices, and the integration of revised risk metrics into ICAAP methodologies.
- Pillar 3 intends to enhance market discipline by developing a set of quantitative and qualitative disclosure requirements, which allow market participants to assess key pieces of information on the scope of application, capital, risk exposures, risk assessment processes and hence the capital adequacy and the internal liquidity adequacy of credit institutions. Basel IV further strengthens Pillar 3 by expanding transparency obligations enhancing comparability and accountability across institutions.

According to the CRD IV provisions:

- Minimum Common equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio: 4.5%;
- Minimum Tier 1 ratio: 6%; and
- Minimum Total Capital ratio: 8%.

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Furthermore, banks are required to maintain, in addition to the above minimum ratios, a Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) equal to 2.5% of their total risk exposure amount calculated.

As a result, the minimum ratios which must be met, including the CCB are:

- Minimum CET1 capital ratio 7%; and
- Total capital adequacy ratio 10.5%.

Additional capital buffers that CRD IV introduces are the following:

a) Countercyclical buffer (CCyB)

The purpose of this buffer is to counteract the effects of the economic cycle on banks' lending activity, thus making the supply of credit less volatile and possibly even reduce the probability of credit bubbles or crunches. Credit institutions may be required under the CRD IV to build up an additional buffer up to 2.5% of CET1 capital during periods of excess credit growth, according to national circumstances. According to BoG Executive Committee Act No 202/1/11.03.2022, which lays down the procedure for applying the CCyB rate in Greece and the relevant calibration methodology, BoG assesses, on a quarterly basis, the intensity of cyclical systemic risk and the appropriateness of the CCyB rate, taking into account the standardised credit-to-GDP (Gross Domestic Product) gap, the buffer guide and, in particular, additional indicators for monitoring the build-up of cyclical systemic risk.

Under Executive Committee Act 235/2/07.10.2024, the CCyB rate that credit institutions are required to maintain is 0.25% for the period from 1.10.2025 to 30.09.2026. From 1 October 2026, under Executive Committee Act 248/1/06.10.2025, the BoG has decided to set the CCyB rate for Greece at 0.5%, i.e. to the level of the target positive neutral CCyB rate, applicable. The positive neutral CCyB is activated at an early stage in the economic and financial cycle, when cyclical systemic risks are neither elevated nor subdued.

b) Global systemic institution buffer

CRD IV includes a mandatory Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB) of CET1 for banks that are identified by the relevant authority as globally systemically important, which is not applicable to Greek banks.

c) Other systemically important institutions buffer (O-SIIs)

On 22 December 2022, ECB published the November 2022 Governing Council statement on macroprudential policies regarding the revised floor methodology for assessing capital buffers for O-SIIs. The revised floor methodology increases the number of buckets to which O-SIIs are allocated from four to six and raises the floor level for the highest bucket to 1.50% while keeping the floor of the lowest bucket unchanged at 0.25%. The ECB uses the revised floor methodology to assess O-SII buffers proposed by national authorities as of 1 January 2024.

From 1 January 2024, the O-SII buffer for the Group increased to 1.25% (from 1.00% in 2023), in accordance with the Executive Committee Act 221/1/17.10.2023 of BoG, following the above change in the floor methodology. Based on the Executive Committee Act 234/23.09.2024, BoG decided that would keep O-SIIs buffer for the Group unchanged at 1.25% for 2025. On 15 September 2025, BoG published the Executive Act 246/15.9.2025 for the determination of O-SIIs and the O-SII buffer thereof for 2026. BoG has decided that it would keep O-SIIs buffer for the Group unchanged at 1.25% for 2026 with effect from 1 January 2026.

d) Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB)

According to article 133 of CRD, SyRB can be used to address a broad range of systemic risks, which may also stem from exposures to specific sectors, as long as they are not already covered by the Capital Requirements Regulation or by the CCyB or the G-SII/O-SII buffers. The level of the SyRB may vary across institutions or sets of institutions as well as across subsets of exposures. There is no maximum limit for this buffer. Competent authority is in charge of setting the SyRB and of identifying the sets of institutions to which it applies. According to BoG Executive Committee Act No 197/2/21.12.2021, BoG decided to adopt the European Banking Authority (EBA) guidelines on the appropriate subsets of exposures to which the competent authority or the designated authority may apply a SyRB based on paragraph 5 of article 133 of CRD.

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The SyRB consists of CET1 capital and is expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount of credit institutions. It can be set in multiples of 0.5% and may exceed 3% provided that the relevant procedures laid down in EU law are respected. The BoG has set neither a sectoral nor a broader SyRB rate as yet.

1.10.1 Regulatory Developments

On 8 January 2025, EBA published the final guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks. The guidelines specify requirements regarding the internal processes and ESG risk management arrangements that institutions should have in place in accordance with the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD). These guidelines, which apply from 11 January 2026, establish requirements for institutions' internal processes and ESG risk management arrangements, including embedding ESG risks into their risk appetite, internal controls, and the ICAAP, as well as developing specific transition plans to manage the impact of ESG factors over short, medium, and long-term horizons.

On 12 February 2025, EBA published its final draft ITS on the Pillar 3 data hub for large and other institutions, which will centralise prudential disclosures by institutions through a single electronic access point on the EBA website. This project is part of the Banking Package laid down in the CRR3 and CRD6. The ITS detail the IT solutions and processes to be followed by large and other institutions when submitting their respective Pillar 3 disclosures. This includes the IT solutions to be used, the data exchange formats to be considered and the technical validations to be performed by the EBA.

On 22 May 2025, EBA published an onboarding plan for large and other institutions, setting out the steps required for accessing and submitting information to the new Pillar 3 Data Hub (P3DH) – the EBA's centralised platform for public disclosures under CRR3.

The onboarding plan outlines the procedural steps that institutions need to follow to ensure timely and accurate submissions of Pillar 3 information. The onboarding plan provides a step-by-step guide for the identification of institutions and to give them access to the EBA's EU Centralised Infrastructure of Data (EUCLID) Regulatory Reporting Platform, through which the Pillar 3 data will be submitted. It also spells out the timeline for the process, which will follow a phased-in approach. This means that institutions will be able to continue to fulfil their Pillar 3 disclosure obligations during 2025 as usual, and the submissions to the P3DH will occur by end-June, with the exception of the remuneration policies information that would be expected by end-August. This approach will give institutions enough time to complete the onboarding process and align their internal processes, without impacting the compliance with the CRR requirements. P3DH information is available to the public from December 2025.

On 16 June 2025, EBA published three final draft technical standards that are crucial for the implementation of the EU Banking Package and will allow supervisors to monitor institutions' compliance. In particular, the EBA is publishing the following Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) and Implementing Technical Standards (ITS):

- RTS concerning the calculation and adjustments of the Business Indicator (BI), which is central to the standardised and harmonised application of the operational risk capital requirements.
- ITS on the mapping to FINREP, which will ensure consistency and reduce implementation, administrative and operational costs.
- Amending ITS on operational risk reporting, which will keep the supervisory reporting framework relevant, meaningful and aligned with the amended regulation.

After the submission of the final draft ITS to the Commission for adoption, the EBA published on the website the IT tools, including binding instructions. The EBA has published a technical package, including the Data Point Model (DPM), validation rules and taxonomy, that is used by institutions to submit this supervisory reporting information to supervisors. The first applicable reference date for reporting under the draft ITS is 31 March 2026.

On 5 November 2025, EBA published its final guidelines on environmental scenario analysis, clarifying supervisory expectations on how institutions should incorporate physical and transition climate risks into both short-term

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stress-testing exercises and longer-term resilience assessments. The Guidelines complement the broader ESG risk management framework and set out high-level criteria for selecting scenarios, identifying transmission channels and integrating the results into risk management and strategic planning. The guidelines will apply from 1 January 2027.

1.11 SSM 2026 Geopolitical Reverse Stress Test

The European Central Bank (ECB) has conducted in 2026 a geopolitical risk reverse stress test on 110 directly supervised banks, including Eurobank S.A. The stress test was launched on 16 December 2025, while a publication summarizing aggregate findings will be published at the end of July 2026. No bank individual results will be published.

In line with previous ECB thematic stress tests conducted to comply with Article 100 of the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD), the geopolitical risk reverse stress test is not intended to have any implications for Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G).

The outcome will be used to inform and complement the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) in a qualitative way and in line with the broader 2026 ICAAP.

1.12 Scope of Pillar 3

The purpose of Pillar 3 report is to provide updated information on the Group's risk management practices, risk assessment processes and regulatory capital adequacy ratios.

Pillar 3 disclosures consist of both qualitative and quantitative information and are provided on a consolidated basis. They have been prepared in accordance with Part 8 of the Capital Requirements Regulation within CRD IV (Regulation 2013/575/EU) and according to the prudential consolidation framework, which is described in the following section.

In December 2016, EBA published EBA/GL/2016/11 guidelines on revised Pillar 3 disclosures requirements to improve the consistency and comparability of institutions' regulatory disclosures. These guidelines harmonised the frequency of disclosures and updated the list of requirements to be considered for more frequent disclosures.

According to the above guidelines, for templates that require the disclosure for current and previous reporting periods, the previous reporting period is always referred to as the last data disclosed according to the frequency of the template. When the disclosure is being reported for the first time, the data of the previous period is not required.

In December 2018 EBA published EBA/GL/2018/10 guidelines, which include enhanced disclosure formats for credit institutions for disclosures related to non-performing exposures, forborne exposures and foreclosed assets. Some templates are applicable to significant credit institutions that have a gross NPL ratio of 5% or above. Considering that Group's NPEs ratio remained consistently below 5% for five consecutive quarters, templates CQ2, CQ6, CQ8 and CR2a of the EBA Disclosure ITS are not published from 31 December 2024 and onwards.

In June 2019, the EP and the Council published the Regulation (EU) No 876/2019 or CRR2 amending the CRR, regarding among others the reporting and disclosure framework. The CRR2 rules follow a phased implementation with significant elements entering into force in 2021.

In June 2020, EBA published new ITS on public disclosures by institutions and revised final draft ITS on supervisory reporting that implements changes introduced in the revised CRR2 and the Prudential Backstop Regulation. The two ITS aim to promote market discipline through enhanced and comparable public disclosures for stakeholders and to keep the reporting requirements in line with the evolving needs for Supervisory Authorities' risk assessments.

On 6 August 2021, EBA published an updated tool, which specifies the mapping between quantitative disclosure data points and the relevant supervisory reporting data points. This tool aims at facilitating institutions' compliance with disclosure requirements and improving the consistency and quality of the information disclosed.

On 24 May 2022, EBA published an updated mapping between quantitative disclosure data points and the relevant supervisory reporting data points. The amendments mainly address issues raised by competent authorities and the

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industry. The updated mapping applies to the reporting framework 3.0 and the ITS on institutions' Pillar 3 public disclosures.

On 19 December 2022, the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 of 30 November 2022 was published in the Official Journal. The ITS amending the ITS laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 as regards the uniform disclosure formats for the disclosure of ESG risks. This Implementing Regulation was entered into force on 8 January 2023.

On 20 June 2024, EBA published a new draft ITS on Pillar 3 framework in order to cover all disclosures requirements for institutions under the new legislative CRR3 which is applicable from 01 January 2025

1.13 Pillar 3 Written attestation

Pursuant to article 431(3) of Part Eight of CCR2, the Group has issued an internal approved by the BoD "Consolidated Pillar 3 Disclosures Policy" in order to ensure consistent and continuous compliance with the Pillar 3 disclosures requirements, as these have been specified in the existing regulatory framework.

The Pillar 3 governance process ensures that both the Group's Management and the Board are given sufficient opportunity to debate and challenge the disclosures before their publication, hence, to examine that these have been subject to adequate verification, and they comply with applicable regulatory framework.

The information contained in the Pillar 3 Disclosures has been verified by the Audit Committee and was approved by the BoD on 28 May 2026 prior to their publication on the Group's website.

It should be noted that:

- data refers to the prudential (regulatory) scope of consolidation;
- the amounts reported are consistent with the recent submissions of the regulatory reporting for each period.

1.14 Location, timing and frequency of disclosures

Pillar 3 disclosures are provided on a quarterly basis in electronic format, after taking into consideration the relevant recommendation of EBA Guidelines 2016/11, which include the list of requirements to be considered for more frequent, than annual basis, disclosures.

Pillar 3 disclosures are provided with reference date (corresponding period) the close of the previous quarter and in conjunction with the date of publication of the financial statements. Equivalent disclosures made by the Group under accounting, listing or other requirements are deemed to constitute compliance with the requirements of the aforementioned Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (Part Eight) taking into consideration any existing relevant implementing Regulations as well as the EBA guidelines.

Based on the internal "Consolidated Pillar 3 Disclosures Policy" the Group ensures consistent and continuous compliance with the Pillar 3 disclosures requirements. In addition, the Group puts in place and maintains internal processes, systems and controls to verify that the disclosures are appropriate and in compliance with the aforementioned regulatory framework.

Pillar 3 disclosures are a standalone document that provides a readily accessible source of prudential information for users and is available on a designated location on the Company's website <https://www.eurobank.gr/en/group/investor-relations/oikonomika-apotelesmata-eurobank> in chronological order and cover both quantitative and qualitative information.

Quantitative information, which is included in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements, is also provided at the above location. In this way, the Company secures easy access of the market participants to continuous and complete information without cross-reference to other locations or media of communication.

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Regarding the timing of disclosures, CRR clarifies that disclosures shall be published on the same date as the date on which the institution publishes its financial reports or as soon as possible thereafter. The Group’s Pillar 3 disclosures report will be published in accordance with EBA expectations the latest, as follows:

- Year-end Pillar 3 reports (reference date December): by end-June, with the exception of the remuneration policies information that would be expected by end-August;
- Quarterly and Semi- annual Pillar 3 reports: by “reference date + 4 months”.

1.15 EBA Pillar 3 Data Hub

On 28 January 2026, EBA announced the go-live of P3DH, marking the first time prudential information from all EEA institutions is made publicly accessible through a single, harmonised digital platform. The EBA P3DH, established under CRR 3 (Regulation (EU) 2024/1623) and CRD 6 (Directive (EU) 2024/1619), constitutes a centralised digital platform aimed at enhancing the transparency, accessibility and comparability of prudential disclosures across EU credit institutions.

In accordance with the applicable regulatory framework, large and other relevant institutions are required to submit their Pillar 3 disclosures to the EBA in XBRL-CSV format starting from the reporting reference date of December 2025. The submitted information is published centrally by the EBA and made publicly available through the EBA Data Access Portal (EDAP).

Submissions are expected to take place on the same date as the publication of the financial statements or shortly thereafter, depending on the reporting frequency and the nature of the disclosures. Institutions may continue to publish the required prudential disclosures on their own websites. In this context, the Bank may also provide a reference or link to the EDAP, where the Pillar 3 information is available in a centralised manner.

1.16 Prudential consolidation

The prudential consolidation applied for reporting to regulatory authorities follows the principles used for the accounting consolidation with the following difference: participation in insurance companies is excluded from prudential consolidation and are accounted for using the equity method.

According to CRD IV, holdings in insurance companies and financial institutions that the Bank has a significant investment, must be deducted from CET1 in case the total investment exceeds 10% of the aggregate amount of CET1. Amount, which is not deducted, is risk weighted by 250%.

The following table presents a list of the Group's subsidiaries at 31 March 2026 for which prudential consolidation is different compared to the accounting consolidation:

Table 1: Group's insurance subsidiaries

a	b	c & g	h
Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of prudential consolidation	Description of the entity
Hellenic Bank Insurance Holding Ltd	Full consolidation	Equity consolidation	Insurance services
Cyprialife Greece Single Member S.A.	Full consolidation	Equity consolidation	Life Insurance
ERB Cyprialife Ltd	Full consolidation	Equity consolidation	Life Insurance
ERB Asfalistiki Ltd	Full consolidation	Equity consolidation	General Insurance
Cyprialife Insurance Brokers Ltd	Full consolidation	Equity consolidation	Insurance Brokerage
Laiki Brokers (Insurance & Consultancy Services) Ltd	Full consolidation	Equity consolidation	Insurance Brokerage
Laiki Insurance Agencies Ltd	Full consolidation	Equity consolidation	Insurance agency services

Introduction – General information

The following table shows a comparison between the Balance Sheet included in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Balance Sheet prepared under the prudential scope of consolidation as at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025.

Table 2: EU CC2 - reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

	Ref. ⁽¹⁾	31 March 2026		
		Balance sheet per published financial statements	Deconsolidation of insurance and consolidation by the equity method	Balance sheet per prudential scope of consolidation
		€ million	€ million	€ million
Assets				
Cash and Balances with central banks		12,064	-	12,064
Due from credit institutions ⁽²⁾		2,084	(241)	1,843
Securities held for trading		456	-	456
Derivative financial instruments		675	-	675
Loans and advances to customers ⁽²⁾		55,745	211	55,956
Investment securities		27,733	(897)	26,836
Investments in associates and joint ventures	a	240	272	512
Property, plant and equipment		1,071	(25)	1,046
Investment property		1,331	(55)	1,276
Intangible assets	b	540	(7)	533
Deferred tax asset		3,570	(2)	3,568
<i>of which deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences</i>	c	-	-	-
<i>of which deferred tax assets that do not rely on future profitability</i>		2,785	-	2,785
<i>of which deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences</i>	d	785	(2)	783
Other assets		2,294	(49)	2,245
Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale		204	-	204
Total assets		108,007	(793)	107,214
Liabilities				
Due to central banks		700	-	700
Due to credit institutions ⁽²⁾		2,731	(233)	2,498
Derivative financial instruments		1,046	-	1,046
Due to customers ⁽²⁾		82,448	262	82,710
Debt securities in issue		7,654	-	7,654
<i>of which tier 2 instruments</i>	e	1,613	-	1,613
Other liabilities		2,612	(822)	1,790
Total liabilities		97,190	(793)	96,398
Equity				
Ordinary share capital	f	799	-	799
Share premium	g	1,140	-	1,140
Reserves and retained earnings	h	7,788	-	7,788
<i>of which cash flow hedge reserves</i>	i	(16)	-	(16)
AT1 Capital Instruments	j	1,090	-	1,090
Total equity		10,817	-	10,817
Total equity and liabilities		108,007	(793)	107,214

Introduction – General information

		31 December 2025		
		Balance sheet per published financial statements	Deconsolidation of insurance and consolidation by the equity method	Balance sheet per prudential scope of consolidation
Ref.		€ million	€ million	€ million
Assets				
	Cash and Balances with central banks	15,628	-	15,628
	Due from credit institutions	2,356	(184)	2,172
	Securities held for trading	516	-	516
	Derivative financial instruments	780	-	780
	Loans and advances to customers	54,663	157	54,820
	Investment securities	24,884	(857)	24,027
	Investments in associates and joint ventures	<i>a</i> 251	279	530
	Property, plant and equipment	1,067	(25)	1,042
	Investment property	1,331	(55)	1,276
	Intangible assets	<i>b</i> 511	(8)	503
	Deferred tax asset	3,629	(2)	3,627
	<i>of which deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences</i>	<i>c</i> 1	-	1
	<i>of which deferred tax assets that do not rely on future profitability</i>	2,832	-	2,832
	<i>of which deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences</i>	<i>d</i> 796	(2)	794
	Other assets	2,032	(56)	1,976
	Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale	328	-	328
	Total assets	107,976	(751)	107,225
Liabilities				
	Due to central banks	1,001	-	1,001
	Due to credit institutions	2,850	(322)	2,528
	Derivative financial instruments	915	-	915
	Due to customers	82,704	360	83,064
	Debt securities in issue	7,352	-	7,352
	<i>of which tier 2 instruments</i>	<i>e</i> 1,220	-	1,220
	Other liabilities	2,531	(789)	1,742
	Liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sale	-	-	-
	Total liabilities	97,353	(751)	96,602
Equity				
	Ordinary share capital	<i>f</i> 799	-	799
	Share premium	<i>g</i> 1,140	-	1,140
	Reserves and retained earnings	<i>h</i> 7,594	-	7,594
	<i>of which cash flow hedge reserves</i>	<i>i</i> (16)	-	(16)
	AT1 Capital Instruments	<i>j</i> 1,090	-	1,090
	Total equity	10,623	-	10,623
	Total equity and liabilities	107,976	(751)	107,225

⁽¹⁾ References provide the mapping of items of the statement of financial position prepared under the regulatory scope of consolidation used to calculate regulatory capital as reflected in column "References" in Section 2.2 "Composition of regulatory capital".

⁽²⁾ According to Annex V "Reporting on Financial Information", specific amounts are categorised as Credit Institutions in Financial Statements while in Regulatory scope of consolidation as Other Financial Corporations (Loans and advances to customers or Due to customers).

Capital Management

2. Capital Management

2.1 Basel 4 transitional arrangements

On 19 June 2024, Regulation 2024/1623/EU and Directive 2024/1619/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2024, amending Regulation 575/2013/EU and Directive 2013/36/EU, respectively, were published in the Official Journal of the European Union. The revised CRR (CRR3 Basel IV) became, in general, applicable from 1 January 2025, with a transitional period envisaged for certain rules set out therein.

The transitional arrangements relating to credit risk apply, inter alia, to the following exposures:

- **Unconditionally cancellable commitments**, for which a phased transition of the Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) is applied, gradually increasing from 0% to 10% over the period 2029–2032, in accordance with the applicable regulatory provisions.
- **Specialised lending (object finance) exposures**, where the Bank makes use of the regulatory discretion to assign a risk weight of 80% to exposures that are not externally rated but meet the criteria for high quality, for a transitional period up to 2032.
- **Equity exposures**, where for which a gradual increase in the applicable risk weight from 100% to mainly 250% or to special cases 400% over the period from 2026 to 2030.

As regards the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB), the application of the own funds requirements for market risk has been postponed to 1 January 2027.

Although EU member states had to transpose the revised CRDIV (CRD6) into national law, to be applied from 11 January 2026, this has not been transposed yet in Greek law.

Capital Management

2.2 Key Metrics

The following table provides an overview of Group’s prudential regulatory metrics.

Table 3: EU KM1 - Key Metrics template

	a	a	b	c	d	e	
	31 March 2026 ⁽¹⁾	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	
	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	
Available own funds (amounts)							
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	8,230	8,122	8,134	7,874	7,932	7,692
2	Tier 1 capital	9,319	9,212	9,224	8,369	8,427	7,692
3	Total capital	10,933	10,825	10,439	9,600	10,132	9,444
Risk-weighted exposure amounts							
4	Total risk exposure amount	54,900	54,894	53,647	51,756	51,720	51,471
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	54,900	54,894	53,647	51,756	51,720	51,471
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)							
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.0%	14.8%	15.2%	15.2%	15.3%	14.9%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	15.0%	14.8%	15.2%	15.2%	15.3%	14.9%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.0%	16.8%	17.2%	16.2%	16.3%	14.9%
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	17.0%	16.8%	17.2%	16.2%	16.3%	14.9%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	19.9%	19.7%	19.5%	18.5%	19.6%	18.3%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	19.9%	19.7%	19.5%	18.5%	19.6%	18.3%
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)							
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.75%	2.75%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%
EU 7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.55%	1.55%	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%
EU 7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	2.06%	2.06%	2.14%	2.14%	2.14%	2.14%
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.75%	10.75%	10.85%	10.85%	10.85%	10.85%
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)							
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	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 (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.75%	0.75%	0.68%	0.55%	0.55%	0.54%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.50%	4.50%	4.43%	4.30%	4.30%	4.29%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	15.25%	15.25%	15.28%	15.15%	15.15%	15.14%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8.91%	8.72%	8.61%	7.70%	8.15%	7.32%
Leverage ratio							
13	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	113,529	113,528	113,523	108,295	107,100	105,673
14	Leverage ratio	8.2%	8.1%	8.1%	7.7%	7.9%	7.3%
Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)							
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00%	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 (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%

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	a	a	c	d	e
	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2025
	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	22,234	22,307	22,674	22,191	21,259
EU 16a Cash outflows - Total weighted value	14,641	14,313	14,055	13,643	12,968
EU 16b Cash inflows - Total weighted value	2,045	2,073	2,073	1,963	1,717
16 Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	12,596	12,240	11,982	11,680	11,251
17 Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (adjusted value) ⁽²⁾	177.1%	182.6%	189.3%	190.1%	188.7%
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	165.3%	172.2%	180.4%	194.4%	182.8%
Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18 Total available stable funding	82,271	83,136	80,021	79,366	77,797
19 Total required stable funding	58,681	57,650	56,067	55,301	54,452
20 NSFR ratio (%)	140.2%	144.2%	142.7%	143.5%	142.9%

⁽¹⁾ Figures and ratios include 3M 2026 profits, as well as the payout accrual (in accordance with the Group shareholders' remuneration policy), subject to Supervisory Authorities and AGM' approval.

⁽²⁾ Average figures based on previous monthly data points.

Notes:

(a) Figures and ratios presented are as per the final regulatory reporting submissions which include semi-annual and year-end audited profits, as well as the payout accrual (in accordance with the Group shareholders' remuneration policy), following permission granted by the Supervisory Authorities and the AGM of the shareholders.

(b) Pro-forma CET1, Tier 1 and Total Capital Adequacy ratios as at 31 March 2026 with the completion of project "Sun (ex-Solar)" and "Wave III" securitization would be 15.4%, 17.4% and 20.4%, respectively.

2.3 Regulatory capital

The Group has sought to maintain an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Group's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and adopted by the European Union and the SSM in supervising the Group.

Capital Management

The following table shows the composition of the Group's regulatory capital as at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025 which is calculated according to CRD IV as amended.

Table 4: Composition of regulatory capital

	c	a & b		31 December 2025
		31 March 2026 ⁽¹⁾	31 March 2026	
		€ million	€ million	
Total equity	f, g, h	9,727	9,727	9,533
Regulatory adjustments				
Interim or year-end profit not eligible ^{(1)&(2)}		(747)	(896)	(657)
Minority interest not allowed in CET1		-	-	-
Cash flow hedge reserves	i	16	16	16
Intangible assets	b	(386)	(386)	(350)
<i>of which Goodwill</i>		(42)	(42)	(42)
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences	c	-	-	(1)
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold)	d	-	-	-
Prudent Valuation Adjustments ⁽²⁾		(4)	(4)	(5)
Other regulatory adjustments		(376)	(334)	(389)
Amount exceeding the 17.65% threshold	a, d	-	(1)	(13)
Common Equity Tier I capital ⁽⁴⁾		8,230	8,122	8,134
Additional Tier I capital	j	1,090	1,090	1,090
Total Tier I capital		9,319	9,212	9,224
Tier II capital - subordinated debt ⁽³⁾	e	1,613	1,613	1,215
Total Regulatory Capital		10,933	10,825	10,439
Risk Weighted Assets		54,900	54,894	53,647
Ratios ⁽⁴⁾				
Common Equity Tier I		15.0%	14.8%	15.2%
Tier I		17.0%	16.8%	17.2%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio		19.9%	19.7%	19.5%

⁽¹⁾ Figures and ratios include 3M 2026 profits, as well as the payout accrual (in accordance with the Group shareholders' remuneration policy), subject to Supervisory Authorities and AGM approval.

⁽²⁾ The Additional Value Adjustments calculation is based on the simplified approach according to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 101/2016. The total AVAs are deducted from CET1 capital, in accordance with Article 34 of the CRR.

⁽³⁾ Tier 2 capital increased mainly due to issuance of € 400 million Tier 2 in January 2026.

⁽⁴⁾ CET1 ratio decreased mainly due to increased RWEAs from the new production of loans and the increase of the Investment securities, the payout accrual, the acceleration of DTC amortization and the market valuation of FVOCI Investment Securities, which is partially offset by the Group's organic profitability.

Note: The pro-forma CET1, Tier 1 and Total Capital Adequacy ratios as at 31 March 2026 with the completion of project "Sun (ex-Solar)" and "Wave III" securitization would be 15.4%, 17.4% and 20.4%, respectively.

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The CET1 ratio is defined as CET1 capital divided by RWEAs, the Tier 1 ratio is defined as Tier 1 capital divided by RWEAs and Total Capital Adequacy ratio is defined as Total Regulatory Capital divided by RWEAs.

As at 31 March 2026, pursuant to the Law 4172/2013, as in force, the Bank's eligible Deferred Tax Assets/Deferred Tax Credits (DTCs) against the Greek State amounted to € 2,785 million (31 December 2025 € 2,832 million). DTCs are accounted for on: (a) the unamortised losses from the Private Sector Involvement and the Greek State Debt Buyback Program, which are subject to amortization over a thirty-year period and (b) on the sum of (i) the unamortised part of the DTC eligible crystallized tax losses arising from write-offs and disposals of loans, which are subject to amortization over a twenty-year period, (ii) the accounting debt write-offs and (iii) the remaining accumulated provisions and other losses in general due to credit risk recorded up to 30 June 2015. The DTCs will be converted into directly enforceable claims (tax credit) against the Greek State provided that the Bank's after tax accounting result for the year is a loss.

According to Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013, article 39, deferred tax assets that can be replaced with a tax credit, shall not be deducted from CET1, but instead be risk weighted by 100%.

In line with the Bank's initiative to enhance the quality of its regulatory capital, the amortisation of DTC has been accelerated for regulatory purposes starting from 01.01.2025, by an amount equal to 29% of accrued shareholders remuneration, aiming at its elimination by 2033 or earlier. Following this, the DTC included in the calculation of the Group's capital ratios stands at € 2524 million (31 December 2025 € 2,624 million) accounting for 30.7% of CET 1 capital.

2.4 Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) capital requirements

Based on the 2025 SREP decision, from 1 January 2026 the P2R stands at 2.75% (or 1.55% in terms of CET1 capital).

In addition, in accordance with the Executive Committee Act 235/07.10.2024 of the Bank of Greece, from 1 October 2025, a countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) rate of 0.25% applies to banks' exposures to Greece, which increased the Group's capital requirements by 15 bps. The countercyclical capital buffer is updated on a quarterly basis in accordance with the countercyclical capital buffer rates applicable in each country to which the Group has exposures. Under Executive Committee Act 248/1/06.10.2025, the Bank of Greece has decided to set the CCyB rate for Greece at 0.5% from 1 October 2026, resulting in a further increase of the Group's capital requirements by 15 bps.

Therefore, as of 31 March 2026, the Group is required to meet a Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio of at least 10.58% (including AT1 shortfall) and a Total Capital Adequacy Ratio of at least 15.25% (Overall Capital Requirement or OCR) including Combined Buffer Requirement of 4.50%, which is covered with CET1 capital and sits on top of the Total SREP Capital Requirement (TSCR).

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The breakdown of the Group's CET1 and Total Capital requirements, applicable from 31 March 2026, is presented in the following table:

Table 5: Pillar 2 Requirements

	31 March 2026	
	CET1 Capital Requirements	Total Capital Requirements
Minimum regulatory requirement	4.50%	8.00%
Pillar 2 Requirement (P2R)	1.55%	2.75%
Total SREP Capital Requirement (TSCR)	6.05%	10.75%
Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR)		
Capital conservation buffer (CCB)	2.50%	2.50%
Countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB)	0.75%	0.75%
Other systemic institutions buffer (O-SII)	1.25%	1.25%
Overall Capital Requirement (OCR)	10.55%	15.25%
AT1 capital shortfall	0.03%	-
Overall Capital Requirement (OCR), including shortfall	10.58%	15.25%

The above CET1 capital requirement of 10.58 % takes into account i) that the Group issued in June and in November 2025 AT1 instruments of € 500 million and € 600 million respectively, utilizing its capacity to issue AT1, as well as ii) a new issuance of € 400 million of Tier 2 instrument in January 2026, fully utilizing its capacity to issue Tier 2. Assuming the Group had fully utilized the AT1 capital capacity, the CET1 requirement would stand at 10.55% as of March 2026.

As at 31 March 2026, Eurobank's consolidated CET1 ratio and Total Capital ratio, including the profit attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company for the period amounting to € 331 million and adjusted with the payout accrual of € 547 million from the profits for the financial year 2025 and of € 182 million from the first quarter of 2026 profits in accordance with the Group shareholders' remuneration policy, were 15.0% and 19.9% respectively, which exceeded the 2026 OCR of 10.58% and 15.25%.

2.5 Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL)

Under the Directive 2014/59 (Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive) as in force, which was transposed into the Greek legislation pursuant to Law 4335/2015 as in force, European banks are required to meet the MREL. The SRB has determined Eurobank S.A. as the Group's resolution entity and a Single Point of Entry strategy for resolution purposes. The applicable MREL target for Eurobank S.A. on a consolidated basis is set at 27.95% of its total Risk Weighted Exposure Amounts (RWEAs), including a combined buffer requirement (CBR) of 4.50%. The MREL target is updated by the SRB on an annual basis. As at 31 March 2026, the Bank's MREL ratio at consolidated level stands at 29.6% of RWEAs including profit for the period ended 31 March 2026, after deducting payout accrual (31 December 2025: 29.4%), while, the Bank's MREL ratio at consolidated level, including profit for the period, after deducting aforementioned payout accrual, pro-forma with the completion of the projects "Sun (ex-Solar)" and "Wave III" stands at 30.4% of RWEAs, exceeding the MREL target, as stated above.

In April 2026, Eurobank S.A. successfully completed an issuance of € 400 million senior preferred instrument.

The proceeds from the above issues will support the Group's strategy to ensure ongoing compliance with its total capital adequacy and MREL.

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2.6 Capital requirements under Pillar 1

The following table shows the Group's RWEAs and capital requirements as at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025. The minimum capital requirements under Pillar 1 are calculated as 8% of RWEAs.

Table 6: EU OV1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts

	a		b		c	
	Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements	
	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
1 Credit risk (excluding CCR)	43,086	41,906	43,086	41,906	3,447	3,447
2 Of which the standardised approach	43,086	41,906	43,086	41,906	3,447	3,447
3 Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Of which: slotting approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 4a Of which: equities under the simple riskweighted approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Counterparty credit risk - CCR	538	459	538	459	43	43
7 Of which the standardised approach	342	273	342	273	27	27
8 Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 8a Of which exposures to a CCP	12	11	12	11	1	1
9 Of which other CCR	184	175	184	175	15	15
10 Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk	167	164	167	164	13	13
EU 10a Of which the standardised approach (SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10b Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)	167	164	167	164	13	13
EU 10c Of which the simplified approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Settlement risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Securitisation exposures in the non-trading-book (after the cap)	1,636	1,744	1,636	1,744	131	131
17 Of which SEC-IRBA approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	363	367	363	367	29	29
19 Of which SEC-SA approach	1,272	1,377	1,272	1,377	102	102
EU 19a Of which 1250%/ deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	840	727	840	727	67	67
21 Of which the alternative standardised approach (A-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 21a Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA) ⁽¹⁾	90	138	90	138	-	-
22 Of which Alternative Internal Model Approach (A-IMA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 22a Large exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Reclassifications between the trading and non-trading books	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Operational risk	5,477	5,477	5,477	5,477	438	438
24a Exposures to crypto-assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	3,150	3,170	3,150	3,170	252	252
26 Output floor applied (%)	0.725	0.725	0.725	0.725	-	-
27 Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Total ⁽²⁾	54,894	53,647	54,894	53,647	4,392	4,392

⁽¹⁾ The decrease of Market Risk S-SA compared to 31 December 2025 is mainly attributable to Bulgaria's recent adoption of euro.

⁽²⁾ The increase of total RWEAs compared to 31 December 2025 is mainly due to the new production of loans, and the increase of the Investment securities.

Capital Management

The following table presents a comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level as at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025.

Table 7: EU CMS1 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level

	a	b	c	d	EU d
31 March 2026					
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
	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	-	46,236	46,236	46,236	46,236
2 Counterparty credit risk	-	538	538	538	538
3 Credit valuation adjustment		167	167	167	167
4 Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	1,636	1,636	1,636	1,636
5 Market risk	751	90	840	1,560	1,560
6 Operational risk		5,477	5,477	5,477	5,477
7 Other risk weighted exposure amounts		-	-	-	-
8 Total	751	54,144	54,894	55,614	55,614

	a	b	c	d	EU d
31 December 2025					
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
	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	-	45,076	45,076	45,076	45,076
2 Counterparty credit risk	-	459	459	459	459
3 Credit valuation adjustment		164	164	164	164
4 Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	1,744	1,744	1,744	1,744
5 Market risk	589	138	727	1,907	1,907
6 Operational risk		5,477	5,477	5,477	5,477
7 Other risk weighted exposure amounts		-	-	-	-
8 Total	589	53,058	53,647	54,827	54,827

Market Risk

3. Market Risk

The Bank uses its own internal Value at Risk (VaR) model to calculate capital requirements for market risk in its trading book, for the Bank's activities in Greece. The Bank received the official validation of its model for market risk by the BoG in July 2005. The model is subject to periodic review by the regulator.

In 2011, the Bank updated its models and systems in order to fully comply with the BoG Governor's Act 2646/2011 for the trading book capital. The Bank calculates the capital for stressed VaR and Incremental Risk Charge (IRC) since 31.12.2011.

For the measurement of market risk exposure and the calculation of capital requirements for the Bank's subsidiaries in Greece and in International operations, the Standardised Approach (STD) is applied.

Furthermore, the Bank calculates and monitors the market risk of the banking book for its operations in Greece and international subsidiaries on a daily basis using the internal VaR model, further supplemented by sensitivity analysis and stress testing, historical simulation and other market risk metrics (e.g., expected shortfall).

The following two tables summarize the components of the capital requirement, under the IMA approach applied by the Bank as at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025.

Table 8: EU MR2-B - RWEAs flow of market risk exposures under IMA

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	31 March 2026						
	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	Total RWEAs	Total own funds requirements
	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
1 RWEAs at 1 January 2026 ⁽¹⁾	117	260	213	-	-	589	47
1a Regulatory adjustment ⁽²⁾	(88)	(193)	(19)	-	-	(300)	(24)
1b RWEAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day) ⁽³⁾	28	67	195	-	-	290	23
2 Movement in risk levels	8	98	55	-	-	161	13
3 Model updates/changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Methodology and policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Foreign exchange movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8a RWEAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day) ⁽³⁾	35	124	269	-	-	428	34
8b Regulatory adjustment ⁽²⁾	89	233	-	-	-	323	26
8 RWEAs at 31 March 2026 ⁽¹⁾	124	357	269	-	-	751	60

⁽¹⁾ RWEAs at previous and current reporting period (quarter end).

⁽²⁾ Regulatory Adjustment indicates the difference between RWEAs and RWEAs (end of day) at previous and current reporting period.

⁽³⁾ RWEAs that would be estimated on the basis of the previous or current quarter end figure (instead of the max of it and the 60-day average).

Counterparty Risk

4. Counterparty Risk

4.1 Definition

Counterparty credit risk (CCR) is the risk that a counterparty in an off balance sheet transaction (i.e. derivative transaction) defaults prior to maturity and the Bank has a claim over the counterparty (the market value of the contract is positive for the Bank).

4.2 Mitigation of counterparty risk

To reduce the exposure towards single counterparties, risk mitigation techniques are used. The most common is the use of closeout netting agreements (usually based on standardised International Swaps and Derivatives Association - ISDA contracts), which allow the bank to net positive and negative replacement values in the event of default of the counterparty.

Furthermore, the Bank also applies margin agreements (CSAs) in case of counterparties. Thus, collateral is paid or received on a daily basis to cover current exposure. In case of repos and reverse repos, the Bank applies netting and daily margining using standardised Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA) contracts.

4.3 Credit derivatives

As of 31 March 2026, the Group held a number of positions mainly on CDS Indices (protection bought € 675 million, protection sold € 100 million) and single name CDS (protection bought € 20 million).

As of 31 December 2025, the Group held a number of positions on CDS Indices (protection bought € 375 million) and single name CDS (protection bought € 5 million).

The Bank does not have any brokerage activity in this market. Furthermore, the Bank does not hedge its loan portfolio with CDSs as this market in Greece is not developed.

4.4 RWEAs flow statements of CCR exposures under IMM

Table 9: EU CCR7 - RWEAs flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM is not included as the Bank does not use an internal model for the calculation of the RWEAs of CCR exposures.

Leverage Ratio

5. Leverage Ratio

The regulatory framework has introduced the leverage ratio as a non-risk based measure which is intended to restrict the build-up of excessive leverage from on and off balance sheet items in the banking sector.

The leverage ratio is defined as Tier 1 capital divided by the total exposure measure.

The Bank submits to the regulatory authorities the leverage ratio on quarterly basis and monitors the level of the ratio and the factors that affect it.

The level of the leverage ratio with reference date 31 March 2026 was at 8.2% (31 December 2025: 8.1%), significantly over the proposed minimum threshold of 3%. In addition, based on the latest SREP Decision, the Group is not subject to a P2R or P2G in relation to the leverage ratio.

The following table includes the summary of the Group's leverage ratio with reference dates 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025.

Table 10: EU LR – Leverage Ratio

	31 March 2026 ⁽¹⁾	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
	€ million	€ million	€ million
Tier 1 capital	9,319	9,212	9,224
Total Leverage Ratio exposure measure	113,529	113,528	113,523
Leverage Ratio	8.2%	8.1%	8.1%

⁽¹⁾ Figures and ratios include 3M 2026 profits, as well as the payout accrual (in accordance with the Group shareholders' remuneration policy) subject to Supervisory Authorities' and AGM' approval.

Note: Figures and ratios presented are as per the final regulatory reporting submissions which include semi-annual and year-end audited profits, as well as the payout accrual (in accordance with the Group shareholders' remuneration policy), following permission granted by Supervisory Authorities and AGM.

Liquidity Risk

6. Liquidity Risk

The Group is exposed on a daily basis to liquidity risk arising from potential deposits withdrawals, maturity of medium or long-term notes, maturity of secured or unsecured funding (interbank repos and money market takings), collateral revaluation as a result of market movements, loan drawdowns and forfeiture of guarantees. Furthermore, margin calls on secured funding transactions (with ECB and the market) and on risk mitigation contracts (Credit Support Annex - CSAs, GMRAs) and on centrally cleared transactions with CCPs result in liquidity exposure. The Group maintains cash resources to meet all of these needs. The Board Risk Committee (BRC) sets liquidity limits to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet such contingencies.

Past experience shows that liquidity requirements to support calls under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the amount of the commitment. This is also the case with credit commitments where the outstanding contractual amount to extend credit does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Group. It is unusual for banks to be completely matched, as transacted business is often of uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability but also increases the risk of losses.

The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest bearing liabilities as they mature are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Group.

6.1 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) calculations

LCR as of 31 March 2026 is equal to 165.3% (31 December 2025: 172.2%). The corresponding High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) as of 31 March 2026, as these are defined by the regulation for the calculation of LCR, are € 22,555 million (31 December 2025: € 24,182 million). The new ratio reflects the combined impact of deposit outflows, new loan disbursements, lower ECB funding, and the issuance of new Tier 2 capital.

The next table presents the key components of Group's LCR, as per the respective guidelines on LCR disclosure (EBA/GL/2017/01). According to the guideline, 12 monthly data points are used in the calculations below.

The following table shows the level and components of the LCR.

Liquidity Risk

Table 11: LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR

EU 1a	Quarter ending on	Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		31 March 2026	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
	1 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					22,234	22,307	22,674	22,191
CASH-OUTFLOWS									
	2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	47,120	46,320	45,501	43,331	3,310	3,259	3,201	3,058
	3 Stable deposits	30,686	30,036	29,469	27,827	1,534	1,502	1,473	1,391
	4 Less stable deposits	16,434	16,284	16,032	15,504	1,775	1,758	1,727	1,667
	5 Unsecured wholesale funding	19,392	18,985	18,745	18,090	9,441	9,182	9,015	8,665
	6 Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	899	1,080	1,222	1,242	222	266	299	304
	7 Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	18,483	17,887	17,504	16,834	9,209	8,899	8,698	8,347
	8 Unsecured debt	10	18	18	14	10	18	18	14
	9 Secured wholesale funding					107	50	71	151
	10 Additional requirements	8,196	7,897	7,630	7,344	1,255	1,261	1,231	1,197
	11 Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	475	514	516	518	475	514	516	518
	12 Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13 Credit and liquidity facilities	7,721	7,384	7,114	6,825	779	747	715	678
	14 Other contractual funding obligations	104	146	132	182	67	108	94	149
	15 Other contingent funding obligations	7,413	7,176	6,987	6,676	462	452	444	424
	16 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					14,641	14,313	14,055	13,643
CASH-INFLOWS									
	17 Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	124	79	98	146	106	57	80	88
	18 Inflows from fully performing exposures	1,722	1,804	1,761	1,651	1,501	1,590	1,563	1,459
	19 Other cash inflows	1,612	1,520	1,495	1,437	438	425	430	417
	(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-19a									
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					-	-	-	-
	20 TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	3,458	3,402	3,354	3,234	2,045	2,073	2,073	1,963
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20b	Inflows Subject to 90% Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20c	Inflows Subject to 75% Cap	3,458	3,402	3,354	3,234	2,045	2,073	2,073	1,963
						TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE			
EU-21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					22,234	22,307	22,674	22,191
	22 TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					12,596	12,240	11,982	11,680
	23 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)					177.1%	182.6%	189.3%	190.1%

6.2 Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) calculations

NSFR as of 31 March 2026 is equal to 140.2% (31 December 2025: 144.2%). The minimum regulatory threshold for NSFR is set at 100%.

Appendix 1: List of Abbreviations

Appendix 1: List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AT1	Additional Tier 1
AVA	Additional Value Adjustments
BoD	Board of Directors
BoG	Bank of Greece
BRC	Board Risk Committee
BRRD	Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive
CBR	Combined Buffer Requirement
CCB	Capital Conservation Buffer
CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk
CCyB	Counter Cyclical Buffer
CET1	Common equity Tier 1
COREPs	Common Reports
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CVA	Credit Value Adjustment
DPM	Data Point Model
DTC	Deferred Tax Credit
EBA	European Banking Authority
EC	European Commission
ECB	European Central Bank
EDAP	EBA Data Access Portal
EP	European Parliament
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
FVOCI	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income
GMRA	Global Master Repurchase Agreement
G-SIIs	Global Systemic Institution Buffer
HFS	Held For Sale
HQLA	High Quality Liquid Assets
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ILAAP	Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process
IMA	Internal Model Approach
ITS	Implementing Technical Standards
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
MREL	Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities
NPE	Non-Performing exposures
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
OCR	Overall Capital Requirement
O-SIIs	Other Systemically Important Institution
P2G	Pillar 2 Guidance
P2R	Pillar 2 Requirement
P3DH	Pillar 3 Data Hub
RTS	Regulatory Technical Standards
RWEAs	Risk Weighted Exposure Amounts
SRB	Single Resolution Board
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
SSM	Single Supervisory Mechanism
STD	Standardised Approach
SyRB	Systemic Risk Buffer
TSCR	Total SREP Capital Requirement
EUCLID	EU Centralised Infrastructure of Data
VAR	Value at Risk

Appendix 2: Guidelines and Regulations mapping on Disclosures Requirements

Appendix 2: Guidelines and Regulations mapping on Disclosures Requirements

EBA/GL/2016/11 & EBA/ITS/2024/05		
OV1	Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	Table 6
CMS1	Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level	Table 7
MR2-B	RWA flow of market risk exposures under IMA	Table 8
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REVISED PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES REQUIREMENTS - BCBS		
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GUIDELINES ON LCR DISCLOSURE - EBA/GL/2017/01		
LIQ1	Quantitative information of LCR	Table 11
LEVERAGE RATIO - COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/200		
LR	Leverage Ratio	Table 10
OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS - COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (UE) 1423/2013		
CC2	Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements	Table 2