

2025 **HALF YEAR** **FINANCIAL** **REPORT**

JUNE 2025

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GENERAL INFORMATION

FIRST HALF 2025

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1.1 General information about the company

1.1.1 Corporate name and registered office

RCI Banque S.A.

Commercial name: Mobilize Financial Services

Nationality: French

Registered office: 15, rue d'Uzès 75002 Paris - France. Tel. : +33 (1) 49 32 80 00

1.1.2 Legal form

Société Anonyme à Conseil d'administration (a limited company with a Board of Directors, under French law).

1.1.3 Governing law

The company is governed by the provisions of the Code de Commerce (French Commercial Code).

Since it was granted its banking license by the Banque de France on 7 March 1991, RCI Banque has also been subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to credit institutions, in particular those incorporated into the Code Monétaire et Financier (French Monetary and Financial Code).

1.1.4 Date of incorporation and term

The company was created on 9 April 1974 and registered with the Paris Commercial Court on 4 June 1974. It began operating on 21 August 1974, for a term of 99 years, i.e. until August 2073.

1.1.5 Articles of Association

Copies of the following documents are available from the website of RCI Banque S.A.

Memorandum of Articles of Association in French:

https://www.mobilize-fs.com/sites/default/files/media/pdf/20200907%20RCI%20Banque%20SA%20Statuts_0.pdf

Memorandum of Articles of Association in English:

<https://www.mobilize-fs.com/sites/default/files/media/pdf/20200907%20RCI%20Statuts%20Banque%20SA%20-%20EN.pdf>

1.1.6 Corporate purpose

The corporate purpose of the Société Anonyme (limited company under French law) RCI Banque, both in France and abroad, directly and indirectly, on its own behalf or own behalf of third parties, is:

- carrying out lending and banking operations, in all their forms, intended or not to finance the acquisition of goods and/or services, and in particular revolving loan operations and the issue or management of payment instruments linked to such operations;
- conducting studies of all kinds relating to the formation, expansion and transformation of industrial, commercial, financial and service undertakings;
- conducting full or partial studies, and engaging in consulting and negotiating activities in economic, financial, commercial and managerial areas;
- conducting research on designing and improving managerial, organizational and financial systems;
- carrying out projects resulting from the aforementioned studies, or contributing to the execution thereof by any appropriate means, including taking equity interests in existing or new entities;
- financing business customers, in particular by acquiring holdings of their equity or debt securities, using the company's own equity or borrowed funds;
- providing investment services as defined by the French Financial Activities Modernization Act (96-597) of 2 July 1996;
- managing the portfolio of securities resulting from these activities, in particular by carrying out all purchase, sale, exchange and transfer transactions in securities of all kinds;
- doing business as an insurance intermediary within the meaning of the French law of 15 December 2005 transposing the European Directive of 9 December 2002, acting as agent, commissioner or broker;
- more generally, carrying out any industrial, commercial, financial or property transactions directly or indirectly related to the corporate purpose or to any similar or connected purposes useful to, or facilitating the realization and development of that purpose.

1.1.7 Registration, identification number and LEI

The company is registered with the Paris Register of Companies under SIREN number: 306 523 358, SIRET number: 306 523 358 00076, ORIAS number: 07023704, and APE code 6419Z (business activity code). LEI : 96950001WI712W7PQG45.

1.1.8 Access to legal documents

Legal documents pertaining to the issuer may be consulted at the company's registered office. Anyone wishing for further information regarding RCI Banque group, may send their request to:

RCI Banque
Direction Financement et Trésorerie
FR UZS 000 015
15, rue d'Uzes
75 002 Paris
France

1.1.9 Financial year

The company's financial year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each calendar year.

1.1.10 Share capital

The share capital, which was initially FRF 2 million, was subsequently altered by capital increases and by conversion into euros. Following these changes, the share capital has stood at €100,000,000 since 22 November 2000. It is divided into 1,000,000 fully paid shares of €100 each. The share capital has been €100,000,000 since 22 November 2000. It is divided into 1,000,000 fully paid shares of €100 each. RCI Banque S.A. is an entity directly owned by Renault s.a.s. at 99.99%. As of 30 June 2024, all shares were held by Renault s.a.s. (excluding one share granted to a Board member).

1.1.11 Changes in share capital ownership over the past three years

Following an amendment to the Articles of Association decided upon by the Extraordinary General Meeting of 30 September 2015, the number of shareholders was reduced to seven. Following the amendment to Article L.225-1 of the Code de Commerce (French Commercial Code) by the Act of 10 May 2016, the number of shareholders was reduced to its minimum, i.e. to two shareholders.

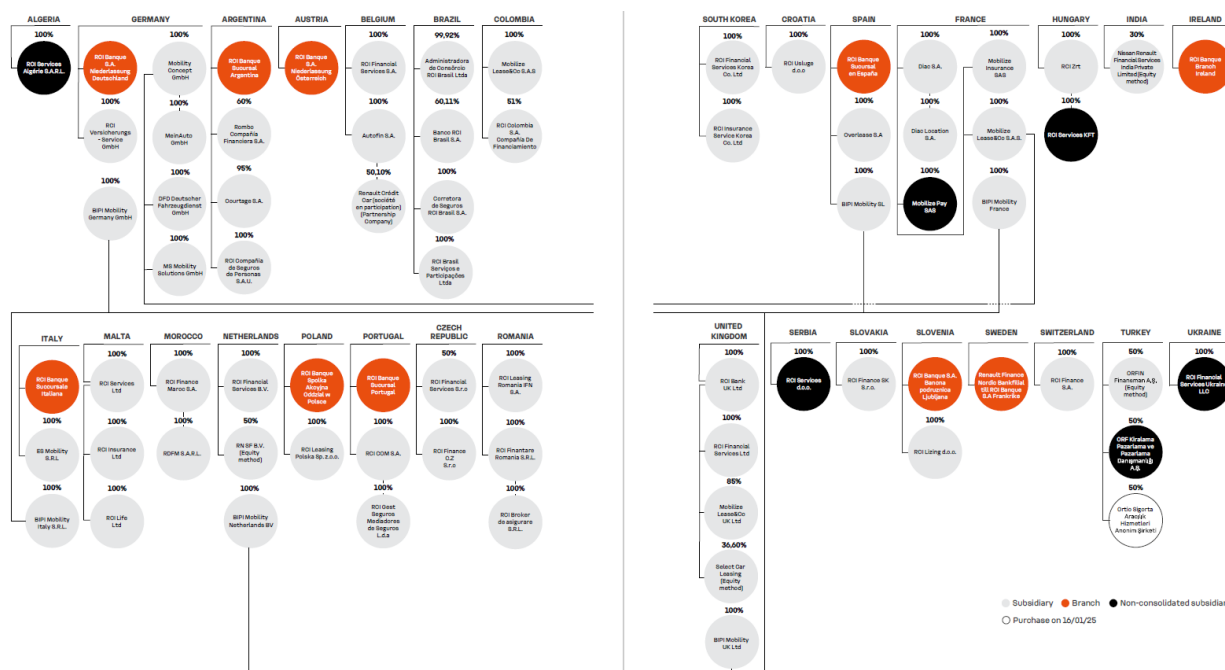
No change in share capital ownership has occurred over the past three years.

1.1.12 Individuals or legal entities that exercise or may exercise control over RCI Banque

Renault s.a.s. holds 99.99% of the share capital of RCI Banque S.A. Organization chart - position of issuer in a group. The Groupe Renault is made up of two distinct business units: the automotive business unit; the sales financing business unit, made up of the groupe RCI Banque.

Through its status as a bank, its independent access to financial markets and its inclusion in Renault's marketing policy, RCI Banque offers a competitive range of automotive financing products and related services to Groupe Nissan and Groupe Renault brand dealership networks worldwide.

As of 31 December 2024, the organization of the RCI Banque group is described below ;



1.1.13 Markets for the issuer's securities

The company's shares are not listed on any stock exchanges.

1.1.14 Securities listings

Publicly traded debt securities of the RCI Banque group are listed on the Luxembourg and Paris stock exchanges.

1.1.15 External auditors

KPMG S.A.

Tour Egho, 2 Avenue Gambetta

92066 Paris La Défense Cedex

Société Anonyme (limited company under French law) listed in the Nanterre Register of Companies under no. 775 726 417

Statutory auditor, Member, Compagnie Régionale de Versailles

Term of office: six years

Term expires: accounting year 2025

Represented at 30 June 2025 by Ulrich Sarfati

Forvis Mazars

Tour Exaltis, 61 rue Henri Regnault

92075 Paris La Défense Cédex

Société Anonyme (limited company under French law) listed in the Nanterre Register of Companies under no. 784 824 153

Statutory auditor, Member, Compagnie Régionale de Versailles

Term of office: six years

Term expires: accounting year 2027

Represented at 30 June 2025 by Anne Veaute

1.1.16 Historical background

RCI Banque is the result of the combination on 1 January 1990 between:

- Diac, created in 1924 to finance sales of Renault vehicles in France; and
- Renault Crédit International, established in 1974 to finance sales of Renault vehicles in Europe. Under the terms of the agreement of 27 March 1999 between Renault and Nissan, RCI Banque group acquired Nissan's sales financing subsidiaries in five European countries. Those subsidiaries have been consolidated by RCI Banque group since 1 July 1999. At 31 December 2002, all of the shares were held by Compagnie Financière Renault, which in turn was wholly owned by Renault S.A. Compagnie Financière Renault grouped together the Renault group's financial companies. From 20 June 2003, as a result of its merger with Renault s.a.s., Compagnie Financière Renault stopped being a director and shareholder of RCI Banque and since then, 99.99% of the share capital has been held by Renault s.a.s.

1.1.17 Dependence

RCI Banque finances group Renault and Nissan customers and dealers.

RCI Banque is not subject to any commercial or financial dependence on patents and licenses.

1.2 Governance bodies and players

Subject to supervision by the European Central Bank in its capacity as a credit institution, RCI Banque has structured its governance in accordance with banking and financial regulations.

1.2.1 The Board of Directors and its specialized committees

1.2.1.1 Board of Directors

As of 30 June 2025, the Board of Directors of RCI Banque consisted of four women and six men. As recommended by the Appointments Committee, the Board of Directors set the goal of maintaining a minimum proportion of 40% of directors of each sex.

Gianluca de FICCHY**Committees****CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Start of term: 1st February 2023

Term ends: May 2025

- Nominations
- Remunerations

OTHER OFFICES

- France: Renault Mobility as an Industry – *Chairman*
- France: Mobilize Ventures – *Chairman*

Date of birth: 24/07/1970

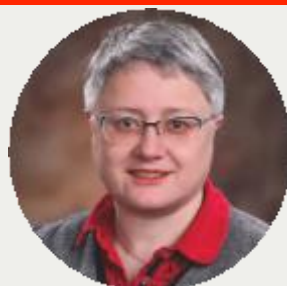
Nationality: Italian and Swiss

Date first appointed: 01/02/2023

Number of shares held: 0

Professionnel adress :

15 Rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris

Isabelle LANDROT**Committees****DIRECTOR**

Start of term: 22 May 2018

Term ends: May 2027

- Accounts and Audit
- Risks

OTHER OFFICES

- France: Mobilize Ventures – *Chief Executive Officer*
- France: DIAC - *Director*
- United Kingdom: Flit Technologies Ltd – *Chairman of the Board of Directors*

Date of birth: 06/08/1967

Nationality: French

Date first appointed:

26 July 2016

Number of shares held: 0

Professionnel adress :

15 Rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris

Laurent DAVID**Committees****DIRECTOR - CHAIRMAN OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

Start of term: 11 February 2025

Term ends: May 2026

OTHER OFFICES

Date of birth: 23/09/1971

Nationality: French

Date of first appointment: 11/02/2025

Number of shares held: 0

Professionnel adress :

15 Rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris

Isabelle MAURY**Committees****DIRECTOR – PRESIDENT DU COMITE DES RISQUES**

Début de mandat : 5 décembre 2019

Echéance : Mai 2027

- Accounts and Audit
- Risks

AUTRES MANDATS

- France : ABC Arbitrage – Administrateur
- France : H2O AM Europe – Administrateur
- Monaco : H2O Monaco SAM – Administrateur
- Royaume-Uni : H2O AM LLP – Administrateur

Date of birth : 27/04/1968

Nationality : Française

Date of first appointment : 05/12/2019

Number of shares held : 0

Professionnel address :

15 Rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris

Nathalie RIEZ-THIOLLET**Committees****DIRECTOR**

Start of term: 26 June 2020

Term ends: May 2026

- Accounts and Audit
- Risks

OTHER OFFICES

- France: Datapred – Director

Date of birth: 26/06/1966

Nationality: French

Date of first appointment: 06/20/2020

Number of shares held: 0

Professionnel address :

15 Rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris

Giovanni LUCA SOMA**Committees****DIRECTOR - CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDIT COMMITTEE**

Start of term: 1st January 2025

Term ends: May 2028

- Accounts and Audit
- Risks

OTHER OFFICES

- France : DIAC SA - Director
- France : GLSA Advisory sas - Director

Date of birth: 21/08/1960

Nationality: Italian

Date of first appointment: 01/01/2025

Number of shares held: 0

Professionnel address :

15 Rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris

Ines SERRANO**Comités****ADMINISTRATEUR**

Start of term : 1st January 2025

Term ends : May 2028

- Accounts and Audit
- Nominations

AUTRES MANDATS

- Spanish : Geo Alternativa SL – Chairman of the board of directors

Date of birth : 31/07/1965

Nationality : Espagnole

Date of first appointment: 01/01/2025

Number of shares held: 0

Professionnel address :

15 Rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris

Laurent POIRON**Committees****DIRECTOR - CHAIRMAN OF THE APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE AND THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE**

Start of term: 1st September 2022

Term ends: 31 August 2025

- Nominations
- Remunerations

OTHER OFFICES

- Germany: Fidor Bank AG – Chief Executive Officer
- France: LP Ventures 66 – Chairman

Date of birth: 25/09/1966

Nationality: French

Date of first appointment: 01/09/2022

Number of shares held: 0

Professionnel address :

15 Rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris

Céleste THOMASSON**Committees****DIRECTOR**

Start of term: 8 December 2023

Term ends: May 2025

OTHER OFFICES

Date of birth: 23/09/1966

Nationality: French and American

Date of first appointment: 08/12/2023

Number of shares held: 0

Professionnel address :

15 Rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris

Patrick CLAUDE**Committees**

Date of birth: 11/11/1962

Nationality: French

Date of first appointment: 01/09/2021

Number of shares held: 1

Professionnel adress :

15 Rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris

DIRECTOR

Start of term: 1st September 2021

Term ends: May 2027

- Accounts and Audit
- Risks

OTHER OFFICES

- France: Renault Développement Industriel et Commercial – Chairman
- France: SICAV Union monétaire + (managed by CIC) – Non-executive Director
- Luxembourg: Motor Reinsurance Company – Director
- Malte : RCI Services - Director
- Malta: RCI Insurance – Director
- Malta: RCI Life – Director
- Netherlands: Renault Group BV – Chairman of the Supervisory Board
- Netherlands: Barn BV – Director
- Singapore: Renault Treasury Services Pte – Chairman
- Switzerland: Renault Finance – Chairman
- Turkey: Orfin Finansman – Director

1.2.1.2 Specialized committees

/ ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT COMMITTEE AS OF 30 JUNE 2025

	Position in the company	Position within the Committee
Ines Serrano	Director	Chairperson
Céleste Thomasson	Director	Member
Patrick Claude	Director	Member
Isabelle Maury	Director	Member
Nathalie Riez-Thiollet	Director	Member

/ NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE AS OF 30 JUNE 2025

	Position in the company	Position within the Committee
Laurent Poiron	Director	Chairperson
Gianluca de Ficchy	Chairman of the Board of Directors	Member
Patrick Claude	Administrateur	Membre
Ines Serrano	Administrateur	Membre

/ REMUNERATIONS COMMITTEE AS OF 30 JUNE 2025

	Position in the company	Position within the Committee
Giovanni Luca Soma	Director	Chairperson
Gianluca de Ficchy	Chairman of the Board of Directors	Member
Patrick Claude	Director	Member
Laurent Poiron	Director	Member

/ RISK COMMITTEE AS OF 30 JUNE 2025

	Position in the company	Position within the Committee
Isabelle Maury	Director	Chairperson
Isabelle Landrot	Director	Member
Nathalie Riez-Thiollet	Director	Member
Patrick Claude	Director	Member
Giovanni Luca Soma	Director	Member

Collectively, the members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Directors have the knowledge, expertise and experience needed to fully understand all of the company's business activities, including the main risks to which it is exposed, of the sales financing sector, of the Renault-Nissan Alliance and of the automotive sector.

The purpose of this diversity policy is to better inform the Board of Directors' decision-making by allowing the expression of different points of view.

This policy has been implemented to appoint directors in recent years and has led to the appointment of directors who have had a professional background outside the RCI Group, as well as to the promotion of the appointment of women.

1.2.1.3 Notion of independent director

On the recommendation of the Appointments Committee, the Board of Directors has defined the notion of independent director as follows: "An RCI director is independent when he or she has no relationship of any kind whatsoever with the RCI Group or its management, or with the Groupe Renault, which might compromise the exercise of his or her freedom of judgment. Thus, an independent director does not only mean a non-executive director, i.e. a director who does not hold management positions within the RCI Group or the Groupe Renault, but also one who has no ties of particular interest (significant shareholder, employee, other) with them".

On this basis, the Board of Directors on 4 October 2024, identified 4 independent directors on the recommendation of the Nominations Committee.

1.2.1.4 Conflict of interests

To the best of the company's knowledge, there are no conflicts of interests between the private interests of the members of the Board of Directors and their duties towards the company. There are no family ties between the members of the Board of Directors.

During the last financial year, no agreements or arrangements were entered into by any of the company's Senior Managers or significant shareholder with any subsidiary. In accordance with Order 2014-863 of 31 July 2014, the Board of Directors hereby states that agreements entered into with the parent company or with company subsidiaries that are directly or indirectly fully owned are excluded from the scope of control of regulated agreements.

To the best of the company's knowledge, none of the members of the Board of Directors and none of its Senior Managers has, in the past five years:

- been convicted in relation to fraudulent offences;
- been associated with any bankruptcy, receivership or liquidation, in the capacity of Senior Manager;
- been the subject of any official public incrimination and/or sanctions by statutory or regulatory authorities; or
- been disqualified by a court from acting as a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of an issuer, or from acting in the management or conduct of the affairs of any issuer.

1.2.2 Senior management

1.2.2.1 Composition of Senior Management

In accordance with the Act implementing CRD IV and with the Order of 3 November on internal control, the roles of Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer are separate.

The Chief Executive Officer holds the broadest powers to act under any circumstances on the company's behalf, within the limits of the corporate purpose and conditional on those powers that the law expressly attributes to shareholders' meetings and the Board of Directors. The Chief Executive Officer has the authority to grant sub-delegations or substitute powers of attorney for one or more specified transactions or categories of transactions.

However, the Chief Executive Officer must obtain authorization from the Board of Directors to acquire, sell or mortgage buildings, the Board intending to retain authority in such matters.

The Deputy Chief Executive Officer has the same powers as the Chief Executive Officer with regard to third parties.

As of 30 June 2025, the Senior Management was as follows:

Martin THOMAS



Date of birth: 22/02/1974

Nationality : French

Date of first appointment : 22 January 2024

Number of shares held : 0

Professionnel adress :

15 Rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris

Chief Executive Officer

Date of appointment: 19 December 2023

Start date in position: 22 January 2024

Other offices

- France: DIAC – Chairman of Board

Vincent GELLE



Date of birth: 23/01/1978

Nationality: French

Date of first appointment: 04/10/2024

Number of shares held: 0

Professionnel adress :

15 Rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris

Deputy Chief Executive Officer and VP Finance and Treasury

Date of appointment: 4 october 2024

Start date in position: 4 october 2024

Other offices

- UK: RCI Bank UK Ltd – Board member
- UK : RCI Financial Services Ltd – Board member

Xavier DEROT



VP, Sales and Operations ; Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Date of appointment: 23 July 2019

Start date in position: 01 September 2024

Other offices

- France : DIAC – Board member

Date de naissance : 13/11/1971

Nationality : Française et Américaine

Date of first appointment: 08/12/2023

Number of shares held : 0

Professionnel adress :

15 Rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris

1.2.2.2 Executive Committee

RCI Banque's Executive Committee contributes to forming RCI Banque's policy and strategy.

As of 30 June 2025, the Executive Committee was composed as follows:

Martin THOMAS	Chief Executive Officer
Xavier DEROT	VP, Sales and Operations; Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Caroline JEANDEAU	Chief Compliance Officer
Aude FAUCHIE	VP, Marketing and Strategy
Vincent GELLE	Deputy Chief Executive Officer and VP Finance and Treasury
Philippe Durand	VP, Credit and Data Management
Marc LAGRENE	Chief Risk Officer
Umberto MARINI	Chief Information Officer
Guillaume MOURLAT	Chief Legal Officer
Mathieu OUDOT	Chief of Human Ressources
Auriane POTEL	Mobilize brand Communications Director
Enrico ROSSINI	Chief Executive Officer Mobilize Lease & Co

1.2.2.3 Specialized committees of Senior Management

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

- the Finance Committee, which reviews the following: economic analyses and forecasts, resource cost, liquidity, interest rate and counterparty risks across the group's different scopes and subsidiaries. Changes in RCI Holding's statement of financial position and income statement are also analyzed so that the necessary adjustments to intra-group transfer prices can be made;
- the Credit Committee, which validates commitments that are beyond the authority of the subsidiaries and group Commitments Officer;

- the Performance Committee, for “Retail and Wholesale risks” matters, which assesses the quality of customer lending and subsidiary collection performances in relation to objectives set. With respect to the Wholesale business, changes in outstandings and stock rotation indicators, as well as changes in dealership and loan classification are reviewed;
- the Regulations Committee which reviews major regulatory changes in prudential supervision and action plans, and validates internal rating models and the related management system;
- the Internal Control, Operational Risk and Compliance Committee which oversees the whole of the group’s internal control system, checks its quality and its related systems, and adjusts means, systems and procedures accordingly. It defines, steers and monitors the principles of the operational risk management policy as well as the principles of the compliance control system. It monitors progress made on the action plans. An Internal Control, Operational Risk and Compliance Committee operates in groupe RCI Banque subsidiaries;
- the New Product Committee which verifies new products before they are marketed, by ensuring in particular that new products comply with the group’s commercial policy, the group’s budgetary requirements, legislation applicable locally, and the group’s governance of risks.

1.3 Regulated agreements

No agreements resulting in the special application of Article L.225-38 of the French Commercial Code occurred during the 2023 financial year.

1.4 Investment policy advice

Main investments and disposals over the last five financial years.

	DISPOSALS - DISSOLUTIONS - MERGERS	ACQUISITIONS	CREATIONS
2025			Turkey : Constitution of Ortio Sigorta Aracılık Hizmetleri Anonim Şirketi
2024	Netherlands: Closing of Barn BV	Germany: Acquisition of Mobility Concept GmbH Acquisition of DFD Deutscher Fahrzeugdienst GmbH Acquisition of MS Mobility Solutions GmbH Acquisition of MeinAuto GmbH	Germany: Constitution of BIPI Mobility Germany GmbH
2023	Russia: Sale of RN Bank Sale of RNL Leasing Sale of RN Finance	United Kingdom: Acquisition of Select Vehicle group Ltd	United Kingdom: Constitution of Mobilize Lease&Co UK Ltd
2022			France: Creation of Mobilize Pay SAS France: Creation of Mobilize Insurance SAS France: Creation of Mobilize Lease & Co Netherlands: Creation of BIPI Mobility Netherlands BV United Kingdom: Creation of BIPI Mobility UK Ltd
2021	France : Sale of BPI France stake	Germany: acquisition of a 4% stake in Mobility Trader Holding Spain: acquisition of BIPI Mobility SL France: acquisition of BIPI Mobility France s.a.s. France: acquisition of a 14% stake in Kadensis Italy: acquisition of BIPI Mobility SRL	Argentina : Création de RCI Compania de Seguros de Personas Russie : Création de RNL Finance
2020	Royaume-Uni : fermeture de la succursale de RCI Banque		



BUSINESS REPORT

FIRST HALF 2025

2025
BUSINESS
REPORT
FIRST HALF

MOBILIZE FINANCIAL SERVICES IN BRIEF

Mobilize Financial Services⁽¹⁾ makes financing a lever for access to mobility.

Mobilize Financial Services has been supporting Renault Group customers for over 100 years. We continue to do so today with new financing and service offers that are more flexible, more accessible, and tailored to new uses.

To support Renault Group in its ambitions and contribute to more sustainable mobility, Mobilize Financial Services relies on its commercial and financial performance, and a portfolio of over 4 million customers, whose satisfaction continues to grow.

Tailor-made offers for each type of customer

For Retail customers, we offer financing solutions and services tailored to their projects and usage, aiming to facilitate, accompany, and enhance their experience throughout their automotive mobility journey. Our solutions and services apply to both new and used vehicles.

For Professional customers, we provide a wide range of mobility solutions to free them from the constraints associated with managing their vehicle fleet, allowing them to focus on their core business.

For the Renault Group network and its partner brands Nissan and Mitsubishi⁽²⁾, we provide active support by financing stocks of new vehicles, used vehicles, and spare parts, as well as addressing short-term cash flow needs.

The savings banking business, a pillar of the company's refinancing

Launched in 2012, the savings business activity is present in seven markets: France, Germany, Austria, the United Kingdom, Spain, the Netherlands and Poland. Deposits collection serves as a lever to diversify the refinancing sources for the Group's operations. The amounts collected reached €30.5 billion, representing around 49% of the net assets as of end of June 2025.

Over 4,000 employees are fully committed to creating sustainable mobility for all

Mobilize Financial Services focuses on four key priorities:

Offers based on use throughout the vehicle's life cycle:

In response to the changing mobility needs of individual and professional customers, Mobilize Financial Services continues to develop loyalty-based long-term leasing offers with the goal of developing a pan-European range of offers for new and used vehicles.

Insurance and services adapted to new mobility needs:

New offers will be tested and rolled out according to the value provided to our customers and to Renault Group, to cover new uses and actual customer needs.

Ongoing changes to information systems:

Mobilize Financial Services continues to invest to transform its digital tools so that it can benefit from the latest technological standards and increased flexibility in the management of its activities. These changes are carried out with particular attention to the customer experience, in compliance with cybersecurity and data protection requirements.

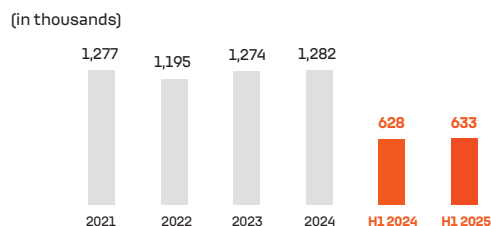
Operational excellence:

The group takes the greatest care to improve its efficiency, simplifying and harmonizing its processes for all its activities.

In pursuing these strategic priorities, Mobilize Financial Services relies on two fundamental levers:

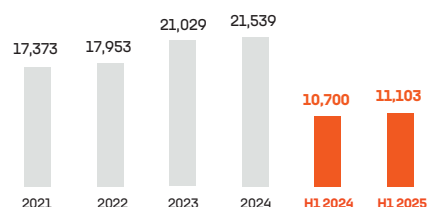
- Consolidating the management of the sustainable development strategy, in line with Renault Group's ESG requirements.
- Managing risks and ensuring compliance throughout the Group to protect its customers and activities.

— TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLE FINANCING CONTRACTS



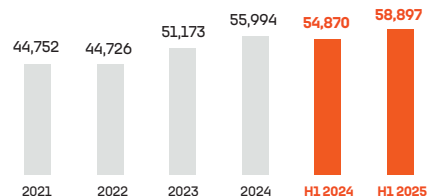
— NEW FINANCINGS

(excluding personal loans and cards/in millions of euros)



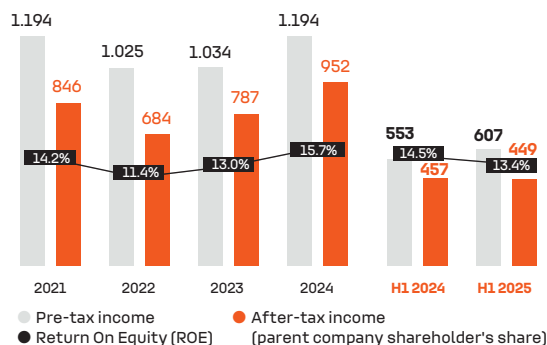
— AVERAGE PERFORMING ASSETS

(in millions of euros)



— RESULTS

(in millions of euros)



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 commercial name, as well as its acronym Mobilize Financial Services, may be used by the Group as an alias for its corporate name. RCI Banque S.A. and its subsidiaries may be referred to as the "Mobilize Financial Services Group".

2) Mobilize Financial Services supports Renault Group brands (Renault, Dacia, Alpine and Renault Korea Motors), and Nissan Group (Nissan), mainly in Europe, Brazil, Argentina, South Korea and in the form of joint ventures India, and Mitsubishi Motors in France, Netherlands and Italy

BUSINESS ACTIVITY⁽¹⁾ H1 2025⁽²⁾

Mobilize Financial Services new financings increased by 3.8% compared with the first half of 2024, thanks to the growth of the registrations of Renault Group, Nissan and Mitsubishi brands, and the average financed amounts.

In an automotive market up by 0.7%⁽³⁾, the volumes of Renault Group, Nissan and Mitsubishi brands stood at 1.19 million vehicles, up 2.3%. The penetration rate amounts to 39.6%, down 0.4pt compared with the first half of 2024. Electrified new vehicle financing penetration rate reached 43.9% at the end of June 2025, i.e. +6.5pt compared with the penetration rate on other engine types.

Mobilize Financial Services financed 632,994 contracts in the first half of 2025, a stable volume compared with the same period in 2024 (+0.8%).

Used Car Financing decreased by 0.4% compared with the first half of 2024, reaching 153,759 financed contracts.

Benefiting from a growing operational leasing market, Mobilize Lease&Co financed 120,039 operational leasing contracts for retail and professional clients in the first half of 2025 and reached a managed fleet of 654,721 vehicles, representing a growth of 4.25% compared to the first half of 2024.

New financings (excluding credit cards and personal loans) stood at €11.1 billion, up 3.8% thanks to the growth of the registrations and the increase of the average financed amount.

Average performing assets (APA)⁽⁴⁾ related to the Retail and Professional Activity totaled €47.4 billion in the first half of 2025. The amount increased by 7%, thanks to the progression observed on new financings.

Average performing assets (APA) related to the Wholesale Activity amounted to €11.5 billion, up 8.6%. Overall, average performing assets totaled €58.9 billion, up 7.3% compared with the first half of 2024.

Mobilize Financial Services sold 1.8 million service and insurance contracts at the end of June 2025, down 3.7% compared with the first half of 2024.

Europe remains the region where the majority of Mobilize Financial Services' activity is located, with new financings (excluding credit cards and personal loans) amounting to €10.1 billion, up 1.8% compared with the first half of 2024, representing 91% of the Group's new financings.

For Americas, the new financings are up 16.9% compared with the first half of 2024, reaching €0.7 billion, driven by the growth of the registrations in Argentina.

New financing for Africa – Middle East – India and Pacific amounted to €0.4 billion, up 55.4% compared with the first half of 2024. This increase is mainly due to growth of Mobilize Financial Services business in Morocco.

(1) Excluding Equity-Accounted Companies.

(2) Factoring contracts on short term rental companies have been excluded from 2025. These contracts represented 32K contracts in H1 2024 equivalent to 2,8 pt penetration rate. A proforma has been done on 2024 figures.

(3) On the scope of Mobilize Financial Services' subsidiaries.

(4) Average performing assets: APA correspond to the average performing loans, financial lease and assets arising from operating lease transactions. For retail customers, it means the average of performing assets at month-end. For dealers, it means the average of daily performing assets.

	Financing penetration rate (%)		New vehicle contracts processed (in thousands)		New financings excluding Cards and PL (in millions of euros)		Net assets at year-end (in millions of euros) ⁽⁵⁾		of which Customer net assets at year-end (in millions of euros)		of which Dealer net assets at year-end (in millions of euros)	
	H1 2025	H1 2024	H1 2025	H1 2024	H1 2025	H1 2024	H1 2025	H1 2024	H1 2025	H1 2024	H1 2025	H1 2024
PC + LCV⁽⁶⁾	40.5%	41.1%	537	551	10,055	9,879	58,128	54,995	45,782	43,231	12,346	11,764
EUROPE	40.5%	41.1%	537	551	10,055	9,879	58,128	54,995	45,782	43,231	12,346	11,764
of which Germany	49.5%	48.2%	72	74	1,507	1,410	10,757	10,247	9,145	8,931	1,612	1,316
of which Spain	43.8%	44.1%	62	55	1,037	917	5,336	4,760	4,440	3,844	896	916
of which France	41.3%	44.6%	174	188	3,148	3,218	20,531	19,937	15,633	14,737	4,898	5,201
of which Italy	50.4%	53.2%	80	89	1,526	1,629	7,738	7,224	6,488	6,105	1,250	1,119
of which United Kingdom	33.4%	29.3%	59	56	1,324	1,225	7,153	6,850	5,955	5,750	1,198	1,101
of which other countries	31.5%	30.5%	89	89	1,512	1,478	6,613	5,978	4,121	3,864	2,492	2,112
AMERICAS	37.0%	34.1%	70	59	689	590	2,684	2,537	2,027	2,083	657	455
of which Argentina	41.4%	23.3%	19	7	186	49	290	106	138	42	152	65
of which Brazil	35.2%	37.2%	42	46	400	472	1,774	1,692	1,323	1,353	451	339
of which Colombia	37.1%	29.6%	9	6	103	68	620	739	566	688	54	51
AFRICA-MIDDLE EAST-INDIA AND PACIFIC	32.0%	33.3%	26	18	359	231	1,355	1,258	1,050	1,087	305	171
MOBILIZE F.S. TOTAL	39.6%	40.0%	633	628	11,103	10,700	62,167	58,790	48,859	46,401	13,308	12,389

(5) Net assets at year-end = Total net outstandings + Operating lease transactions net of amortization and provisions.

(6) The data relate to the passenger car (PC) and light commercial vehicle (LCV) markets.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS **H1 2025**

Mobilize Financial Services posted strong financial growth in its results, which confirms the relevance of its strategy.

Results

The Net Banking Income stood at €1,132 million, up 5.3% compared with the first half of 2024. This increase results mainly from an improvement in the financial margin and the growth in assets.

Services activities' contribution to the Net Banking Income represented 30% during the first half of 2025.

The Operating Expenses amounted to €389 million, up by 24M€ compared with end of June 2024. This increase is mainly explained by non-recurring events that had a positive impact on the operating expenses in the first semester of 2025.

The Operating Expenses represent 1.33% of the Average Performing Assets (APA), stable compared with the first semester of 2024.

The Cost of Risk stood at 0.38% of the APA at the end of June 2025, compared to 0.41% at the same date in 2024.

The Result Before Tax lands at €607 million compared with € 553 million in 2024, thanks to the Net Banking Income increase.

The share of results attributable to equity affiliated companies is slightly up by €0.9 million.

The Consolidated Net Result – parent company shareholders' share – reached €449 million in the first half of 2025, compared with €457 million at the end of June 2024.

Balance sheet

In 2025, assets increased, driven by the growth in the new financings.

At the end of the first half of 2025, net assets reached €62.2 billion, compared to €58.8 billion at the end of June 2024, representing a 6% increase.

Profitability

The ROE ⁽¹⁾ stood at 13.43% compared with 14.45% in the first half of 2024.

RoRWA ⁽²⁾ was 2.00 % at the end of June 2025, down -28 bps compared with 2024, due to the decline in Net Result.

Solvency

The overall solvency ratio ⁽³⁾ stood at 15.40% (including the CET1 ratio at 12.73%) at the end of June 2025, compared to 17.69% (including the CET1 ratio at 13.96%) at the end of December 2024.

The new CRR3 banking regulation, introduced at the beginning of 2025 restricted the use of internal models and led to an increase in REA ⁽⁴⁾ impacting the solvency ratio at the end of June.

The decrease in the overall ratio is partly explained by the increase in REA ⁽⁴⁾ (+€5,042 million), mainly due to the impact of CRR3 (+€3,890 million on the December 2024 REA) and the growth in activity. Furthermore, total capital decreased by -€211 million due to a drop of -€320 million in T2, partially offset by a +€109 million increase in CET1 ⁽³⁾.

Consolidated income (in millions of euros)	06/2025	06/2024	12/2024	12/2023
Net Banking Income	1,132	1,075	2,180	1,961
General operating expenses	(402)	(379)	(768)	(712)
Cost of Risk	(113)	(112)	(172)	(153)
Share in net income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	2	1	2	(12)
Net Gains or losses on non-current assets	(1)	-	-	(1)
Income exposed to inflation ⁽¹⁾	(11)	(32)	(48)	(49)
PRE-TAX INCOME	607	553	1,194	1,034
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME (Shareholders of the parent company)	449	457	952	787

(1) Restatement of the profit (loss) of Argentine entities using hyperinflationary accounting.

Consolidated balance sheet (in millions of euros)	06/2025	06/2024	12/2024	12/2023
Net total outstandings of which	58,847	55,880	57,994	53,131
Retail Customer loans	26,019	25,350	25,379	24,558
Finance leases	19,520	18,141	18,806	16,932
Dealer loans	13,308	12,389	13,809	11,641
Operational lease transactions net of depreciation and impairment	3,320	2,910	3,039	1,564
Other assets	10,901	11,417	11,917	10,501
Shareholders' equity of which	8,315	7,248	8,442	7,393
Equity	6,972	6,368	6,764	6,500
Subordinated debts	1,343	880	1,678	893
Bonds	16,713	15,722	16,433	14,184
Negotiable debt securities (Neu-CP, Neu-MTN)	1,441	1,526	1,493	1,808
Securitization	6,442	5,437	6,320	4,324
Customer savings accounts - Ordinary passbook accounts	18,682	17,891	18,747	18,255
Customer term deposit accounts	11,809	11,479	11,778	9,921
Banks and other lenders (including Schuldschein)	5,717	7,174	5,865	5,786
Other liabilities	3,949	3,730	3,872	3,525
TOTAL BALANCE SHEET	73,068	70,207	72,950	65,196

1) The ROE (Return on equity) is calculated by dividing net income for the period by the average net equity (excluding profit (loss) for the period).

2) The RoRWA (Return on Risk-Weighted Assets) highlights the profitability or return (R) of the Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA). It is the ratio between the net income (parent company shareholder's share) and the average RWA over a given period.

3) Ratio including the interim profits net of provisional dividends, subject to regulator's approval in accordance with Article 26 § 2 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013.

4) The REA (Risk exposure amount): RWA (credit risk), CVA, operational risk, and market risk.

OUTLOOK FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 2025

In 2025, the MFS Group still expects to maintain slight growth in its new financing activities despite an automotive market that will remain highly volatile.

Mobilize Financial Services aims to confirm the growth of its financing portfolio and, consequently, its financial performance. Given the company's prudent provisioning policy and the trend observed during the first half of 2025, the Cost of Risk for 2025 is expected to be in line with historical average levels.

FINANCIAL POLICY

The moderate, albeit heterogeneous, inflation trend in the main advanced economies has made it possible to initiate a gradual cycle of monetary policy easing. The European Central Bank (ECB) made four consecutive rate cuts in the first half of 2025, for a total of 100 basis points. The Bank of England (BoE) cut its key rate by 25 basis points in May. The US Federal Reserve (Fed), meanwhile, is taking a wait-and-see approach, despite market expectations of several rate cuts by the end of the year.

In the United States, inflation continued to slow in the first half of the year, from 3.0% in January to 2.3% in April 2025, after peaking at 3.5% in spring 2024. Growth decelerated slightly to 2.0% in Q1, compared with 2.5% in Q4 2024. On the job market, signs of tension are appearing, with the unemployment rate stabilizing at 4.2% in April, after having risen since the beginning of the year. Against this backdrop, although the Fed cut its key rate for the first time in December 2024, it has not made any further cuts in 2025 at this stage. Markets are now anticipating two rate cuts by the end of the year, totalling around 50 basis points, which would bring the key rate down to around 3.75% in December 2025. These expectations are part of a political environment that has become more uncertain since Donald Trump's re-election. The administration quickly put in place new customs barriers targeting Chinese and European imports, rekindling trade tensions and raising fears of a slowdown in activity. At the same time, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, notably between Iran and the United States, have fuelled uncertainty on the markets, particularly with regard to energy prices and international financial flows. These decisions led to renewed volatility in the markets, prompting investors to revise their expectations of the Fed's monetary policy.

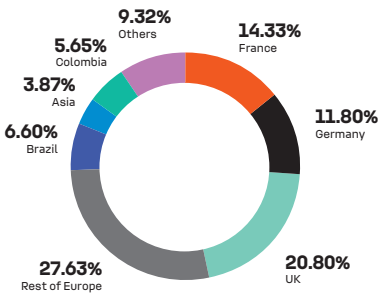
In the Eurozone, the ECB has adopted a more accommodating stance to support activity, against a backdrop of gradual disinflation. After cutting its key rates by 25 basis points in January, March, April and June 2025, the main policy rate now stands at 2%. Inflation fell to 2.2% in April, from 2.5% in January, in line with the price stability target. Growth stabilized at 1.2% in the first quarter of 2025, while the unemployment rate remains contained at 6.2%. The market is anticipating further rate cuts by the end of the year, with a projected path to 1.66% by April 2026. However, the ECB has not provided any precise timetable and continues to stress its dependence on available macroeconomic data.

In the United Kingdom, the BoE began easing its monetary policy with a first rate cut of 25 basis points in May 2025, bringing its key rate down to 4.25%. This decision comes against a contrasting macroeconomic backdrop, marked by rising inflation in the spring, reaching 3.4% in May after a low point of 2.6% in March. Growth is slowing (1.3% in Q1 2025 vs. 1.5% in Q4 2024), and the labor market remains tight, with unemployment at 4.6%. Faced with these inflationary pressures, the Bank of England is maintaining a gradual and vigilant approach. Markets are anticipating two further cuts by the end of the year, for a total of 50 basis points, which would bring the key rate down to 3.75% by December 2025. These forecasts reflect the delicate trade-off that the BoE must make between still-high underlying inflation and economic activity that is showing increasing signs of fragility.

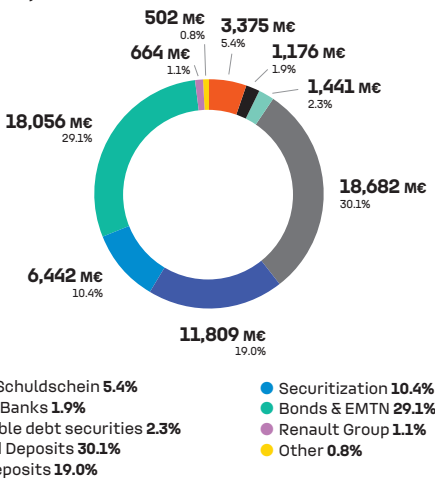
As part of the development of its operational leasing activities, Mobilize Financial Services has decided to take over the trade-in commitments on a portion of new leasing contracts in France. As a result, the exposure to residual values borne by Mobilize Financial Services is expected to continue to grow.

In this environment of gradual monetary easing, European government bond yields followed divergent paths. German 2-year bond yields fell sharply from 2.08% at the end of 2024 to 1.85% at the end of June 2025, in response to the ECB's first rate cuts. By contrast, long-term yields rose slightly, with the German 10-year rising to 2.89% at the end of June from 2.37% in December. This steeper curve could reflect a normalization of medium-term growth expectations, or an increased risk premium linked to geopolitical and budgetary uncertainties.

— GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF NEW RESOURCES AT 1 YEAR AND MORE (EXCLUDING DEPOSITS) (at 30/06/2025)



— DEBT STRUCTURE (at 30/06/2025)



Equity markets continued their upward trend in the first half of the year, buoyed by falling inflation expectations and the prospect of a looser monetary policy. The Eurostoxx 50 increased +6.97% YTD, while the S&P 500 gained 11.51% YTD. However, the markets remain sensitive to earnings releases and changes in central bank rhetoric. On the credit side, financing conditions remain tight. The spread on the IBOXX Corporate Bond Euro index narrowed slightly, from 99 to 95 basis points between December 2024 and the end of June 2025. This level reflects investors' persistent caution in the face of economic and political uncertainties, in an environment where risk premiums remain high despite the onset of monetary easing.

In H1 2025, the Group issued €2.4 billion on the bond market. RCI Banque S.A. completed three public issuances: a €850 million 3-year senior bond, a €500 million 5-year Green senior bond, and a €500 million Tier 2 subordinated bond (12-year maturity, callable after 7). The Tier 2 extends the existing subordinated debt profile and supports active capital management to maintain strong capital ratios and solid capital reserves above regulatory requirements. Subsidiaries in Argentina, Brazil, South Korea, Morocco, and Poland also accessed their local bond markets for a total of €0.5 billion.

On the securitization market, the group placed €624 million in securities backed by auto loans originated by its German branch. Private securitizations of auto loans in the UK and leasing contracts in Germany had their revolving periods extended by an additional two years.

During the H1 2025, deposit balances recorded a slight decrease, as a result of proactive management by the bank as part of its strategy to optimize its liquidity reserve. As of the end of June, the total amount stands at €30.5 billion.

Furthermore, Mobilize Financial Services continues to leverage on its liquidity risk monitoring system, which is made of multiple liquidity crisis scenarios whose severity and speed of spread vary, to manage its liquidity risk. These scenarios include stress assumptions on the wholesale funding market availability and significant outflows of deposits. The bank has defined a business continuity horizon for each scenario and regularly performs stress tests to assess its resilience. In June 2025, the global liquidity reserve amounted to €14.7bn, making it possible to meet the appetite for internal business continuity risk in each liquidity stress scenario. This reserve breaks down into €4.7 billion in undrawn confirmed bank lines, €5.2 billion in collateral eligible for central bank monetary policy transactions, €4.2 billion in high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) and €0.5 billion in financial assets.

RCI Banque's overall sensitivity to interest rate risk remained below group's limit of €70 million.

On 30 June 2025, a parallel rate increase⁽¹⁾ would have an impact on the Group's net interest margin (NIM) of -€36.7 million, with the following contribution per currency:

- - 22,5 M€ for EUR ;
- - 10,3 M€ for GBP ;
- + 0,4 M€ for CHF ;
- + 7,0 M€ for PLN ;
- + 1,6 M€ for BRL ;
- + 0,2 M€ for COP ;

The sum of the absolute values of the sensitivities to a parallel⁽¹⁾ interest rate shock for each currency amounts to €51.7 million.

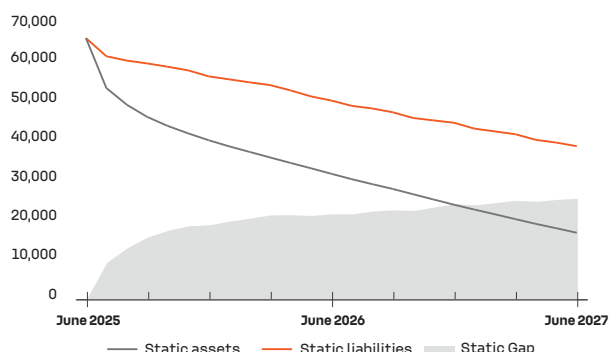
On June 30th the Mobilize Financial Services' consolidated transactional foreign exchange position⁽²⁾ stood at €12.7 million.

(1) Since 2021 and in accordance with the EBA guidelines (IRRBB Guidelines), the magnitude of interest rate shocks depends on the currency. As of 30 June 2025, the interest rate shocks applied for each currency were: +100 bps for CHF and KRW; +150 bps for EUR, SEK and DKK; +200 bps for GBP, MAD and CZK; +250 bps for HUF; +300 bps for RON, COP and PLN; +350 bps for BRL; +500 bps for ARS.

(2) Foreign exchange position excluding equity investments in subsidiaries.

GLOBAL STATIC LIQUIDITY POSITION

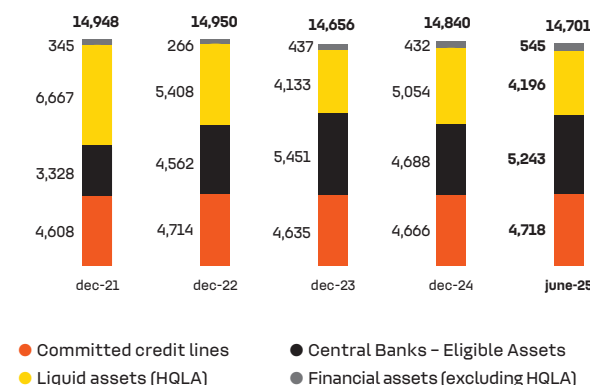
(in millions of euros)



Static assets: assets runoff over time assuming no renewal.
Static liabilities: liabilities runoff over time assuming no renewal.

GLOBAL COUNTERBALANCING CAPACITY

(in millions of euros)



RCI Bank group's programs and issuances

The group's consolidated issues are made by eight issuers: RCI Bank, Diac, Rombo Compañía Financiera (Argentina), RCI Financial Services Korea Co, Ltd (South Korea), Banco RCI Brasil (Brazil), RCI Finance Maroc (Morocco), RCI Colombia S.A. Compañía De Financiamiento (Columbia) and RCI Leasing Polska.

- RCI Bank short term: S&P: **A-3**/Moody's: **P-2**
- RCI Bank long term: S&P: **BBB-** (Stable)/Moody's: **Baa1** (Stable)



STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT

FIRST HALF 2025



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RCI BANQUE S.A

Statutory Auditors' Review Report on the Half-yearly Financial Information

For the period from January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025

RCI Banque S.A

15 Rue d'Uzès 75002 Paris

KPMG S.A.
Société française membre du réseau KPMG constitué de
cabinets indépendants affiliés à KPMG International Limited,
une société de droit anglais (private company limited by
guarantee).

Forvis Mazars SA
Société Anonyme d'Expertise Comptable et
de Commissariat aux
Comptes à Directoire et Conseil de
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This is a free translation into English of the statutory auditors' review report on the half-yearly financial information issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking users. This report includes information relating to the specific verification of information given in the Group's half-yearly management report. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional standards applicable in France.

RCI Banque S.A

15 rue d'Uzès 75002 Paris
RCS : Paris 306 523 358

Statutory Auditors' Review Report on the Half-yearly Financial Information

For the period from 1st January 2025 to 30th June 2025

In compliance with the assignment entrusted to us by general assembly and in accordance with the requirements of article L. 451-1-2 III of the French Monetary and Financial Code ("*Code monétaire et financier*"), we hereby report to you on:

- the review of the accompanying condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements of RCI Banque S.A, for the period from 1st January 2025 to 30th June 2025,
- the verification of the information presented in the half-yearly management report.

These condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Our role is to express a conclusion on these financial statements based on our review.

Conclusion on the financial statements

We conducted our review in accordance with professional standards applicable in France.

A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 - standard of the IFRSs as adopted by the European Union applicable to interim financial information.



Specific verification

We have also verified the information presented in the half-yearly management report on the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements subject to our review.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and consistency with the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements.

Paris la Défense, 29th July 2025

Levallois-Perret, 29th July 2025

KPMG S.A.

Forvis Mazars S.A.



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FIRST HALF 2025

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS - In millions of euros	Notes	06/2025	12/2024
Cash and balances at central banks	2	4 413	5 681
Derivatives	3	182	206
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	302	496
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4	141	153
Amounts receivable at amortised cost from credit institutions	5	1 943	1 539
Loans and advances at amortised cost to customers	6 et 7	59 913	59 012
Current tax assets	8	152	115
Deferred tax assets	8	243	264
Tax receivables other than income tax	8	366	357
Reinsurance contracts asset	8	44	51
Adjustment accounts & miscellaneous assets	8	1 456	1 413
Investments in associates and joint ventures		82	113
Operating lease transactions	6 et 7	3 320	3 039
Tangible and intangible non-current assets		281	290
Goodwill		230	221
TOTAL ASSETS		73 068	72 950

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY - In millions of euros	Notes	06/2025	12/2024
Central Banks	10.1	1 178	2 000
Derivatives	3	286	270
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	9	38	52
Amounts payable to credit institutions	10.2	3 374	2 864
Amounts payable to customers	10.3	31 656	31 526
Debt securities	10.4	24 596	24 246
Current tax liabilities	11	173	133
Deferred tax liabilities	11	764	804
Tax liabilities other than income tax	11	43	76
Adjustment accounts & miscellaneous liabilities	11	2 216	2 156
Liability on insurance contracts held	12	208	213
Provisions	13	221	168
Subordinated debt - Liabilities	15	1 343	1 678
Equity		6 972	6 764
- Of which equity - owners of the parent		6 972	6 764
Share capital and attributable reserves		814	814
Consolidated reserves and other		6 190	5 419
Unrealised or deferred gains and losses		(481)	(421)
Net income for the year		449	952
- Of which equity - non-controlling interests		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY		73 068	72 950

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

In millions of euros	Notes	06/2025	06/2024	12/2024
Interest and similar income	21	2 068	2 002	4 061
Interest expenses and similar charges	22	(1 307)	(1 339)	(2 695)
Fees and commission (income)	23	402	434	831
Fees and commission (expenses)	23	(244)	(231)	(445)
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(3)	10	(14)
Insurance revenue	12	230	208	432
Insurance service expenses	12	(32)	(25)	(69)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	12	-	-	0
Net finance income or expenses on insurance contracts	12	(18)	-	4
Income of other activities	24	628	616	1 235
Expense of other activities	24	(592)	(600)	(1 160)
NET BANKING INCOME		1 132	1 075	2 180
General operating expenses	25	(390)	(368)	(744)
Depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets on tangible and intangible assets		(12)	(11)	(24)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME		730	696	1 412
Cost of risk	26	(113)	(112)	(172)
OPERATING INCOME		617	584	1 240
Share in net income (loss) of associates and joint ventures		2	1	2
Gains less losses on non-current assets		(1)	-	-
Impact of Profit & Loss for Subsidiaries in Hyperinflation Context (1)		(11)	(32)	(48)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXES		607	553	1 194
Income tax	27	(148)	(87)	(213)
NET INCOME		459	466	981
Of which, non-controlling interests		10	9	29
Of which owners of the parent		449	457	952
Number of shares		1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Net Income per share (2) in euros		449,06	457,44	952,35
Diluted earnings per share in euros		449,06	457,44	952,35

(1) Argentina hyperinflation

(2) Net income - Owners of the parent compared to the number of shares

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In millions of euros	06/2025	06/2024	12/2024
NET INCOME	459	466	981
Actuarial differences on post-employment benefits	3	(2)	(10)
Revaluation of insurance contracts	-	1	4
<i>Total of items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(6)</i>
Unrealised P&L on cash flow hedge instruments	(48)	24	(62)
Change in fair value of financial assets	2	-	3
Exchange differences	(55)	12	13
<i>Total of items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>	<i>(101)</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>(46)</i>
Other comprehensive income	(98)	35	(52)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	361	501	929
Of which Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	-	16	43
Of which Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	361	485	886

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

In millions of euros	Share capital (1)	Attribut. reserves (2)	Consolid. reserves	Translation adjust. (3)	Unrealized or deferred P&L (4)	Net income (Shareholders of the parent company)	Equity (Shareholders of the parent company)	Equity (Non-controlling interests)	Total Consolidated equity
Equity at 31 December 2023	100	714	5 253	(392)	37	787	6 499	1	6 500
Restatement of Equity opening amount IFRS17									
Equity at 1 January 2024	100	714	5 253	(392)	37	787	6 499	1	6 500
Change in value of financial instruments recognized in equity					18		18	6	24
Actuarial differences on defined-benefit pension plans					(2)		(2)		(2)
Revaluation of insurance contracts					1		1		1
Exchange differences				11			11	1	12
Net income for the year (before appropriation)						457	457	9	466
Total comprehensive income for the period				11	17	457	485	16	501
Appropriation of net income of previous year			787			(787)			
Effect of acquisitions, disposals and others			1				1		1
Dividend for the period			(600)				(600)	(13)	(613)
Repurchase commitment of non-controlling interests			(18)				(18)	(3)	(21)
Equity at 30 June 2024	100	714	5 423	(381)	54	457	6 367	1	6 368
Change in value of financial instruments recognized in equity					(92)		(92)	9	(83)
Actuarial differences on defined-benefit pension plans					(8)		(8)		(8)
Revaluation of insurance contracts					3		3		3
Exchange differences				3			3	(2)	1
Net income for the year (before appropriation)						495	495	20	515
Total comprehensive income for the period				3	(97)	495	401	27	428
Effect of acquisitions, disposals and others			(3)				(3)	1	(2)
Dividend for the period								(4)	(4)
Repurchase commitment of non-controlling interests			(1)				(1)	(25)	(26)
Equity at 31 December 2024	100	714	5 419	(378)	(43)	952	6 764		6 764
Restatement of Equity opening amount									
Equity at 1 January 2025	100	714	5 419	(378)	(43)	952	6 764		6 764
Change in value of financial instruments recognized in equity					(39)		(39)	(7)	(46)
Actuarial differences on post-employment benefits					3		3		3
Exchange differences				(52)			(52)	(3)	(55)
Net income for the year (before appropriation)						449	449	10	459
Total comprehensive income for the period				(52)	(36)	449	361		361
Appropriation of net income of previous year			952			(952)			
Effect of acquisitions, disposals and other			(28)	28					
Dividend for the period (5)			(150)				(150)	(8)	(158)
Repurchase commitment of non-controlling interests			(3)				(3)	8	5
Equity at 30 June 2025	100	714	6 190	(402)	(79)	449	6 972		6 972

- (1) The share capital of RCI Banque S.A. (100 million euros) consists of 1,000,000 fully paid up shares with par value of 100 euros each, of which 999,999 shares are owned by Renault s.a.s.
- (2) Attributable reserves include the share premium account of the parent company.
- (3) The change in translation adjustments at June 30, 2025 relates primarily to the United Kingdom, Argentina and South Korea. At December 31, 2024, it related primarily to the United Kingdom, Brazil, South Korea and Argentina.
- (4) Includes the fair value of derivatives used as cash flow hedges and fair value on debt instrument for -€64m and IAS 19 actuarial gains and losses for -€15m at end June 2025.
- (5) Distribution to the shareholder Renault of a dividend on the 2024 result for €150 million.

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

In millions of euros	06/2025	06/2024	12/2024
Net income	459	466	981
Depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible non-current assets	12	11	23
Net allowance for impairment and provisions	82	39	86
Share in net (income) loss of associates and joint ventures	(2)	(1)	(2)
Deferred tax income and expense	5	(3)	(2)
Net loss / gain from investing activities	47	-	-
Other (gains/losses on derivatives at fair value through profit and loss)	24	(27)	(5)
Cash flow	627	485	1 081
Other movements (accrued receivables and payables)	266	244	134
Total non-monetary items included in net income and other adjustments	434	263	234
Cash flows on transactions with credit institutions	(642)	404	(567)
- Inflows / outflows in amounts receivable from credit institutions	(6)	-	(25)
- Inflows / outflows in amounts payable to credit institutions	(636)	404	(542)
Cash flows on transactions with customers	(1 338)	(1 790)	(3 404)
- Inflows / outflows in amounts receivable from customers	(1 550)	(2 674)	(5 299)
- Inflows / outflows in amounts payable to customers	212	884	1 895
Cash flows on other transactions affecting financial assets and liabilities	416	1 526	3 525
- Inflows / outflows related to AFS securities and similar	186	(57)	(22)
- Inflows / outflows related to debt securities	313	1 877	3 410
- Inflows / outflows related to collections	(83)	(294)	137
Cash flows on other transactions affecting non-financial assets and liabilities	(3)	24	45
Net change in assets and liabilities resulting from operating activities	(1 567)	164	(401)
Net cash generated by operating activities (A)	(674)	893	814
Flows related to financial assets and investments	25	(249)	(257)
Flows related to tangible and intangible non-current assets	(37)	(25)	(56)
Net cash from / (used by) investing activities (B)	(12)	(274)	(313)
Net cash from / (to) shareholders	(588)	(613)	167
- Outflows related to repayment of Equity instruments and subordinated borrowings	(430)		784
- Dividends paid	(158)	(613)	(617)
Net cash from / (used by) financing activities (C)	(588)	(613)	167
Effect of changes in exchange rates and scope of consolidation on cash and equivalents (D)	(70)	(103)	(77)
Change in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)	(1 344)	(97)	591
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year:	6 450	5 859	5 859
- Cash and balances at central banks	5 681	4 729	4 729
- Balances in sight accounts at credit institutions	769	1 130	1 130
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year:	5 106	5 762	6 450
- Cash and balances at central banks	4 410	4 943	5 681
- Balances in sight accounts at credit institutions	696	819	769
Change in net cash	(1 344)	(97)	591

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - DISTRIBUTIONS

The condensed consolidated financial statements of the Mobilize Financial Services group include RCI Banque SA, the parent company, along with its subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates, all of which fall within the scope of consolidation as described in note 5.3.8 of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024

The summary consolidated financial statements of the Mobilize Financial Services group for the six months to June 30, 2025 were established by the Board of Directors on 23 July 2025 which authorized their publication.

The Mobilize Financial Services group's consolidated financial statements for the year 2024 were established by the Board of Directors on 11 February 2025 and approved at the General Meeting on 20 May 2025. It was decided to pay shareholders a dividend of €150 million ie a dividend per share of 150€.

The consolidated financial statements are expressed in millions of euros (€M) unless otherwise indicated.

2. KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Change in scope

On March 12, 2025, RNSF B.V., held by RCI Bank S.A. (consolidated under equity method), was liquidated following the liquidation of BARN B.V. in November 2024.

3. ACCOUNTING RULES AND METHODS

The condensed consolidated financial statements as at June 30, 2025 were prepared according to IAS 34 principles. They do not include all the information required for the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements and must therefore be read alongside the 2024 annual consolidated financial statements.

The financial statements of the Mobilize Financial Service group as at June 30, 2025 were prepared according to the IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) framework issued by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) as adopted in the European Union. Except for the changes mentioned in paragraph below, the accounting rules and methods used are identical to those applied in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

A . Changes in accounting policies

The Group applies the mandatory standards and amendments published in the Official Journal of the European Union effective as of January 1, 2025.

New mandatory standards from January 1, 2025

Amendement IAS 21	Lack of exchangability
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The application of this amendment has no material impact on the group's consolidated financial statements

New standards and amendments not yet early adopted by the Group

Amendements IFRS 9/ IFRS 7	Classification and measurement of financial instruments	January 1, 2026
Amendements IFRS 9/ IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	January 1, 2026

The Group does not anticipate any material impact on its consolidated financial statements from the adoption of these amendments at this stage.

Other standards and amendments not yet adopted by the European Union

IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
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The Group is currently assessing the impacts of the initial application of IFRS 18.

B . Estimates and judgments

When establishing its financial statements, the Mobilize Financial Services group is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the accounting value of certain assets and liabilities, as well as income and expenses. The Group regularly reviews these estimates based on past experience and other factors considered relevant in the context of current economic conditions. Depending on changes in these assumptions or if actual conditions differ from those initially expected, the amounts reported in future financial statements may differ from current estimates

The valuation of customer receivables and the provisions are the most significant items requiring the use of estimates and judgments (note 7 - “Customer finance transactions by business segment” and note 26 - “Cost of risk by customer category”).

Macroeconomic impacts have been integrated into the assumptions used for impairment tests (IAS 36) and in the expected credit loss models for financial assets (IFRS 9).

The macroeconomic environment in the first half of 2025 was marked by financial market volatility due to trade and geopolitical tensions. The moderate evolution of inflation in major advanced economies, although uneven, allowed to start a progressive monetary easing cycle. (Cf. note 10 - “Liabilities to credit institutions and customers & debt securities”)

The Bank closely monitors developments in the regulatory and economic environment with particular attention to sustainability-related matters and adjusts its strategy accordingly.

4. ADAPTING TO THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT

In a mixed economic environment, the Mobilize Financial Services group continues to implement a prudent financial policy and reinforces its liquidity management and control system.

Liquidity

The Mobilize Financial Services group pays great attention to diversifying its sources of access to liquidity.

The deposit collection business is present in seven different countries (France, Germany, Austria, the United Kingdom, Spain, Netherlands and Poland). It allowed to create a refinancing resource and is now the Group's main source of financing. It contributes to strengthening the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

On the bond market, the Group raises funding with maturities ranging from three to eight years and has been regularly issuing green bonds since 2022. Furthermore, Mobilize Financial Services is active on the subordinated bond market since 2019. This diversification of funding instruments enables the Group to reach a wide range of investors. In addition, the Group accesses bond markets in multiple currencies, whether to finance European assets or to support its expansion outside Europe.

The use of securitization-based financing, whether private or public contributes to enhance the investor base.

The liquidity risk management of the Mobilize Financial Services group's liquidity risk takes into account EBA recommendations on the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) and is based on the following components:

- **Risk appetite:** This component is determined by the Board of Directors' Risk Committee.
- **Refinancing:** The funding plan is constructed with a view to diversifying access to liquidity by product, by currency and by maturity. Funding requirements are regularly reviewed and clarified so that the funding plan can be adjusted accordingly.
- **Liquidity reserve:** The company's aim is to have available at all times a liquidity reserve consistent with its appetite for liquidity risk. The liquidity reserve consists of unused confirmed lines of credit, assets eligible as collateral in European Central Bank or Bank of England monetary policy transactions, High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA), and financial assets. It is reviewed every month by the Finance Committee.
- **Transfer prices:** Refinancing for the Group's European entities is mainly delivered by the Group Finance and Treasury Division, which centralizes liquidity management and pools costs. Internal liquidity costs are reviewed at regular intervals by the Finance Committee and are used by sales subsidiaries to construct their pricing.
- **Stress scenarios:** Every month, the Finance Committee is informed of the length of time for which the company would be able to maintain its business activity using its liquidity reserve in various stress scenarios. The stress scenarios used include assumptions about runs on deposits, loss of access to new funding, partial unavailability of certain components of the liquidity reserve, and forecasts of new gross lending. Assumptions about runs on deposits under stress are very conservative and are regularly back-tested.
- **Emergency plan:** An established emergency plan identifies the steps to be taken in the event of stress on the liquidity position.

Credit risk

Within the Mobilize Financial Services group, healthy exposures are classified in bucket 1 and bucket 2 as performing loans, while those in bucket 3 are recognized as non-performing loans.

The quality of the credit portfolio remained stable compared to December 31, 2024, with defaulted retail exposures (excluding wholesale) at 2.5% of total retail exposures (excluding wholesale) as of June 30, 2025. Non-performing loans have grown at the same rate as total loans since December 2024.

Regarding the credit granting policies, the strengthening of the retail & corporates acceptance policies has been pursued, notably with new rules related to secured loans.

The Group Mobilize Financial Services maintains overall credit risk at a level compatible with the expectations of the financial community and its profitability targets.

Compliance with prudential banking ratios

In accordance with prudential banking regulations transposing into French law directive (EU) 2024/1619 regarding the access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms (CRD VI), as well as regulation (EU) 2024/1623, the Mobilize Financial Services group is subject to compliance with solvency, liquidity, large exposures, and balance sheet structure requirements (leverage ratio). As of June 30, 2025, the calculated ratios confirm compliance with regulatory requirements.

Profitability

The Mobilize Financial Services group regularly reviews internal liquidity costs used to price customer transactions, thereby maintaining a margin on new lending in line with budget targets. Similarly, the pricing of financing granted to dealers is indexed on an internal base rate reflecting the cost of borrowed resources and liquidity buffer needed for business continuity. This method maintains a steady return for this business.

Governance

Liquidity indicators are addressed as specific items in each of the monthly financial committees.

The country management committees also systematically monitor risk and projected real-time margin indicators, in addition to the standard profitability analysis of subsidiaries.

Exposure to non-commercial credit risk

Financial counterparty risk arises from the investment of cash surpluses, invested in the form of short-term bank deposits with leading banks, investments in money market funds, the purchase of bonds (issued by governments, supranational issuers, government agencies, or corporates) with an average duration of less than one year at June 30, 2025.

All these investments are made with counterparties of superior credit quality previously authorized by the Finance Committee. The Mobilize Financial Services group pays close attention to diversifying its counterparties.

Furthermore, to meet regulatory requirements resulting from implementation of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), the Mobilize Financial Services group invests in liquid assets as defined in the European Commission's Delegated Act. These liquid assets mainly consist of deposits with the European Central Bank and securities issued by governments or supranational issuers held directly. The average duration of the securities portfolio was less than one year.

In addition, RCI Banque S.A. has also invested in a fund whose assets consist of debt securities issued by European agencies and sovereigns and by supranational issuers. Targeted average exposure to credit risk is six years with a limit at nine years. The fund is aiming for zero exposure to the interest rate risk with a maximum of two years.

In addition, interest rate or foreign exchange hedging transactions using derivatives may expose the Company to counterparty risk. In Europe, where the group is subject to EMIR regulations, derivatives are subject to counterparty risk mitigation techniques through bilateral collateral exchange or registration in a clearing house. Outside Europe, the group pays close attention to the credit quality of the bank counterparties it uses for derivatives.

5. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The principle of customers segmentation is the following:

- Retail: individuals, sole holders or corporates (financing to support the sales to final customers by the networks/car makers)
- Wholesale: dealers, importers of the Renault Nissan and Mitsubishi brands (stocks financing for new and used vehicles, demonstration cars, spare parts, treasury loans to support the sale of the car makers production to their distribution networks)
- Others: mainly include the buyers and ordinary accounts with independent dealers, as well as with the Renault Group and the Nissan and Mitsubishi brands.

Note 1 : Segment information

In millions of euros	Customer	Dealer financing	Other	Total 06/2025
Average performing loan outstandings	44 211	11 540		55 751
Average performing asset	47 357	11 540		58 897
Net banking income	807	186	139	1 132
Gross operating income	490	117	123	730
Operating income	390	106	121	617
Profit before taxes	429	105	73	607

In millions of euros	Customer	Dealer financing	Other	Total 12/2024
Average performing loan outstandings	42 377	10 927		53 304
Average performing asset	45 067	10 927		55 994
Net banking income	1 602	369	209	2 180
Gross operating income	1 055	275	82	1 412
Operating income	896	263	81	1 240
Profit before taxes	849	263	82	1 194

In millions of euros	Customer	Dealer financing	Other	Total 06/2024
Average performing loan outstandings	41 743	10 631		52 374
Net banking income	790	178	107	1 075
Gross operating income	508	139	49	696
Operating income	399	135	50	584
Profit before taxes	369	134	50	553

Contributions by market are analyzed, for the different periods presented, for the main aggregates on the income statement and for average performing loans outstanding.

At the net banking income level, given that most of the Mobilize Financial Services group's segment income comes from interest, the latter are shown net of interest expenses.

The earnings of each business segment are determined on the basis of internal analytical conventions for intercompany billing and valuation of funds allocated. The equity allocated to each business segment is the capital effectively made available to the affiliates and branches and then divided among them according to internal analytical rules.

Average performing loans outstanding is the operating indicator used to monitor outstandings. As this indicator is the arithmetic mean of outstandings, its value therefore differs from the outstandings featuring in the Mobilize Financial Services group's assets, as presented in Notes 6 and 7: Customer finance transactions and similar/Customer finance

transactions by business segment.

Average Performing Assets (APA) is another indicator used to monitor outstandings. It is equal to average performing outstandings plus assets arising from operating lease operations.

For retail customers, it means the average of performing assets at end-period. For wholesale dealers, it means the average of daily performing assets.

Note 2 : Cash and balances at central banks

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Cash and balances at Central Banks	4 412	5 679
Accrued interest	1	2
Total cash and balances at central banks	4 413	5 681

Note 3 : Derivatives

In millions of euros	06/2025		12/2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest-rate and currency derivatives: Fair value hedges	126	55	100	89
Interest-rate derivatives: Cash flow hedges	55	231	106	180
Currency derivatives: Net Investment Hedge	1			1
Total derivatives used for hedging	182	286	206	270

These positions mainly include derivative instruments contracted over-the-counter by the group Mobilize Financial Services as part of its risk management policy for exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks.

The derivative instruments qualifying as cash flow hedges are backed by floating-rate debt and aggregate sets composed of a fixed-rate debt and a floating interest rate swap.

Nominal values of derivative instruments by maturity and management intent

In millions of euros	< 1 year	1 year to 5 years	> 5 years	Total 06/2025	Related parties
Hedging of currency risk					
<u>Forward forex contracts</u>					
Sales	2 029			2 029	
Purchases	2 019			2 019	
<u>Spot forex transactions</u>					
Loans	193			193	
Borrowings	193			193	
<u>Currency swaps</u>					
Loans	122	119		241	
Borrowings	108	130		238	
Hedging of interest-rate risk					
<u>Interest rate swaps</u>					
Lenders	8 554	17 741	1 950	28 245	
Borrowers	8 554	17 741	1 950	28 245	

This table includes the notional amounts of derivative instruments, including non-hedged designated derivatives (notes 4 - Financial assets and note 9 - Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss).

In millions of euros	< 1 year	1 year to 5 years	> 5 years	Total 12/2024	Related parties
Hedging of currency risk					
<u>Forward forex contracts</u>					
Sales	1 755			1 755	
Purchases	1 737			1 737	
<u>Spot forex transactions</u>					
Loans	29			29	
Borrowings	29			29	
<u>Currency swaps</u>					
Loans	132	19		151	
Borrowings	58	84		142	
Hedging of interest-rate risk					
<u>Interest rate swaps</u>					
Lenders	8 164	17 652	1 450	27 266	
Borrowers	8 164	17 652	1 450	27 266	

Note 4 : Financial assets

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (**)	302	496
Government debt securities and similar	148	331
Bonds and other fixed income securities	154	165
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	141	153
Variable income securities	43	43
Bonds and other fixed income securities	89	83
Interests in companies controlled but not consolidated	2	2
Interest-rate derivatives	1	10
Currency derivatives	6	15
Total financial assets*	443	649
(*) Of which related parties	2	2
(*) Of which financial AJ31 assets dedicated to insurance	195	207

In the context of modeling variable rate sight deposits coverage, the Mobilize Financial Services group has implemented non-hedge-designated derivatives in accordance with the IFRS 9 provisions. These derivatives have been classified as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 5 : Amounts receivable at amortised cost from credit institutions

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Credit balances in sight accounts at credit institutions	1 775	1 374
Ordinary accounts in debit	1 729	1 310
Overnight loans	46	63
Accrued interest		1
Term deposits at credit institutions	168	165
Term loans in bucket 1	168	112
Term loans in bucket 2		53
Total amounts receivable from credit institutions*	1 943	1 539
(*) Of which related parties	16	2

Credit balances in sight accounts are included in the "Cash and cash equivalents" line in the cash flow statement.

Current bank accounts held by the securitization funds (SPV - Special Purpose Vehicle) amount for €1,235 million at June 30, 2025 and are classified as ordinary debit accounts according to the IAS 7 definition of cash equivalents.

Overnight loan transactions with Central Banks are included in "Cash and balances at Central Banks".

Note 6 : Customer finance transactions and similar

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Loans and advances to customers	59 913	59 012
Customer finance transactions	40 393	40 206
Finance lease transactions	19 520	18 806
Operating lease transactions	3 320	3 039
Total customer finance transactions and similar	63 233	62 051

The gross value of restructured loans (including doubtful), following all measures and concessions to borrowing customers facing (or expect to face) financial difficulties, amounts to €283 million as at June 30, 2025 compared to €244 million as at December 31, 2024. The value is subjected to an impairment of €62 million as at June 30, 2025 compared with €83 million as at December 31, 2024.

6.1 - Customer finance transactions

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Loans and advances to customers	41 049	40 776
Healthy factoring	919	548
Factoring with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	140	28
Other healthy commercial receivables	17	22
Other healthy customer credit	36 004	36 668
Other customer credit with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	2 431	1 969
Healthy ordinary accounts in debit	723	728
Defaulted receivables	815	813
Interest receivable on customer loans and advances	96	74
Other non-defaulted customer credit	53	53
Non-defaulted ordinary accounts	39	17
Defaulted receivables	4	4
Total of items included in amortized cost - Customer loans and advances	13	119
Staggered handling charges and sundry expenses - Received from customers	(88)	(63)
Staggered contributions to sales incentives by manufacturer or dealers	(681)	(612)
Staggered fees paid for referral of business	782	794
Impairment on loans and advances to customers	(765)	(763)
Impairment on healthy receivables	(120)	(122)
Impairment on receivables with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	(98)	(95)
Impairment on defaulted receivables	(464)	(461)
Impairment on residual value	(83)	(85)
Total customer finance transactions, net	40 393	40 206

The securitization transactions were not intended to result in deconsolidation of the receivables assigned. The assigned receivables as well as the accrued interest and impairment allowances on them continue to appear on the asset side of the Group's balance sheet.

The factoring receivables result from the acquisition by the Renault group, Nissan and Mitsubishi brands commercial receivables. The impairment of the residual value applies to credits where the financing contract allows the settlement of the debt by returning the vehicle.

6.2 - Finance lease transactions

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Finance lease transactions	20 091	19 348
Other healthy customer credit	17 807	17 157
Other customer credit with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	1 790	1 714
Defaulted receivables	494	477
Accrued interest on finance lease transactions	3	4
Other non-defaulted customer credit	2	3
Defaulted receivables	1	1
Total of items included in amortized cost - Finance leases	(188)	(167)
Staggered handling charges	(4)	(11)
Staggered contributions to sales incentives by manufacturer or dealers	(644)	(592)
Staggered fees paid for referral of business	460	436
Impairment on finance leases	(386)	(379)
Impairment on healthy receivables	(70)	(75)
Impairment on receivables with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	(78)	(78)
Impairment on defaulted receivables	(237)	(223)
Impairment on residual value	(1)	(3)
Total finance lease transactions, net	19 520	18 806

6.3 - Operating lease transactions

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Fixed asset net value on operating lease transactions	3 390	3 087
Gross value of tangible assets	4 668	4 301
Depreciation of tangible assets	(1 278)	(1 214)
Receivables on operating lease transactions	24	24
Non-defaulted receivables	39	30
Defaulted receivables	20	18
Income and charges to be staggered	(35)	(24)
Impairment on operating leases	(94)	(72)
Impairment on non-defaulted receivables	(2)	
Impairment on defaulted receivables	(13)	(11)
Impairment on residual value	(79)	(61)
Total operating lease transactions, net*	3 320	3 039
<i>(*) Of which related parties</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(14)</i>

Note 7 : Customer finance transactions by business segment

In millions of euros	Customer	Dealer financing	Other	Total 06/2025
Gross value	50 042	13 366	1 070	64 478
Healthy receivables	45 103	12 588	1 066	58 757
<i>On % of total receivables</i>	<i>90,1%</i>	<i>94,2%</i>	<i>99,6%</i>	<i>91,1%</i>
Receivables with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	3 714	673		4 387
<i>On % of total receivables</i>	<i>7,4%</i>	<i>5,0%</i>		<i>6,8%</i>
Defaulted receivables	1 225	105	4	1 334
<i>On % of total receivables</i>	<i>2,4%</i>	<i>0,8%</i>	<i>0,4%</i>	<i>2,1%</i>
Impairment allowance	(1 183)	(58)	(4)	(1 245)
Impairment on healthy receivables	(330)	(23)	(2)	(355)
<i>On % of total impairment</i>	<i>27,9%</i>	<i>39,7%</i>	<i>50,0%</i>	<i>28,5%</i>
Impairment on receivables with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	(169)	(7)		(176)
<i>On % of total impairment</i>	<i>14,3%</i>	<i>12,1%</i>		<i>14,1%</i>
Impairment on defaulted receivables	(684)	(28)	(2)	(714)
<i>On % of total impairment</i>	<i>57,8%</i>	<i>48,3%</i>	<i>50,0%</i>	<i>57,3%</i>
Coverage rate	2,4%	0,4%	0,4%	1,9%
<i>Healthy receivables</i>	<i>0,7%</i>	<i>0,2%</i>	<i>0,2%</i>	<i>0,6%</i>
<i>Receivables with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition</i>	<i>4,6%</i>	<i>10%</i>		<i>4,0%</i>
<i>Defaulted receivables</i>	<i>55,8%</i>	<i>26,7%</i>	<i>50,0%</i>	<i>53,5%</i>
Total net value*	48 859	13 308	1 066	63 233
<i>(*) Of which: related parties (excluding participation in incentives and fees paid for referral)</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>857</i>

In millions of euros	Customer	Dealer financing	Other	Total 12/2024
Gross value	48 385	13 858	1 022	63 265
Healthy receivables	43 719	13 483	1 016	58 218
<i>On % of total receivables</i>	<i>90,4%</i>	<i>97,3%</i>	<i>99,4%</i>	<i>92,0%</i>
Receivables with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	3 455	279		3 734
<i>On % of total receivables</i>	<i>7,1%</i>	<i>2,0%</i>		<i>5,9%</i>
Defaulted receivables	1 211	96	6	1 313
<i>On % of total receivables</i>	<i>2,5%</i>	<i>0,7%</i>	<i>0,6%</i>	<i>2,1%</i>
Impairment allowance	(1 161)	(49)	(4)	(1 214)
Impairment on healthy receivables	(318)	(26)	(2)	(346)
<i>On % of total impairment</i>	<i>27,4%</i>	<i>53,1%</i>	<i>50,0%</i>	<i>28,5%</i>
Impairment on receivables with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	(171)	(2)		(173)
<i>On % of total impairment</i>	<i>14,7%</i>	<i>4,1%</i>		<i>14,3%</i>
Impairment on defaulted receivables	(672)	(21)	(2)	(695)
<i>On % of total impairment</i>	<i>57,9%</i>	<i>42,9%</i>	<i>50,0%</i>	<i>57,2%</i>
Coverage rate	2,4%	0,4%	0,4%	1,9%
<i>Healthy receivables</i>	<i>0,7%</i>	<i>0,2%</i>	<i>0,2%</i>	<i>0,6%</i>
<i>Receivables with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition</i>	<i>4,9%</i>	<i>0,7%</i>		<i>4,6%</i>
<i>Defaulted receivables</i>	<i>55,5%</i>	<i>21,9%</i>	<i>33,3%</i>	<i>52,9%</i>
Total net value*	47 224	13 809	1 018	62 051
<i>(*) Of which: related parties (excluding participation in incentives and fees paid for referral)</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>887</i>

Regarding the retail activity, the bucket 1 provisioning rate remained stable at 0,7% (-2 bps) and decreased by -22 bps at 4,8% on the bucket 2 compared to December 31, 2024. The bucket 3 coverage rate was 55,6% as of June 30, 2025, down slightly by - 3bps compared to December 31, 2024.

These changes reflect a less favorable buckets mix :

- on the bucket 2, mainly driven by France which accounts for 43% of the portfolio, explaining 88% of the increase;
- on the bucket 3, also marked by France, which accounts for 40% of the portfolio, and to a lesser extent by the United Kingdom and Germany. Colombia has contained the increase in its non-performing loans and, as of December 31, 2024, accounts for 14% of the bucket 3 consolidated portfolio.

The increase in non-performing loans has been partially offset by sales of doubtful portfolios carried-out in Spain, Italy and Korea.

The updating of IFRS9 parameters in March 2025 had an overall marginal impact (+€0,2 million): the negative effects on the LGD, notably in Spain and in Korea have been partially offset by the positive effects on the LGD in Brazil and Germany.

In the dealer networks business, the bucket 1 coverage ratio is stable. The slight increase in the coverage ratio for bucket 2 is mainly due to changes in the allocation criteria of receivables by bucket and the inclusion of class 6 in bucket 2. For bucket 3, the coverage ratio stands at 26.7% compared to 21.9% at the end of December 2024. This increase is primarily driven by France and is explained by the evolution of the provisioning rate in line with the default maturity of dealers and an expert-based post model adjustment

Note 7.1 : Change of customer finance transactions

In millions of euros	12/2024	Increase (1)	Reclas. (2)	repayment	Write off	06/2025
Healthy receivables	58 218	32 714	(1 266)	(30 909)		58 757
Receivables with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	3 734		858	(205)		4 387
Defaulted receivables	1 313		408	(273)	(114)	1 334
Customer finance transactions (GV)	63 265	32 714		(31 387)	(114)	64 478

(1) Increase = New production

(2) Reclassification = Transfert beetwen buckets

Note 7.2 : Change of impairments of customer finance transactions

In millions of euros	12/2024	Increase (1)	Decrease (2)	Reclas. (3)	Variations (4)	Other (5)	06/2025
Impairment on healthy receivables (*)	346	55	(42)	(114)	118	(8)	355
Impairment on receivables with a significant increase in credit risk	173	20	(14)	(7)	7	(3)	176
Impairment on defaulted receivables	695	48	(127)	121	(19)	(4)	714
Impairments of customer finance transactions	1 214	123	(183)		106	(15)	1 245

(1) Increase = Allowance due to new production

(2) Decrease = Reversal of allowance due to reimbursement, disposals or write-off

(3) Reclassification = Transfert beetwen buckets

(4) Variations = Variation due to risk criteria adjustments (PD, LGD, ECL...)

(5) Other = Reclassification, currency translation effects, changes in scope of consolidation

(*) Impairment on performing receivables includes impairments on residual values (vehicles and batteries) for €163 million as at June 30, 2025, compared to €149 million at December 31, 2024.

Note 8 : Adjustment accounts & miscellaneous assets

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Tax receivables	761	736
Current tax assets	152	115
Deferred tax assets	243	264
Tax receivables other than income tax	366	357
Adjustment accounts and other assets	1 456	1 413
Social Security and employee-related receivables	2	1
Other sundry debtors	954	1 050
Adjustment accounts - Assets	106	82
Other assets	4	4
Items received on collections	390	276
Insurance and reinsurance contracts asset	44	51
Reinsurance contracts held	44	51
Total adjustment accounts – Assets and other assets*	2 261	2 200
<i>(*) Of which related parties</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>316</i>

Note 9 : Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Interest-rate derivatives	30	39
Currency derivatives	8	13
Total of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	38	52

Note 10 : Liabilities to credit institutions and customers & debt securities

10.1 - Central Banks

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Central Banks	3	
Overnight borrowings	3	
Term accounts payable to Central Banks	1 175	2 000
Term borrowings	1 175	1 993
Accrued interest		7
Total Central Banks	1 178	2 000

Overnight borrowings are included as part of the cash and cash equivalents line item presented in the statement of cash flows.

At June 30, 2025, the book value of the collateral presented to the Bank of France (3G) amounted to €6,470 million, i.e. €6,136 million in securities issued by securitization vehicles, €334 million in private receivable.

In this context, the Group issued the equivalent of €1.44 billion on the senior bond market in the first half of 2025. The group issued two public senior bonds in euros, with maturities of three years (€850 million) and five years (€500 million Green bonds) as well as a senior bond of PLN 400 million in Poland through its subsidiary RCI Leasing Polska. The Group also strengthened its capital structure by issuing a second Tier 2 12Y NC 7 (€500 million) subordinated debt. Moreover, the Group regularly carries out local refinancing operations through its subsidiaries in Brazil, South Korea, Morocco, Colombia, and Argentina.

In the securitization market, the Group placed €624 million of notes backed by automotive loans granted by RCI Banque S.A. Niederlassung Deutschland. Private securitization of auto loans in the United Kingdom and leasing in Germany have had their revolving periods extended for an additional year.

As part of an effort to optimize its liquidity reserve which had grown beyond actual needs, the Group voluntarily moderated the growth of its savings. As a result, savings outstandings amounted to €30.5 billion, a level similar to that recorded at the end of fiscal year 2024.

The liquidity risk monitoring framework of the Mobilize Financial Services group includes multiple liquidity stress scenarios, with varying degrees of severity and speed of propagation. These scenarios incorporate stress assumptions on market funding and significant deposit outflows. For each scenario, the bank has defined a target business continuity horizon and regularly conducts stress tests to assess its resilience.

These resources, together with €4.7 billion in undrawn confirmed bank lines, €5.1 billion in collateral eligible for Central Bank monetary policy operations and €4.2 billion in highly quality liquid assets (HQLA), enable Mobilize Financial Services group to maintain liquidity horizons that exceed the adequate levels estimated for each of its various stress scenarios. At June 30, 2025, the Mobilize Financial Services group's liquidity reserve (Worldwide scope) stood at €14.7 billion.

TFSME program

The Group was also able to avail itself of the TFSME program announced by the Bank of England in 2020 and draw down £409.3 million in 2021 with a maturity in September and October 2025.

The Group has early repaid £260m of this financing as at June 30, 2025

The interest rate applicable to this financing is calculated on the basis of the Bank of England base rate (4.25% at June 30, 2025) plus a 0.25% spread.

The Group applied IFRS 9 to its financing, considering this rate to be adjustable like a market rate applicable to all banks benefiting from the TFSME program.

10.2 - Amounts payable to credit institutions

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Sight accounts payable to credit institutions	1 080	605
Ordinary accounts	281	94
Other amounts owed	798	510
Accrued interest	1	1
Term accounts payable to credit institutions	2 294	2 259
Term borrowings	2 218	2 173
Accrued interest	76	86
Total liabilities to credit institutions	3 374	2 864

On-demand debts are included in the "Cash and cash equivalents" line item in the cash flow statement.

10.3 - Amounts payable to customers

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Amounts payable to customers	31 217	31 303
Ordinary accounts in credit	330	253
Term accounts in credit	600	600
Ordinary saving accounts (**)	18 632	18 711
Customer term accounts (**)	11 655	11 739
Other amounts payable to customers and accrued interest	439	223
Other amounts payable to customers	223	112
Accrued interest on ordinary accounts in credit	12	36
Accrued interest on ordinary saving accounts	50	36
Accrued interest on customers term accounts	154	39
Total amounts payable to customers*	31 656	31 526
(*) Of which related parties	654	627
(*) Of which covered by a specific insurance mechanism	Meur 26 738	26 923
	% 88,3%	88,4%

Retail deposits

In millions of euros	06/2025			12/2024		
	Saving account	Term Deposit	Total	Saving account	Term Deposit	Total
Germany	11 095	6 937	18 032	10 993	7 052	18 045
United Kingdom	2 891	2 931	5 822	3 142	2 862	6 004
Austria	1 380	661	2 041	1 365	653	2 018
France	1 497		1 497	1 536	2	1 538
Spain	1 206	963	2 169	1 107	960	2 067
Netherlands	585	256	841	604	242	846
Pologne	28	57	85			
Brazil		4	4		7	7
Total Customer deposits	18 682	11 809	30 491	18 747	11 778	30 525

Term accounts in credit include a €600 million cash warrant agreement given to RCI Banque S.A. by the manufacturer Renault, covering, without any geographical exceptions, against the risks of the Renault Retail group defaulting.

In the first half of 2025, overall deposit activity remained stable (-€34M / -0.1%). Demand deposits slightly declined (-€65M / -0.4%), while term deposits partially offset this decrease (+€31M / +0.3%). The stability in deposit volumes reflects the bank's proactive management as part of its liquidity reserve optimization strategy.

The Mobilize Financial Services group launched its savings business in France in February 2012, in Germany in February 2013, in Austria in April 2014, in the United Kingdom in June 2015 and Spain in November 2020 marketing both savings accounts and term deposits accounts. In July 2021 and then in January 2025, the Group launched its savings collection activity in the Netherlands and Poland through the fintech platform Raisin.

10.4 - Debt securities

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Negotiable debt securities (1)	1 441	1 493
Certificates of deposit	1 197	1 274
Commercial paper and similar	200	177
Accrued interest on negotiable debt securities	44	42
Other debt securities (2)	6 442	6 320
Other debt securities	6 436	6 313
Accrued interest on other debt securities	6	7
Bonds and similar	16 713	16 433
Bonds	16 278	16 058
Accrued interest on bonds	435	375
Total debt securities*	24 596	24 246

(*) Of which related parties

1

1

(1) Certificates of deposit, treasury notes and commercial paper are issued by RCI Banque S.A., Banco RCI Brasil S.A., RCI Colombia S.A. Compania de Financiamiento and Diac S.A.

(2) Other debt securities consist primarily of the securities issued by the SPVs created for the German needs (RCI Banque S.A. Niederlassung Deutschland), UK (RCI Financial Services Ltd), (RCI Banque S.A. Sucursal en Espana), French (Diac S.A.) and Italian (RCI Banque Succursale Italiana).

Note 11 : Adjustment accounts & miscellaneous liabilities

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Tax liabilities	980	1 013
Current tax liabilities	173	133
Deferred tax liabilities	764	804
Tax liabilities other than income tax	43	76
Adjustment accounts and other amounts payable	2 216	2 156
Social security and employee-related liabilities	68	80
Other sundry creditors	1 080	1 067
Debt on rented asset	82	84
Adjustment accounts - liabilities	609	585
Accrued interest on other sundry creditors	373	336
Collection accounts	4	4
Total adjustment accounts - Liabilities and other liabilities*	3 196	3 169

(*) Of which related parties

167

98

Deferred tax assets are analyzed in note 27.

The other sundry creditors line includes lease liabilities according to IFRS 16 requirements. Moreover, other creditors and related liabilities mainly concern accrued invoices, provisions for commissions payable to business referrers, and the valuation of minority shareholders' put options.

Note 12 : Liability on insurance contracts held

Technical insurance reserves by components

In millions of euros	Present value of cash flows	Risk adj. for non-financial risk	Contract. service margin	Total
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Assets	48	2	1	51
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Liabilities	167	(17)	(363)	(213)
Net opening balance at 01/01/2025	215	(15)	(362)	(162)
Changes that relate to current services		4	95	99
CSM recognised for services provided			95	95
Change in risk adjustment		4		4
Changes that relate to future services	165	(3)	(70)	92
Contracts initially recognised in the year	172	(3)	(77)	92
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(7)		7	
Changes relating to past services	4	3		7
Experience adjustments in claims and other expenses	4	3		7
Insurance service result	169	4	25	198
Net finance income or expenses on insurance contracts	(13)		(5)	(18)
Other movements	(13)		(5)	(18)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	156	4	20	180
Cash Flows	(178)	(4)		(182)
Premiums and premiums tax received	(322)			(322)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	42			42
Insurance acquisition cash flows	102	(4)		98
Net closing balance at 30/06/2025	193	(15)	(342)	(164)
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Assets	36	1	7	44
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Liabilities	157	(16)	(349)	(208)

In millions of euros	Present value of cash flows	Risk adj. for non-financial risk	Contract. service margin	Total
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Assets	28	2	3	33
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Liabilities	162	(18)	(326)	(182)
Net opening balance at 01/01/2024	190	(16)	(323)	(149)
Changes that relate to current services	(4)	4	199	199
CSM recognised for services provided			199	199
Change in risk adjustment		4		4
Experience adjustments	(4)			(4)
Changes that relate to future services	379	(4)	(217)	158
Contracts initially recognised in the year	345	(4)	(182)	159
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	36		(35)	1
Changes in estimates that result of losses on onerous contracts	(2)			(2)
Changes relating to past services	2	4		6
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims fulfilment	(8)			(8)
Experience adjustments in claims and other expenses	10	4		14
Insurance service result	377	4	(18)	363
Net finance income or expenses on insurance contracts	16		(12)	4
Other movements	16		(12)	4
Other comprehensive income	6			6
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	399	4	(30)	373
Cash Flows	(374)	(3)	(9)	(386)
Premiums and premiums tax received	(606)		(12)	(618)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	76		3	79
Insurance acquisition cash flows	156	(3)		153
Net closing balance at 31/12/2024	215	(15)	(362)	(162)
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Assets	48	2	1	51
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Liabilities	167	(17)	(363)	(213)

Technical insurance reserves by coverages

In millions of euros	Liabilities for remaining coverage Excl loss	Liabilities for remaining coverage Loss	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Assets	47	(2)	6	51
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Liabilities	(164)		(49)	(213)
Net opening balance at 01/01/2025	(117)	(2)	(43)	(162)
Total insurance revenue	230			230
CSM recognized for services provided	100			100
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	3			3
Expected insurance service expenses incurred - Claims	35			35
Expected insurance service expenses incurred - Expenses	9			9
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	83			83
Total insurance service expenses	4	(1)	(35)	(32)
Incurred insurance services expenses - Claims			(34)	(34)
Incurred insurance services expenses - Expenses			(10)	(10)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	4			4
Changes that relate to past services			9	9
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contract		(1)		(1)
Insurance service result	234	(1)	(35)	198
Net finance income or expenses on insurance contracts	(18)			(18)
Other movements	(18)			(18)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	216	(1)	(35)	180
Cash Flows	(224)		42	(182)
Premiums and premiums tax received	(322)			(322)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid			42	42
Insurance acquisition cash flows	98			98
Net closing balance at 30/06/2025	(125)	(3)	(36)	(164)
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Assets	38		6	44
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Liabilities	(163)	(3)	(42)	(208)

In millions of euros	Liabilities for remaining coverage Excl loss	Liabilities for remaining coverage Loss	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Assets	27		6	33
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Liabilities	(136)		(46)	(182)
Net opening balance at 01/01/2024	(109)		(40)	(149)
Total insurance revenue	432			432
CSM recognized for services provided	199			199
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	5			5
Expected insurance service expenses incurred - Claims	60			60
Expected insurance service expenses incurred - Expenses	16			16
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	152			152
Total insurance service expenses	11	(2)	(78)	(69)
Incurred insurance services expenses - Claims			(64)	(64)
Incurred insurance services expenses - Expenses			(20)	(20)
Incurred insurance services expenses - Other movements			(1)	(1)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	11			11
Changes that relate to past services			7	7
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contract		(2)		(2)
Insurance service result	443	(2)	(78)	363
Net finance income or expenses on insurance contracts	5		(1)	4
Other movements	5		(1)	4
Other comprehensive income	6			6
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	454	(2)	(79)	373
Cash Flows	(462)		76	(386)
Premiums and premiums tax received	(618)			(618)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	3		76	79
Insurance acquisition cash flows	153			153
Net closing balance at 31/12/2024	(117)	(2)	(43)	(162)
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Assets	47	(2)	6	51
Insurance and reinsurance contracts Liabilities	(164)		(49)	(213)

Note 13 : Provisions

In millions of euros	12/2024	Charge	Reversals		Other (*)	06/2025
			Used	Not Used		
Provisions on banking operations	83	95		(33)	(2)	143
Provisions for signature commitments (**)	6	9		(10)		5
Provisions for litigation risks	29	61		(1)	(3)	86
Other provisions	48	25		(22)	1	52
Provisions on non-banking operations	85	5	(4)	(2)	(6)	78
Provisions for pensions liabilities and related	46	2	(2)		(3)	43
Provisions for restructuring	8	1	(2)		(1)	6
Provisions for tax and litigation risks	22	1		(1)	1	23
Other	9	1		(1)	(3)	6
Total provisions	168	100	(4)	(35)	(8)	221

(*) Other = Reclassification, currency translation effects, changes in scope of consolidation

(**) Provisions for signature commitments = Mainly financing commitments

Provisions for banking opérations

Provisions for litigation risks

Each of the known disputes in which RCI Banque or the Group's companies are involved was reviewed at the closing date. On the advice of legal counsel, provisions were established when deemed necessary to cover estimated risks.

In the United Kingdom, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) banned certain commission models for car financing in 2021. Several complaints were filed regarding commission agreements established before this ban. On January 11, 2024, the FCA announced that it would review the commission and car financing sales agreements across the motor finance industry, including RCI Financial Services Ltd, and ensure that consumers receive appropriate compensation if it found evidence of widespread misconduct.

Alongside the FCA's investigations, the UK Court of Appeal issued a ruling on October 25, 2024, stating that any financing commission must be disclosed to clients and receive their explicit consent. The Supreme Court granted permission on the appeal of the Court of Appeal ruling, and the hearing took place in April 2025. The decision of the Supreme Court is expected to be announced.

The FCA have announced that within 6 weeks of the Supreme Court decision it will confirm whether they propose to introduce a redress scheme.

Different scenarios estimating potential remediation costs have been constructed and associated with a probability of occurrence, leading to the recognition of a provision in the financial statements as of June 30, 2025.

Provisions for non banking operations

Restructuring provisions

Restructuring provisions correspond to the activity exemption plan, a company-funded scheme designed to facilitate end-of-career plans.

Provisions for tax risks and litigation

Every so often, the Group's companies are subject to tax audits in the countries where they are based. Adjustments accepted are recognized through provisions. Provision is made for disputed adjustments on a case-by-case basis, based on estimates that include both the risk and the merits of the claims and claims incurred.

Note 14 : Impairments allowances to cover counterparty risk

In millions of euros	12/2024	Charge	Reversals		Other (*)	06/2025
			Used	Not Used		
Impairments on banking operations	1 214	352	(231)	(75)	(15)	1 245
Customer finance transactions	1 214	352	(231)	(75)	(15)	1 245
<i>Ow impairment on healthy receivables</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>(126)</i>	<i>(45)</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>355</i>
<i>Ow impairment on receivables with a significant increase in credit risk since</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>(33)</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>176</i>
<i>Ow Impairment on defaulted receivables</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>(72)</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>714</i>
Impairment on non-banking operations	2	1				3
Other impairment to cover counterparty risk	2	1				3
Impairment on banking operations	35	70		(11)	(3)	91
Provisions for signature commitments	6	9		(10)		5
Provisions for litigation risks	29	61		(1)	(3)	86
Total provisions to cover counterparty risk	1 251	423	(231)	(86)	(18)	1 339

(*) Other = Reclassification, currency translation effects, changes in scope of consolidation

A breakdown by market segment of allowances for impairment of assets in connection with customer finance operations is provided in note 7.

Note 15 : Subordinated debt - Liabilities

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Liabilities measured at amortized cost	824	1 669
Subordinated securities	797	1 647
Accrued interest on subordinated securities	27	22
Hedged liabilities measured at fair value	519	9
Participating loan stocks	10	9
Subordinated debt	506	
Accrued interest on subordinated debt	3	
Total subordinated liabilities	1 343	1 678

Participating loan stocks of 500,000,000 Francs were issued in 1985 by Diac SA.

The system of remuneration includes:

- a fixed part equal to 60% of the AMR (Annual Monetary Rate)
- a variable part obtained by applying to 40% of the AMR the rate of increase of consolidated net income in the last fiscal year divided by that of the previous year.

Annual remuneration is between 100% and 130% of the AMR, with a floor rate of 6.5%.

It is a perpetual loan.

Note 16 : Financial assets and liabilities by remaining term to maturity

In millions of euros	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	> 5 years	Total 06/2025
Financial assets	17 968	19 906	28 386	634	66 894
Cash and balances at central banks	4 413				4 413
Derivatives	9	12	123	38	182
Financial assets	95	120	108	120	443
Amounts receivable from credit institutions	1 943				1 943
Loans and advances to customers	11 508	19 774	28 155	476	59 913
Financial liabilities	25 309	10 332	23 404	3 426	62 471
Central Banks	1 003	175			1 178
Derivatives	26	48	212		286
Financial liabilities	14	16	8		38
Amounts payable to credit institutions	1 907	678	789		3 374
Amounts payable to customers	20 527	5 226	5 303	600	31 656
Debt securities	1 832	4 155	17 092	1 517	24 596
Subordinated debt		34		1 309	1 343

In millions of euros	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	> 5 years	Total 12/2024
Financial assets	19 007	19 006	28 549	525	67 087
Cash and balances at central banks	5 681				5 681
Derivatives	14	4	158	30	206
Financial assets	202	172	157	118	649
Amounts receivable from credit institutions	1 539				1 539
Loans and advances to customers	11 571	18 830	28 234	377	59 012
Financial liabilities	25 822	9 701	23 341	3 772	62 636
Central Banks	1 506	494			2 000
Derivatives	26	13	231		270
Financial liabilities	10	40	2		52
Amounts payable to credit institutions	1 339	605	920		2 864
Amounts payable to customers	21 096	4 187	5 643	600	31 526
Debt securities	1 826	4 357	16 545	1 518	24 246
Subordinated debt	19	5		1 654	1 678

Note 17 : Fair value of assets and liabilities and breakdown of assets and liabilities

In millions of euros - 06/2025	Book Value	Fair Value				Gap (*)
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	FV (*)	
Financial assets	66 894	434	6 545	59 724	66 703	(191)
Cash and balances at central banks	4 413		4 413		4 413	
Derivatives	182		182		182	
Financial assets	443	434	7	2	443	
Amounts receivable from credit institutions	1 943		1 943		1 943	
Loans and advances to customers	59 913			59 722	59 722	(191)
Financial liabilities	62 471	11	61 993		62 004	467
Central Banks	1 178		1 003		1 003	175
Derivatives	286		286		286	
Financial liabilities	38		38		38	
Amounts payable to credit institutions	3 374		3 325		3 325	49
Amounts payable to customers	31 656		31 656		31 656	
Debt securities	24 596		24 869		24 869	(273)
Subordinated debt	1 343	11	816		827	516

(*) FV : Fair value - Difference : Unrealized gain or loss

Financial assets classified as Level 3 are holdings in non-consolidated companies.

Trade receivables, classified as Level 3, are measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet. Fair value calculations are provided for information and should be interpreted as estimates only. In most cases, the values provided are not intended to be realized and generally cannot be in practice. These values are not indicators used for the purpose of managing the activities of the bank, for which the management model is based on collecting the expected cash flow.

The assumptions used to calculate the fair value of instruments measured at amortized cost are presented below.

In millions of euros - 12/2024	Book Value	Fair Value				Gap (*)
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	FV (*)	
Financial assets	67 087	622	7 451	58 579	66 652	(435)
Cash and balances at central banks	5 681		5 681		5 681	
Derivatives	206		206		206	
Financial assets	649	622	25	2	649	
Amounts receivable from credit institutions	1 539		1 539		1 539	
Loans and advances to customers	59 012			58 577	58 577	(435)
Financial liabilities	62 636	10	62 786		62 796	(160)
Central Banks	2 000		2 000		2 000	
Derivatives	270		270		270	
Financial liabilities	52		52		52	
Amounts payable to credit institutions	2 864		2 884		2 884	(20)
Amounts payable to customers	31 526		31 526		31 526	
Debt securities	24 246		24 449		24 449	(203)
Subordinated debt	1 678	10	1 605		1 615	63

(*) FV : Fair value - Difference : Unrealized gain or loss

Assumptions and methods used:

The three-level hierarchy for financial instruments measured at fair value on the balance sheet, as required by IFRS 7 is as follows:

- Level 1: measurements based on quoted prices on active markets for identical financial instruments.
- Level 2: measurements based on quoted prices on active markets for similar financial instruments or measurements for which all significant data are based on observable market data.
- Level 3: measurement techniques for which significant data are not based on observable market data.

Estimated fair values have been determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methods for each type of instrument.

However, the methods and assumptions used are by nature theoretical, and a substantial amount of judgment comes into play in interpreting market data. Using different assumptions and/or different valuation methods could have a significant effect on the estimated values.

Fair values have been determined on the basis of information available at the closing date of each period, and thus do not reflect later changes.

As a general rule, whenever a financial instrument is traded on an active, liquid market, its most recent quoted price is used to calculate market value. For instruments without a quoted price, market value is determined by applying recognized valuation models that use observable market parameters. If the Mobilize Financial Services group does not have the necessary valuation tools, including for complex products, valuations are obtained from leading financial institutions.

The main assumptions and valuation methods used are the following:

- Financial assets

Fixed-rate loans have been estimated by discounting future cash flows at the interest rates offered by the Mobilize Financial Services group at June 30, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 for loans with similar conditions and maturities.

Level 3 securities are non-consolidated holdings for which there is no quoted price.

- Loans and advances to customers

Sales financing receivables have been estimated by discounting future cash flows at the interest rate that would have applied to similar loans.

Customer receivables with a term of less than one year are not discounted, as their fair value is not significantly different from their net book value.

- Financial liabilities

Fair value of financial liabilities has been estimated by discounting future cash flows at the interest rates offered to the Mobilize Financial Services group at December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025 for borrowings with similar conditions and maturities. Projected cash flows are therefore discounted according to the zero-coupon yield curve, including the spread of RCI Banque S.A observed on the 3-month rates secondary market.

Note 18 : Netting agreements and other similar commitments

Master Agreement relating to transactions on forward financial instruments and similar agreements

The Mobilize Financial Services group negotiates its forward derivative agreements under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) and FBF (Fédération Bancaire Française) Master Agreements.

The occurrence of an event of default entitles the non-defaulting party to suspend performance of its payment obligations and to payment or receipt of a settlement amount for all terminated transactions.

ISDA and FBF Master Agreements do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the financial statements. The Mobilize Financial Services group currently only has a legally enforceable right to offset booked amounts in the event of default or a credit event.

Synthesis of financial assets and liabilities agreements

In millions of euros - 06/2025	Gross book value before agreement	Netted gross amounts	Net amount in balance sheet	Non compensated amount			Net Exposure
				Financial instruments on the liability	Guarantees on the liability	Off-balance sheet guarantees	
Assets	1 226		1 226	149	789		288
Derivatives	182		182	149			33
Network financing receivables (1)	1 044		1 044		789		255
Liabilities	286		286	149			137
Derivatives	286		286	149			137

(1) The gross book value of dealer financing receivables breaks down into €590 million for the Renault Retail group, whose exposures are hedged for up to €588 million by a cash warrant agreement given by the Renault manufacturer (see note 10.3) and €454 million for dealers financed by Banco RCI Brasil S.A, whose exposures are hedged for up to €201 million by pledge of letras de cambio (bills of exchange) subscribed to by the dealers.

In millions of euros - 12/2024	Gross book value before agreement	Netted gross amounts	Net amount in balance sheet	Non compensated amount			Net Exposure
				Financial instruments on the liability	Guarantees on the liability	Off-balance sheet guarantees	
Assets	1 260		1 260	153	779		328
Derivatives	206		206	153			53
Network financing receivables (1)	1 054		1 054		779		275
Liabilities	270		270	153			117
Derivatives	270		270	153			117

(1) The gross book value of dealer financing receivables breaks down into €673 million for the Renault Retail group, whose exposures are hedged for up to €593 million by a cash warrant agreement given by the Renault manufacturer (see Note 10.3), and €417 million for dealers financed by Banco RCI Brasil S.A., whose exposures are hedged for up to €186 million by pledge of letras de cambio (bills of exchange) subscribed by the dealers.

Note 19 : Commitments given

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Financing commitments	2 691	2 579
Commitments to customers	2 691	2 579
Guarantee commitments	212	263
Commitments to credit institutions	104	169
Customer guarantees	108	94
Other commitments given	419	333
Commitments given for equipment leases and real estate leases	419	333
Total commitments given*	3 322	3 175
<i>(*) Of which related parties</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>

The line “Commitments to credit institutions” includes the commitments given by RCI banque S.A. to minority shareholders of joint ventures when it holds a contractual option to sell.

Note 20 : Commitments received

In millions of euros	06/2025	12/2024
Financing commitments	4 715	4 649
Commitments from credit institutions	4 715	4 649
Guarantee commitments	24 676	24 100
Guarantees received from credit institutions	224	208
Guarantees from customers	6 675	6 630
Commitments to take back leased vehicles at the end of the contract	17 777	17 262
Other commitments received	403	332
Other commitments received	403	332
Total commitments received*	29 794	29 081
<i>(*) Of which related parties</i>	<i>5 992</i>	<i>5 935</i>

At June 30, 2024, Mobilize Financial Services group secured €4,715 million in undrawn confirmed lines of credit, as well as significantly diversified short-term and medium-term issuance programs, and €4,640 million in eligible assets that can be pledged to the European Central Bank or the Bank of England (after haircuts, excluding securities and receivables already used as collateral at the reporting date).

Most of the commitments received from related parties concern buyback commitments agreed with manufacturers as part of finance leases.

Guarantees and collateral

Guarantees and collateral offer partial or total protection against the risk of losses due to debtor insolvency (mortgages, pledges, letters of intent, bank guarantees on first demand for the granting of loans to dealers and private customers in some cases). Guarantors are the subject of internal or external rating updated at least annually.

In order to reduce its risk exposure, the Mobilize Financial Services group implements active and rigorous collateral management, notably through diversification, including credit insurance, personal guarantees, and other forms of security.

Note 21 : Interest and similar income

In millions of euros	06/2025	06/2024	12/2024
Interests and similar incomes	2 466	2 397	4 854
Transactions with credit institutions (**)	163	235	445
Customer finance transactions	1 516	1 498	3 018
Finance lease transactions	713	522	1 148
Accrued interest due and payable on hedging instruments	44	104	170
Accrued interest due and payable on Financial assets	30	38	73
Staggered fees paid for referral of business:	(398)	(395)	(793)
Customer Loans	(253)	(256)	(512)
Finance leases	(145)	(139)	(281)
Total interests and similar income*	2 068	2 002	4 061
(*) Of which related parties	445	427	930

Since the securitization of receivables has not resulted in deconsolidation, the interest income related to the receivables transferred through these transactions continues to be recorded under interest and income from customer transactions

Note 22 : Interest expenses and similar charges

In millions of euros	06/2025	06/2024	12/2024
Transactions with credit institutions	(178)	(223)	(411)
Customer finance transactions	(494)	(487)	(1 005)
Finance lease transactions	(4)	(2)	(4)
Accrued interest due and payable on hedging instruments	(55)	(99)	(176)
Expenses on debt securities	(565)	(518)	(1 080)
Other interest and similar expenses	(11)	(10)	(19)
Total interest and similar expenses*	(1 307)	(1 339)	(2 695)
(*) Of which related parties	(9)	(14)	(25)

Interest expenses and related charges show a slight decrease, mainly due to the decline in depositors remuneration rates since the beginning of the year, which is gradually reducing the refinancing costs of our portfolio.

Note 23 : Fees and commissions

In millions of euros	06/2025	06/2024	12/2024
Fees and commissions income	402	434	831
Commissions	17	17	32
Fees	11	13	26
Commissions from service activities	60	96	163
Insurance brokerage commission	27	33	62
Incidental insurance commissions from finance contracts	171	143	276
Incidental maintenance commissions from finance contracts	81	98	194
Other incidental commissions from finance contracts	35	34	78
Fees and commissions expenses	(244)	(231)	(445)
Commissions	(35)	(27)	(54)
Commissions on service activities	(49)	(75)	(123)
Incidental insurance commissions from finance contracts	(62)	(29)	(61)
Incidental maintenance commissions from finance contracts	(78)	(79)	(160)
Other incidental commissions from finance contracts	(20)	(21)	(47)
Total net commissions*	158	203	386
<i>(*) Of which related parties</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>15</i>

The services and the costs of ancillary finance contract services and the income and costs of service activities primarily concern insurance and maintenance services.

Note 24 : Net income or expense of other activities

In millions of euros	06/2025	06/2024	12/2024
Other income from banking operations	612	600	1 202
Income related to non-doubtful lease contracts	249	300	554
of which reversal of impairment on residual values	121	149	326
Income from operating lease transactions	331	281	583
Other income from banking operations	32	19	65
of which reversal of charge to reserve for banking risks	23	12	26
Other expenses of banking operations	(577)	(586)	(1 134)
Expenses related to non-doubtful lease contracts	(274)	(303)	(543)
of which allowance for impairment on residual values	(140)	(169)	(336)
Distribution costs not treatable as interest expense	(54)	(65)	(124)
Expenses related to operating lease transactions	(212)	(194)	(403)
Other expenses of banking operations	(37)	(24)	(64)
of which charge to reserve for banking risks	(25)	(13)	(43)
Other operating income and expenses	1	2	7
Other operating income	16	16	33
Other operating expenses	(15)	(14)	(26)
Total net income (expense) of other activities*	36	16	75
<i>(*) Of which related parties</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>14</i>

The products and costs of service activities include the revenue and expenses recognized for insurance contracts issued by the Group's insurance captives.

Note 25 : General operating expenses and personnel costs

In millions of euros	06/2025	06/2024	12/2024
Personnel costs	(213)	(209)	(426)
Staff remuneration	(144)	(142)	(293)
Expenses of post-retirement benefits - Defined-contribution pension plan	(12)	(16)	(27)
Expenses of post-retirement benefits - Defined-benefit pension plan	(1)	3	2
Other employee-related expenses	(47)	(45)	(94)
Other personnel expenses	(9)	(9)	(14)
Other administrative expenses	(177)	(159)	(318)
Taxes other than income Tax	(29)	(8)	(16)
Rental charges	(4)	(5)	(9)
Other administrative expenses	(144)	(146)	(293)
Total general operating expenses*	(390)	(368)	(744)
<i>(*) Of which related parties</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>

Note 26 : Cost of risk by customer category

In millions of euros	06/2025	06/2024	12/2024
Cost of risk on customer financing	(101)	(110)	(160)
Impairment allowances	(183)	(193)	(421)
Reversal of impairment	172	174	408
Losses on receivables written off	(112)	(111)	(190)
Amounts recovered on loans written off	22	20	43
Cost of risk on dealer financing	(11)	(3)	(11)
Impairment allowances	(31)	(22)	(44)
Reversal of impairment	20	19	33
Other cost of risk	(1)	1	(1)
Change in allowance for impairment of other receivables	1	2	2
Other valuation adjustments	(2)	(1)	(3)
Total cost of risk	(113)	(112)	(172)

This item includes the net amount of provisions (and releases) for impairment, losses on bad debts, and recoveries on impaired receivables.

As of June 30, 2025, the total cost of risk for the Mobilize Financial Services group represents a net provision of €113 million, 0,39% of the consolidated Average Performing Assets, including €101 million for the Retail activity (0,43% of the Retail APA) and €11 million for the Wholesale activity (0,20% of the Wholesale APA), the Other activities are characterized by a net release of €1,5 million.

In customer activity, the main movements in the cumulative cost of risk at the end of June 2025 are as follows:

Change of cost of risk on customer financing

In millions of euros	06/2025	06/2024	12/2024
Performing loans		25	45
Allocation following increase in B1 and B2 outstandings	(12)	(18)	(24)
Allocation/reversal on change in mix by bucket and risk parameter	(12)	22	36
Forward-looking reversal	21	13	3
Allocation / Reversal for provisions based on expert opinion	3	8	30
Non-performing loans	(101)	(135)	(205)
Allocation on B3 outstandings	(14)	(24)	(36)
Losses on receivables written off	(114)	(111)	(190)
Amounts recovered on loans written off	23	20	43
Allocation / Reversal for Forward-looking allocation	(4)	(6)	1
Allocation / Reversal for provisions based on expert opinion	8	(14)	(23)
Total cost of risk on customer financing	(101)	(110)	(160)

As of June 30, 2025, provisions related to the increase in performing loans and the updating of IFRS parameters are

offset by releases carried-out on Forward Looking and those made on post-model adjustments - Expertise.

The Retail cost of risk of €101 million is explained by net write-offs of recoveries, which include sales of doubtful portfolios.

For the dealer network business (dealer financing), the cost of risk of €11.2 million includes :

- a €3.6 million allocation on performing loans mainly attributed to the set up of a sectorial forward looking provision;
- a €7.6 million allocation on performing loans mostly explained by the entry into default of larger counterparties in France and Italy.

➤ Post-model ajustements - Forward Looking

The post-model adjustments based on forward looking information and macroeconomic scenarios incorporate a sectoral and statistical approach.

The sectoral adjustment covers specific risks to certain business sectors, including companies operating in these business sectors and the individuals working in these companies. Every semester, Mobilize Financial Services bases its analysis on Coface's outlook for the main economic sectors by geographical area.

Currently, according to the analysis, the sectors considered to present the highest risk from a forward looking sectoral perspective are construction, textiles and clothing, metallurgy, and the automotive sector. The latter sector has contributed to an increase in provisions of €11.2 million since December 2024, of which €5 million has been allocated to the Wholesale activity. As of June 30, 2025, total sectoral provisions amounted to €36.3 million.

The statistical provision is based on three scenarios:

- "Stability": stability over the next three years of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) parameters, based on the last available risk parameters;
- "Baseline": use of projection parameters derived from internal models. The PD and LGD parameters are projected based on the forecasts of macroeconomic indicators corresponding to the "baseline" scenario established by the ECB;
- "Adverse": similar approach to the "Baseline" scenario but using deteriorated macroeconomic data established by the ECB. These data are used to model higher PD/LGD, resulting in higher expected credit losses (ECL).

The scenarios are weighted according to their probability and economic outlook (GDP, unemployment, inflation).

The statistical provision corresponds to the difference between the weighted average of the scenarios and the Stability scenario.

Improvements in macroeconomic indicators and political stabilization in France have reduced the weight of the Adverse scenario by 5 points in favor of the Baseline scenario compared to December 31, 2024.

Customer and dealer network	FL Weight Scenario - D�cembre 2024			FL Weight Scenario - June 2025			Variance		
	Stability	Baseline	Adverse	Stability	Baseline	Adverse	Stability	Baseline	Adverse
France	0,25	0,50	0,25	0,25	0,55	0,20		0,05	-0,05
Germany	0,30	0,55	0,15	0,30	0,60	0,10		0,05	-0,05
Italy	0,30	0,45	0,25	0,30	0,50	0,20		0,05	-0,05
United-Kingdom	0,30	0,50	0,20	0,30	0,55	0,15		0,05	-0,05
Brazil	0,25	0,45	0,30	0,25	0,50	0,25		0,05	-0,05
Spain	0,30	0,45	0,25	0,30	0,50	0,20		0,05	-0,05
Korea	0,30	0,50	0,20	0,30	0,55	0,15		0,05	-0,05
Hors G7	0,30	0,45	0,25	0,30	0,50	0,20		0,05	-0,05
Colombia	0,55	0,30	0,15	0,55	0,35	0,10		0,05	-0,05

Evolution of the calculation parameters for the forward looking statistical provisions

Retail activity

Following changes in the weighting of different scenarios, the retail forward looking statistical provision amounts to €78 million as of the end of June 2025, compared to €100 million at the end of December 2024

Wholesale activity

The weighting of each scenario has been aligned with the weights observed in retail financing activity.

Following these changes in weightings, the wholesale statistical forward looking provision is 6M€ in June 2025 against 7M€ in December 2024.

Other estimates and judgments

The following items in the consolidated financial statements, which are based on estimates and judgments, were also subject to close attention during the first half of 2025:

- liability on insurance contracts held (note 12),
- provision for litigation risks (note 13).

Total forward looking: customer and dealer network financing activity:

Statistical approach: €83 million at the end of June 2025, compared with €107 million at the end of December 2024.

Sectoral approach: €36 million at the end of June 2025, compared with €25 million at the end of December 2024.

The statistical and industry provisions stood at €119 million, compared with €133 million in December 2024.

In millions of euros	Customer			Dealer financing			Total 06/2025
	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	
France	10	12	3	2		1	28
Germany	6	7	2	1			16
Spain	9	3	2	1	1		16
Italy	5	5	1				11
UK	5	3	1				9
Brazil	2	3	2				7
Morocco	2	1	2			1	6
Colombia	1	3	1				5
Poland	2	1		1			4
Korea	2	1	1				4
Switzerland	1	1					2
Austria	1			1			2
Other	6	3		1			10
Total	52	43	15	7	1	2	120

In millions of euros	Customer			Dealer financing			Total 12/2024
	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	
France	19	16	4	2			41
Spain	13	4	1	2			20
Germany	7	8	2				17
Italy	6	6	(3)				9
Brazil	2	3	2				7
Colombia	2	3	1				6
UK	4	1	1				6
Morocco	3	1	1			1	6
Korea	2	2	1				5
Poland	1	2					3
Switzerland	1	1					2
Austria	1						1
Other	4	3	1	1	1		10
Total	65	50	11	5	1	1	133

➤ Post-model ajustements - Expertise

The post model adjustments based on expert opinion are made when additional information allowing statistical models to be refined. These adjustments are classified into four categories: credit risk relating to fragile customers, individual risk on corporate counterparties, risk of statistical inadequacy (risk parameters), and other expert provisions (e.g., risks identified on sub-portfolios, adjustments on contracts in default or with unpaid amounts).

These adjustments represent a 4% decrease in the total amount of expected credit losses as of June 30, 2025, compared with a net provision of 0.9% as of December 31, 2024, and 3% as of June 30, 2024.

The main areas of judgment and estimation for the preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2025 are identical to those detailed in note “5.3.3 - Accounting rules and policies” in the notes to the 2024 annual financial statements.

Note 27 : Income tax

In millions of euros	06/2025	06/2024	12/2024
Current taxes	(143)	(90)	(215)
Income taxes	(143)	(90)	(215)
Deferred taxes	(5)	3	2
Deferred tax	(5)	3	2
Total income tax	(148)	(87)	(213)

The group's effective tax rate was 24,4% at 30/06/25, against 15,7% at 30/06/24 and 17,8% at 31/12/24

Current tax expense is equal to the amount of income tax due and payable to tax authorities for the year, under the rules and tax rates applicable in each country.

It includes in France a corporate income tax surcharge amounting to €9.6 million as of June 30, 2025

Certain differences between companies' income for tax purposes and their income for consolidated financial reporting purposes give rise to the recognition of deferred taxes. These differences mainly result from the accounting rules applied to the impairment of doubtful receivables and other liabilities.

Note 28 : Events after the end of the reporting period

No other events subsequent to the closing date are to be noted



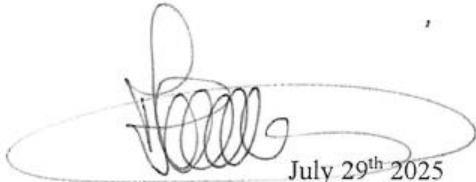
STATEMENT BY THE PERSON
RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT
FIRST HALF 2025

Statement by the person responsible for the half-year financial report

Translation of the French original

I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the half-year consolidated accounts are prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and give a true and fair picture of the assets and liabilities, the financial position and the results of the Group and all the entities included in the consolidation perimeter.

I declare that the half-year business report attached presents an accurate picture of the main events arisen during the first six months of the year, their incidence on the accounts, as well as a description of the key risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the year.



July 29th 2025

French original signed by
Chief Executive
Martin THOMAS



PILLAR III – RISK REPORT

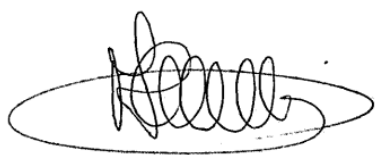
FIRST HALF 2025

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, I attest that group Mobilize Financial Services discloses in its Pillar III report the information required by Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 May 2024 (CRR 3) in accordance with the formal policies, systems, and internal controls.

After taking all reasonable measures to that end, I confirm that the information reported on 30 June 2025 has been subject to the same level of internal audit as other information provided as regards the financial report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke, enclosed within a large, irregular oval shape.

Martin Thomas
Chief Executive Officer

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INTRODUCTION

The following information concerns Group Mobilize Financial Services (Mobilize F.S.¹)'s risks and is provided to meet 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 Regulation No. 2024/1623 of May 29, 2024 (CRR 3) and Directive 2013/36/ EU (or CRD IV) amended by Directive 2019/878/EU of 20 May 2019 (CRD V).

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.).

Group Mobilize F.S.'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 Group Mobilize F.S.'s Company Chief Risk Officer. The information contained in this report has been prepared in accordance with the Pillar III disclosure procedure validated by Group Mobilize F.S.'s Regulatory Committee.

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".

I - SUMMARY OF RISKS

A. KEY FIGURES

EU KM1 - Key metrics template

In millions of euros		30/06/2025	31/12/2024	30/06/2024
		a	c	e
	Available own funds (amounts)			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	6 131	6 022	5 711
2	Tier 1 capital	6 131	6 022	5 711
3	Total capital	7 416	7 628	6 575
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts			
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	48 168	43 126	42 799
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	48 168	43 126	42 799
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	12,73%	13,96%	13,34%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	12,73%	13,96%	13,34%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	12,73%	13,96%	13,34%
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	12,73%	13,96%	13,34%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	15,40%	17,69%	15,36%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	15,40%	17,69%	15,36%
	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 (%)	2,25%	2,00%	2,00%
EU 7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1,27%	1,13%	1,13%
EU 7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1,69%	1,50%	1,50%
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10,25%	10,00%	10,00%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	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 (%)	0,75%	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 (%)	3,25%	3,25%	3,25%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	13,50%	13,25%	13,25%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	5,04%	6,46%	5,36%
	Leverage ratio			
13	Total exposure measure	75 778	74 815	72 633
14	Leverage ratio (%)	8,09%	8,05%	7,86%

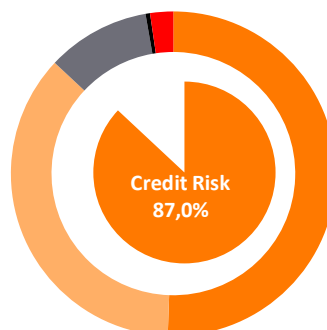
RISKS – PILLAR III

In millions of euros		30/06/2025	31/12/2024	30/06/2024
		a	c	e
	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)			
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	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%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio			
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	6 243	6 467	5 857
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	4 584	4 449	4 388
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	3 371	3 359	3 381
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	1 345	1 239	1 235
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	500,27%	550,48%	498,88%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio			
18	Total available stable funding	59 496	59 433	55 526
19	Total required stable funding	47 127	47 100	45 591
20	NSFR ratio (%)	126,24%	126,18%	121,79%

The data relating to the LCR and its aggregates are averages of the 12 months ending on the reporting date mentioned (Article 447 f CRR 2).

Own funds requirements by type of risk

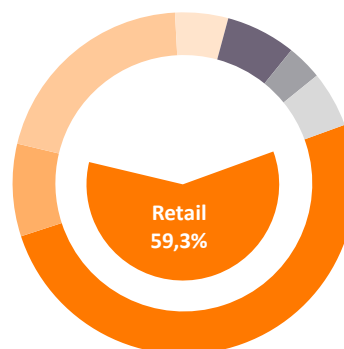
- Credit Risk - Internal Ratings Based Approach 50.6%
- Credit Risk - Standard Approach 36.4%
- Operational Risk 10.3%
- Credit Valuation Adjustment Risk 0.4%
- Market Risk 2.3%



RISKS – PILLAR III

Exposure by exposure class

- Retail 50.5%
- Retail SME 8.7%
- Corporates 20.5%
- Corporates SME 5.0%
- Central Governments or Central Banks 6.6%
- Institutions 3.3%
- Others 5.3%



ROA (net profit divided by the total balance sheet - CRD IV, Article 90)

	30/06/2025	31/12/2024	30/06/2024
Return on assets	1,25%	1,34%	1,33%

ROA was down in the first half of 2025 due to the slight increase in assets under management in the portfolio, while net income decreased slightly, mainly due to an increased current and deferred tax expense in 2025. At a constant effective tax rate, the ROA as of June 30, 2025 would be identical to the 2024 ROA.

Template EU CMS1 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at 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)	24 349	17 387	41 736	55 363	55 363
2	Counterparty credit risk		156	156	156	156
3	Credit valuation adjustment		215	215	215	215
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book					
5	Market risk		1 108	1 108	1 108	1 108
6	Operational risk		4 953	4 953	4 953	4 953
7	Other risk weighted exposure amounts					
8	Total	24 349	23 819	48 168	61 795	61 795

RISKS – PILLAR III

Template EU CMS2 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level

In Millions of euros		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
		a	b	c	d	EU d
1	Central governments and central banks			586	586	586
EU 1a	Regional governments or local authorities			10	10	10
EU 1b	Public sector entities			41	41	41
EU 1c	Categorised as Multilateral Development Banks in SA					
EU 1d	Categorised as International organisations in SA					
2	Institutions			916	916	916
3	Equity			883	883	883
5	Corporates	8 847	11 205	15 482	17 840	17 840
5.1	<i>Of which: F-IRB is applied</i>	<i>5 171</i>	<i>5 740</i>	<i>5 171</i>	<i>5 740</i>	<i>5 740</i>
5.2	<i>Of which: A-IRB is applied</i>	<i>3 700</i>	<i>5 562</i>	<i>3 700</i>	<i>5 562</i>	<i>5 562</i>
EU 5a	<i>Of which: Corporates - General</i>	<i>8 847</i>	<i>11 205</i>	<i>15 482</i>	<i>17 840</i>	<i>17 840</i>
EU 5b	<i>Of which: Corporates - Specialised lending</i>					
EU 5c	<i>Of which: Corporates - Purchased receivables</i>					
6	Retail	15 009	26 372	20 597	31 960	31 960
6.1	<i>Of which: Retail - Qualifying revolving</i>					
EU 6.1a	<i>Of which: Retail - Purchased receivables</i>					
EU 6.1b	<i>Of which: Retail - Other</i>	<i>15 009</i>	<i>26 372</i>	<i>20 597</i>	<i>31 960</i>	<i>31 960</i>
6.2	<i>Of which: Retail - Secured by residential real estate</i>					
EU 7a	<i>Of which: Retail - Categorised as secured by mortgages on immovable properties and ADC exposures in SA</i>			775	681	681
EU 7b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)			177	177	177
EU 7c	Categorised as exposures in default in SA	494	400	775	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			2 269	2 269	2 269
9	Total	24 349	37 976	41 736	55 363	55 363

B. CONTEXT

Moderate inflation in major advanced economies has enabled the start of a monetary policy easing cycle, led by the ECB, which cut rates by a total of 100 basis points in the first half of 2025. The BoE followed with a 25-point cut, while the Fed remains cautious despite expectations of further rate reductions by year-end, amid slowing economic growth, labor market tensions, and political uncertainty following Donald Trump's re-election. In the eurozone, disinflation and stable growth have justified the ECB's more accommodative stance. In the UK, the BoE is acting prudently in response to rising inflation and weakening growth. European bond markets reacted unevenly, with short-term rates falling and long-term rates rising, reflecting both medium-term growth expectations and heightened geopolitical risks. Liquidity in the bond market remained abundant, despite a brief pause in April triggered by Trump's announcement of new tariffs. In this context, MFS was able to issue €2.4 billion in bonds during the first half of the year at attractive market conditions.

C. RISK FACTORS

The identification and monitoring of risks are an integral part of Group Mobilize F.S.'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 below 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:

- **Interest rate risks and foreign exchange risks:** risk of a drop-in interest rate margin or in the value of the banking portfolio owing to a change in interest rates or foreign exchange rates.
- **Liquidity and funding cost risk:** liquidity risk occurs when Group Mobilize F.S. is unable to honor its commitments or cannot finance the development of its business in line with its commercial objectives. Funding cost risk corresponds to the risk of Group Mobilize F.S. not being in a position to finance its activities at a cost that is competitive.
- **Credit risk (Retail customers and Dealer networks):** risk of losses resulting from customers' inability to meet their financial commitments.
- **Residual value risk:** risk to which the Group is exposed as a result of the depreciation in the net resale value of a vehicle at the end of the financing contract (value below initial estimate).
- **Strategic risk:** risk resulting from the Group's inability to implement its strategy and achieve its medium-term plan.
- **Concentration risk:** risk resulting from a concentration in Group Mobilize F.S.'s exposures (countries, sectors, debtors).
- **Operational risks:** risk of losses or sanctions resulting from ineffective or inadequate internal processes involving staff and/or IT systems (IT risks), or external events, whether deliberate, accidental, or natural (Business interruption).
- **Non-compliance risks:** risk of legal, administrative, or disciplinary sanctions, of significant financial loss or reputational damage, arising due to non-compliance with provisions specific to banking and financial activities (laws and regulations in force, ethics codes, national, European and international banking regulations). These risks include legal risks, conduct risks, tax risks, risks relating to money-laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML-CFT), risks associated with the protection of personal data, and risks of non-compliance with banking regulations, risks related to corruption and influence peddling, and ethical risks.
- **Model risk:** risk associated with a failure in the models used by the Group in the course of its business. This notably relates to the use of inadequate price calculation, revaluation, hedging or risk management models. Failure of such models may be due to either the quality of the data used, the modeling technique or the implementation or use thereof.
- **Climate and environmental risks:** These are the risks related to extreme climate and environmental events (physical risks) and related to changes in technologies, regulations and market sentiment contributing to the transition to a low carbon economy (transition risks).
- **Geopolitical risk:** Risk of nationalization, limitation of fund transfers, adoption of new regulations unfavorable to creditors, international sanctions impacting the business.

RISKS – PILLAR III

Geopolitical and macroeconomic disruptions could have a negative impact on the Group's performance:

- Competition could intensify in the European market as car manufacturers seek to sell lost volumes in other markets; price decreases would have an unfavourable effect on the price of used vehicles, affecting the value of the collateral of the leases on which Mobilize FS takes financing, and the risk on the residual value (UK PCP and long-term lease)
- Disruptions in supply chains for raw materials or electronic components could slow down production, leading to lower business volumes and higher prices. This development, combined with a rise in interest rates that is difficult to pass on instantly to customer rates, could lead to a decline in the Issuer's net banking income. At the same time, rising inflation and the unemployment rate would have an adverse impact on credit risk.
- The intensification of cyber threats represents an increased risk on the Issuer's operational resilience.

The various risk types presented above are those identified at this time as being the most significant and typical for Group Mobilize F.S., and the materialization of which could have a major adverse effect on its operations, financial position, and/or performance. This is not an exhaustive list of the risks undertaken by the Group as part of its activities or in consideration of its environment.

II - CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

A - SOLVENCY RATIO

SOLVENCY RATIO (OWN FUNDS AND REQUIREMENTS)

In September 2007 the French Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority granted the group Mobilize F.S. 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 (CRD IV) 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.

RCI Banque S.A. 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 Group Mobilize F.S. 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 "Pillar I" solvency ratio² is 15.40% at 30 June 2025 (of which Core Tier one at 12.73%) against 17.69% published at 31 December 2024 (of which Core Tier One at 13.96%).

The new CRR3 banking regulation, introduced in 2025 lead to an increase in REA impacting the solvency ratio at the end of June

The decrease in the overall ratio is partly explained by the increase in REA3 (+€5,042 million mainly due to the impact of CRR3 (+€3,890 million on the December 2024 REA) and the growth in activity. Furthermore, total capital ratio varies by -€211 million due to the -€320 million decrease in T2 and the +€109 million increase in CET1.

Prudential own funds are determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) 575/2013 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 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)

Under Article 12d(2a) SRMR, as amended pursuant to Directive (EU) 2024/11742 (the "Daisy Chains II" Directive), entities for which the treatment applied will be "liquidation" and for which the amount necessary for loss absorption corresponds to the own funds requirements are exempted from MREL.

Consequently, in accordance with Article 4 of the Daisy Chains II Directive, Decision SRB/EES/2024RPC/25 of October 3, 2024, repeals, with effect from November 14, 2024, Decision SRB/EES/2023/29 of October 5, 2023, determining the MREL for RCI Banque S.A. and DIAC S.A., adopted in 2023.

² Ratio including the interim profits net of provisional dividends, following the regulator's approval in accordance with Article 26 § 2 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013

³ Risk Exposure Amount (REA): RWA (Credit Risk), CVA, Operational Risk and Market Risk

RISKS – PILLAR III

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		Securitisatio n exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own funds requirements				Risk- weighted exposure amounts	Own funds requirement weights	Countercycl ical capital buffer rate
	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			Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures - Market risk	Relevant credit exposures - Securitisation positions in the non- trading book	Total			
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Breakdown by country													
Argentina	323					323	25			25	311	0,77%	
Austria	755					755	48			48	594	1,48%	
Belgium	453					453	35			35	431	1,07%	1,00%
Brazil	1 685					1 685	101			101	1 263	3,14%	
Swiss	1 153					1 153	72			72	896	2,23%	
Czech Republic	215					215	12			12	153	0,38%	1,25%
Germany	2 412	9 392				11 804	466			466	5 830	14,50%	0,75%
Spain	623	5 028				5 651	271			271	3 383	8,41%	
France	2 037	20 713				22 750	997			997	12 460	30,98%	1,00%
Great-Britain	1 530	5 991				7 521	374			374	4 676	11,63%	2,00%
Hungary	163					163	13			13	158	0,39%	0,50%
Ireland	660					660	43			43	531	1,32%	1,50%
India	37					37	7			7	91	0,23%	
Italy	724	7 500				8 224	309			309	3 859	9,60%	
South Korea	35	579				614	19			19	231	0,58%	1,00%
Luxembourg	75					75	8			8	94	0,23%	0,50%
Morocco	830					830	51			51	640	1,59%	
Malta	326					326	63			63	790	1,96%	
Netherlands	750					750	46			46	579	1,44%	2,00%
Poland	1 424					1 424	83			83	1 041	2,59%	
Portugal	813					813	53			53	666	1,66%	
Romania	460					460	26			26	323	0,80%	1,00%
Sweden	197					197	16			16	195	0,48%	2,00%
Slovenia	266					266	16			16	194	0,48%	1,00%
Slovakia	51					51	3			3	43	0,11%	1,50%
Turkey	168					168	11			11	131	0,33%	
Colombia	691					691	50			50	624	1,55%	
Croatia	39					39	2			2	30	0,07%	1,50%
Total all countries	18 894	49 204				68 097	3 217			3 217	40 215	100%	

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

RISKS – PILLAR III

EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

In Millions of euros		Amounts
		a
1	Total risk exposure amount	48 168
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0,75%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	361

Group Mobilize F.S. is not subject to the buffer required for systemically important institutions, nor to the systemic risk requirement.

B - 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 after application of transitional provisions concerning prudential filters.

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 reduced by the forecast dividend distributable in respect of the profits of 2024.

The main prudential filters applying to the group are:

- 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 RCI Banque S.A. applies the simplified method to calculate this additional adjustment to own equity.

Other Adjustments:

- Concerning the minority interests, in line with article 84.2 of CRR, RCI Banque S.A. chose not to undertake the calculation in article 84.1 for the subsidiaries referred to in article 81.1. Consequently, no minority interests are included in consolidated 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.
- Intangible assets and goodwill.
- Irrevocable payment commitments and certificates of association pledged to Single Resolution Funds and Deposit Guarantee and Resolution Funds.
- IRB shortfall of credit risk adjustments to expected losses described in articles 158 and 159 (CRR).
- Insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures.

Shareholdings of more than 10% in financial sector entities and deferred tax assets dependent on future profits linked to temporary differences are lower, after application of the threshold, than the twofold common deductible of 17.65% and are therefore weighted by 250% in assets.

No phase-ins are applied.

Group Mobilize F.S.'s CET1 core capital represents 83% of total prudential capital.

Regulatory equity increased by €192m compared to December 31, 2024, and reached €6 131m at the end of June 2025. The increase is mainly explained by the integration of interim profits net of provisional dividends.

RISKS – PILLAR III

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. Group Mobilize F.S. holds no such instruments.

COMMON EQUITY TIER 2 (“CET 2”)

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.

These instruments are subject to progressive prudential amortization over the five-year period preceding their maturity.

Group Mobilize F.S. group classifies the subordinated securities issued by RCI Banque S.A. in July 2024 and March 2025 for a total amount of €1250 million, the subordinated security issued by Banco RCI Brasil S.A. in November 2024 for 200.1M BRL (accounted for €28M), as well as the subordinated security issued by RCI Finance Maroc SA in December 2020 for 68M MAD (accounted for €6M).

When expected losses are lower than value adjustments and collective impairments, the balance is added to additional equity up to 0.6% of the weighted risks of exposures treated by the “internal rating” method. At the end of June 2025, this amount is zero.

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

EU CCA - Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments

- Tier 1 equity instruments

		Qualitative or quantitative information
1	Issuer	RCI Banque
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	FR0000131906
2a	Public or private placement	Private
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	French laws
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	N/A
	<i>Regulatory treatment</i>	
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	CET 1
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	N/A
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Shares
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	€814m
9	Nominal amount of instrument	Capital of 100 M€ divided into 1 million of shares of a value of 100 € each
EU-9a	Issue price	N/A
EU-9b	Redemption price	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Subscribed capital and related reserves
11	Original date of issuance	9 August 1974
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated (21 August 2073)
13	Original maturity date	N/A
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	<i>Coupons / dividends</i>	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Dividends
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
EU-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Full discretionary
EU-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Full discretionary

RISKS – PILLAR III

21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Non cumulative or cumulative	Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down features	Yes
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Equity less than half of the Company's registered capital (art. L 225-248 of the French Commercial code)
32	If write-down, full or partial	Partial
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	1
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Unsecured
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

- Tier 2 equity instruments

		Qualitative or quantitative information
1	Issuer	RCI Banque S.A.
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	FR001400QY14
2a	Public or private placement	Public placement
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	French law
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes
	<i>Regulatory treatment</i>	
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	CRR Article 63
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	750 MEUR
9	Nominal amount of instrument	100 000 EUR
EU-9a	Issue price	100%
EU-9b	Redemption price	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Liabilities - amortized cost
11	Original date of issuance	06/07/2024
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	09/10/2034
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	09/10/2029 100%
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	<i>Coupons / dividends</i>	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed till 09/10/2029 then floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	5,50% till 09/0/2029, then EUR 5 year Mid Swap rate +2,75%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
EU-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	mandatory
EU-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	mandatory

RISKS – PILLAR III

21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	No
23	Convertible or non-convertible	non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down features	No write-down feature
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Subordinated Securities
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	3
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior unsecured
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

		Qualitative or quantitative information
1	Issuer	RCI Banque S.A.
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	FR001400Y5Z1
2a	Public or private placement	Public placement
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	French law
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes
	<i>Regulatory treatment</i>	
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	CRR Article 63
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	500 MEUR
9	Nominal amount of instrument	100 000 EUR
EU-9a	Issue price	99,872%
EU-9b	Redemption price	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Liabilities - amortized cost
11	Original date of issuance	24/03/2025
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	24/03/2037
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	24/03/2032 100%
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	<i>Coupons / dividends</i>	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed till 24/03/2032 then floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	4,75% till 24/03/2032, then EUR 5 year Mid Swap rate +2,20%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
EU-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	mandatory
EU-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	No
23	Convertible or non-convertible	non-convertible

RISKS – PILLAR III

24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down features	No write-down feature
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Subordinated Securities
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	3
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior unsecured
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

		Qualitative or quantitative information
1	Issuer	Banco RCI Brasil S.A.
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	BRCAMRLFI312
2a	Public or private placement	Public placement
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Brazilian Law
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo & Consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	CRR Article 63
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	28 MEUR
9	Nominal amount of instrument	200 100 000 BRL
EU-9a	Issue price	100%
EU-9b	Redemption price	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Liabilities - amortized cost
11	Original date of issuance	04/11/2024
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	04/11/2034
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	04/11/2029 100%
16	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	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating
18	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).
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
EU-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	mandatory
EU-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No

RISKS – PILLAR III

22	Noncumulative or cumulative	No
23	Convertible or non-convertible	non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down features	No write-down feature
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Subordinated Securities
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	N/A
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior unsecured
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

		Qualitative or quantitative information
1	Issuer	RCI Finance Maroc
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	MA0000094930
2a	Public or private placement	Private placement
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Morocco
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes
<i>Regulatory treatment</i>		
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo & Consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	CRR Article 63
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	6 MEUR
9	Nominal amount of instrument	100 000 MAD
EU-9a	Issue price	100%
EU-9b	Redemption price	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Liabilities - amortized cost
11	Original date of issuance	30/12/2020
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	30/12/2030
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	30/12/2025 100%
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	30/12/2026, 30/12/2027, 30/12/28, 30/12/29
<i>Coupons / dividends</i>		
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	52 weeks Morocco Treasury bond rate + 1,70%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
EU-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	mandatory
EU-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No

RISKS – PILLAR III

22	Noncumulative or cumulative	No
23	Convertible or non-convertible	non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down features	No write-down feature
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Subordinated Securities
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	N/A
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior unsecured
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

RISKS – PILLAR III

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
	<i>of which: Instrument type 1</i>	100	
	<i>of which: Instrument type 2</i>	714	
	<i>of which: Instrument type 3</i>		
2	Retained earnings	2 504	B
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	3 204	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	249	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	6 771	

RISKS – PILLAR III

	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)	-388	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)	-47	
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	67	
12	- amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-226	
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	<i>of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (- amount)</i>		
EU-20c	<i>of which: securitisation positions (- amount)</i>		
EU-20d	<i>of which: free deliveries (- amount)</i>		
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	<i>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</i>		
25	<i>of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences</i>		
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (- amount)		
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	-49	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-640	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	6 131	

RISKS – PILLAR III

	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments	Amounts	Ref CC2
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts		
31	<i>of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards</i>		
32	<i>of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards</i>		
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	<i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i>		
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments		

	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)		
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1		
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		

45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	6 131	
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	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments	Amounts	Ref CC2
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1 285	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		
49	<i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i>		
50	Credit risk adjustments		
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	1 285	

RISKS – PILLAR III

	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	1 285	

59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	7 416	
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60	Total Risk exposure amount	48 168	
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	Capital ratios and requirements including buffers	Amounts	Ref CC2
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	12,73%	
62	Tier 1 capital	12,73%	
63	Total capital	15,40%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	9,01%	
65	<i>of which: capital conservation buffer requirement</i>	2,50%	
66	<i>of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement</i>	0,75%	
67	<i>of which: systemic risk buffer requirement</i>		
EU-67a	<i>of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement</i>		
EU-67b	<i>of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage</i>	1,27%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital available to meet buffer (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	5,04%	

	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)	351	
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)	174	

	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	219	
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	146	

RISKS – PILLAR III

	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 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)		

C - 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.

RCI Banque S.A. does not own any non-consolidated financial institution with an actual amount of capital less than its capital requirement.

RISKS – PILLAR III

EU OV1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts

In Millions of euros		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
		06/2025 a	12/2024 b	06/2025 c
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	41 736	38 041	3 339
2	<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	17 387	15 350	1 391
3	<i>Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach</i>	5 171	106	414
4	<i>Of which: slotting approach</i>			
EU 4a	<i>Of which equities under the simple riskweighted approach</i>			
5	<i>Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach</i>	19 178	22 585	1 534
6	Counterparty Credit Risk - CRR	156	172	13
7	<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	138	153	11
8	<i>Of which internal model method (IMM)</i>			
EU 8a	<i>Of which exposures to a CCP</i>	18	19	1
9	<i>Of which other CCR</i>			
10	Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk	215	135	17
EU 10a	<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>			
EU 10b	<i>Of which the basic approach</i>	215	135	17
EU 10c	<i>Of which the simplified approach</i>			
15	Settlement risk			
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)			
17	<i>Of which SEC-IRBA approach</i>			
18	<i>Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)</i>			
19	<i>Of which SEC-SA approach</i>			
EU 19a	<i>Of which 1250%</i>			
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	1 108	1 202	89
21	<i>Of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)</i>			
EU 21a	<i>Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)</i>	1 108	1 202	89
22	<i>Of which the Alternative Internal Models Approach (A-IMA)</i>			
EU 22a	Large exposures			
EU 23	Reclassifications between trading and non-trading books			
24	Operational risk	4 953	3 576	396
24a	Exposures to crypto-assets			
25	<i>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW) For information</i>	1 314	1 289	105
26	<i>Output floor applied (%)</i>	72,5%		
27	<i>Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)</i>			
28	<i>Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)</i>			
29	Total	48 168	43 126	3 853

The increase in credit risk exposure under the standard approach is mainly due to the integration of the Mein Auto group. The 'Amounts below the deduction thresholds (subject to 250% weighting)' have been included in the 'Credit Risk (excluding CCR)' total, in accordance with the instructions of Regulation 2021/637.

RISKS – PILLAR III

D - 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 internal economic 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 the following main processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment process: Group Mobilize F.S. analyses all the risks exposures comprising the regulatory risks: credit risks, operational risks, market risks, and other risks, the capital need for which can be evaluated through quantitative or qualitative measures. The risk assessment process and results are consistent with the risk management framework. • Baseline and stressed scenarios definitions process: Group Mobilize F.S., in line with the budget process and its strategy, defines the assumptions of the baseline scenario and the stressed scenarios used for the forecasts. • Economic capital adequacy calculation process: Group Mobilize F.S., risk by risk, regularly evaluates needs in economic capital and ensures that sufficient internal capital is available to cover these requirements. The comparison is also performed between the economic capital requirements and regulatory capital requirements. • Allocation process: Group Mobilize F.S. ensures that the economic needs are respected on the relevant perimeter. • The process of analyzing the impact on the capital of any strategic investment
Article 438(c) CRR	(b)	Upon demand from the relevant competent authority, the result of the institution's internal capital adequacy assessment process	NA

E - 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 2024/1623 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2024(the "CRR 3" 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).

Group Mobilize F.S.'s leverage ratio, calculated according to CRR 3/CRD VI rules was 8.09% at 30 June 2025, slightly up from December 31, 2024, when the same ratio was 8.04%.

RISKS – PILLAR III

EU LR1 – LRSum : Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

In millions of euros

30/06/2025

a

1	Total assets as per published financial statements	73 068
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	101
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	576
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)	3 095
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	-1 061
13	Total exposure measure	75 778

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

RISKS – PILLAR III

EU LR2 – LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

In millions of euros - CRR leverage ratio exposures

		30/06/2025	31/12/2024
		a	b
	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	72 504	72 355
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)	-594	-545
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	71 911	71 810
	Derivative exposures		
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	274	338
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	498	469
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	772	808

RISKS – PILLAR III

In millions of euros - CRR leverage ratio exposures

		30/06/2025	31/12/2024
		a	b
	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	3 102	2 884
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-7	-686
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated associated with off-balance sheet exposures)		
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	3 095	2 198
	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))		
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)		

RISKS – PILLAR III

In millions of euros - CRR leverage ratio exposures

		30/06/2025	31/12/2024
		a	b
	Capital and total exposure measure		
23	Tier 1 capital	6 131	6 022
24	Total exposure measure	75 778	74 815
	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)		
25	Leverage ratio (%)	8,09%	8,05%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (without the adjustment due to excluded exposures of public development banks - Public sector investments) (%)	8,09%	8,05%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	8,09%	8,05%
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)	75 778	74 815
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)	75 778	74 815
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)	8,09%	8,05%
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)	8,09%	8,05%

RISKS – PILLAR III

EU LR3 – LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

In millions of euros - CRR leverage ratio exposures

30/06/2025

		a
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	72 504
EU-2	Trading book exposures	
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	72 504
EU-4	<i>Covered bonds</i>	
EU-5	<i>Exposures treated as sovereigns</i>	5 261
EU-6	<i>Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE, not treated as sovereigns</i>	237
EU-7	<i>Institutions</i>	2 559
EU-8	<i>Secured by mortgages of immovable properties</i>	
EU-9	<i>Retail exposures</i>	42 091
EU-10	<i>Corporates</i>	18 703
EU-11	<i>Exposures in default</i>	626
EU-12	<i>Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)</i>	3 029

EU LRA - Disclosure of LR qualitative information

Descriptions of the procedures used to manage the excessive leverage risk	<p>Group Mobilize F.S. 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.</p>
Description of the factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period to which the disclosed leverage ratio refers	<p>Group Mobilize F.S. disclosed a Basel III leverage ratio of 8.09% at the end of June 2025 compared to 8.05% at the end of December 2024.</p> <p>The Tier I equity (numerator) represents 6,131 MEUR, slightly increasing by +1.8% compared to end of December 2024, mainly due to the accounting of H1 result net of foreseeable dividend.</p> <p>The value exposed to the risk (denominator) is set at 75,778 MEUR, up +1.3% compared to December 2024, mainly due to the increase of the assets linked the customer and dealer financing activities.</p>

F - MANAGEMENT OF THE LEVERAGE RATIO

Management of the leverage ratio consists both in calibrating "Tier 1" capital (the numerator of the ratio) and adjusting the group's leveraged exposure (denominator of the ratio). Monthly monitoring ensures that the leverage ratio is higher than the minimum of 3% endorsed with the adoption of the banking package (CRR 3 / CRD V).

III - CREDIT RISK

A - 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.

RISKS – PILLAR III

EU CR1- Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

In millions of euros		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
		a	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	d	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3	g	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	j	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
			b	c		e	f		h	i		k	l	m		
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	6 176	6 176													
010	Loans and advances	60 136	55 750	4 368	1 338		1 286	-454	-276	-177	-714		-691		24 435	228
020	Central banks															
030	General governments	131	104	27	20		20	-1	0	-1	-1		-1		12	4
040	Credit institutions	183	183					0	0						82	
050	Other financial corporations	0	0													
060	Non-financial corporations	24 081	22 073	1 996	449		419	-147	-89	-58	-224		-213		17 705	181
070	Of which SMEs	9 169	8 255	913	327		308	-99	-55	-44	-189		-179		2 440	90
080	Households	35 742	33 390	2 345	870		847	-306	-187	-119	-489		-477		6 636	43
090	Debt securities	189	159	30				0	0							
100	Central banks	65	65					0	0							
110	General governments	38	8	30				0	0							
120	Credit institutions															
130	Other financial corporations	86	86													
140	Non-financial corporations															
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	3 318	3 277	41	4		2	-6	-6	0	-1		-1			
160	Central banks															
170	General governments	6	6		1		1	0	0		0		0			
180	Credit institutions	104	104					0	0							
190	Other financial corporations															
200	Non-financial corporations	1 461	1 422	39	2		1	-4	-4	0	-1		-1			
210	Households	1 747	1 745	2	1		1	-2	-2	0	0		0			
220	Total	69 819	65 362	4 439	1 342		1 288	-461	-282	-178	-715		-692		24 435	228

RISKS – PILLAR III

EU CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

In millions of euros		Gross carrying amount a
010	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	1 315
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	478
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	455
040	Ow : Outflows due to write-offs	93
050	Ow : Outflow due to other situations	362
060	Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	1 338

Defaulting exposures and valuation adjustments on “other categories of exposures” are non-significant.

EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures

In millions of euros		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	
		Performing forborne a	Non-performing forborne b	Of which defaulted c	Of which impaired d	On performing forborne exposures e	On non-performing forborne exposures f	g	ow on NPE with forbearance measures h
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits								
010	Loans and advances	191	93	93	93	-2	-61	2	
020	Central banks								
030	General governments								
040	Credit institutions								
050	Other financial corporations								
060	Non-financial corporations	23	12	12	12	0	-9	0	
070	Households	168	81	81	81	-2	-52	2	
080	Debt securities								
090	Loan commitments given								
100	Total	191	93	93	93	-2	-61	2	

RISKS – PILLAR III

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								
		a	Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days and ≤ 90 days	d	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	Of which defaulted
			b	c		e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	6 176	6 176										
010	Loans and advances	60 136	59 262	874	1 338	510	240	178	203	165	25	18	1 338
020	Central banks												
030	General governments	131	130	1	20	8	3	4	2	2	1	0	20
040	Credit institutions	183	183										
050	Other financial corporations	0	0										
060	Non-financial corporations	24 081	23 325	755	449	188	127	47	43	38	2	2	449
070	Of which SMEs	9 169	8 842	327	327	80	116	47	42	38	2	2	327
080	Households	35 742	35 624	118	870	313	110	126	158	124	22	16	870
090	Debt securities	189	189										
100	Central banks	65	65										
110	General governments	38	38										
120	Credit institutions												
130	Other financial corporations	86	86										
140	Non-financial corporations												
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	3 318			4								4
160	Central banks												
170	General governments	6			1								1
180	Credit institutions	104											
190	Other financial corporations												
200	Non-financial corporations	1 461			2								2
210	Households	1 747			1								1
220	Total	69 819	65 627	874	1 342	510	240	178	203	165	25	18	1 342

RISKS – PILLAR III

EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

In millions of euros		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	Ow subject to impairment			
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
10	On balance sheet exposures	67 840	1 338	1 338	67 758	-1 168		
20	France	20 873	557	557	20 873	-404		
30	Germany	9 498	108	108	9 498	-99		
40	Italy	7 613	75	75	7 613	-73		
50	Great-Britain	6 629	65	65	6 629	-132		
60	Spain	5 445	73	73	5 445	-88		
70	Brazil	1 800	63	63	1 800	-50		
80	South Korea	1 551	44	44	1 551	-50		
90	Poland	1 296	47	47	1 296	-32		
100	Colombia	746	172	172	739	-117		
110	Swiss	1 090	21	21	1 090	-13		
120	Netherland	699	3	3	699	-4		
130	Other countries	10 600	109	109	10 525	-107		
140	Off balance sheet exposures	3 322	4	4			-7	
150	France	1 241	3	3			-4	
160	Germany	835	1	1			-1	
170	Italy	240	0	0			0	
180	Great-Britain	167	0	0			0	
190	Spain	120					0	
200	Brazil	46						
210	South Korea	1					0	
220	Poland	195	0	0			0	
230	Colombia	42					-1	
240	Swiss	58	0	0			0	
250	Netherland	70					0	
260	Other countries	307	0	0			0	
270	Total	71 162	1 342	1 342	67 758	-1 168	-7	

RISKS – PILLAR III

EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

In millions of euros		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accum. - changes in FV due to credit risk on non-perf. Expo.
		a	Of which non-performing	Of which defaulted	ow loans & advances subject to impairment		
			b	c	d	e	f
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98	3	3	98	-3	
020	Mining and quarrying	10	0	0	10	0	
030	Manufacturing	1 050	28	28	1 050	-26	
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	76	3	3	76	-2	
050	Water supply	64	2	2	64	-2	
060	Construction	1 702	54	54	1 702	-47	
070	Wholesale and retail trade	16 548	185	185	16 548	-151	
080	Transport and storage	553	32	32	553	-17	
090	Accommodation and food service activities	208	9	9	208	-6	
100	Information and communication	212	5	5	212	-6	
110	Financial and insurance activities	26	1	1	26	-1	
120	Real estate activities	179	10	10	179	-8	
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	716	32	32	716	-25	
140	Administrative and support service activities	1 618	35	35	1 618	-36	
150	Public adm. and defense, compulsory social security	209	12	12	209	-8	
160	Education	181	10	10	181	-7	
170	Human health services and social work activities	506	15	15	506	-12	
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	129	4	4	129	-4	
190	Other services	445	9	9	445	-10	
200	Total	24 529	449	449	24 529	-371	

EU CQ7 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes

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

B - RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS

Group Mobilize F.S. uses the advanced method to measure credit risk on certain types of customer outstandings (Retail, Corporate and Dealer) in the following countries: France, Germany, Spain, Italy, South Korea and the United Kingdom⁴. For all other exposures, Group Mobilize F.S. uses the standardized method.

C - ADVANCED METHOD

Group Mobilize F.S. has adopted the most advanced methods proposed by the reform known as Basel II/III/IV to measure and monitor its credit risks, all parameters are therefore estimated internally. The values thus measured are applied to calculate exposure risks on the Retail, Corporate and Dealer customers. Six big countries (Germany, Spain, France, Italy, South Korea and United Kingdom) are treated using the advanced approach based on internal ratings.

For all of these scopes, Group Mobilize F.S. has obtained the following authorizations:

- 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 supervisory approval, corporate portfolios (outside the network) in Germany, Italy and Spain have been treated using the standard method since 2021.

The credit risk models applied within the Mobilize F.S. are subject to a return to compliance plan that includes a return to less sophisticated methods on certain portfolios or the implementation of corrective actions on the models maintained in use.

a) 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 RWEA density (weighted risks/exposures) totals 42% for the Retail Customer portfolio and 63% for the overall Corporate portfolio using the advanced internal rating method and 82% for the basic internal rating method.

The CCF percentage (Credit Conversion Factor) is at 100% for off-balance sheet exposures under the advanced method.

⁴ For these 6 countries, some portfolios are in standard approach (examples: Corporates in the United Kingdom, Large Corporates outside France). Furthermore, RCI Korea is not concerned by the dealer financing activity.

RISKS – PILLAR III

EU CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range

In Millions of euros PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance- sheet exposures pre- CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	EAD post CRM and post- CCF	Exposure weighted average PD	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
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	15	1	1,0	16	0,05%	5	25,38%	1,2	1	7,07%	0	0
	15	1	1,0	16	0,05%	5	25,38%	1,2	1	7,07%	0	0
	63	0	1,0	64	0,41%	31	25,20%	1,0	17	26,13%	0	0
	760	16	1,0	776	0,60%	882	25,22%	1,1	295	38,03%	1	-1
	1 758	40	1,0	1 797	1,58%	1 925	31,56%	1,2	1 242	69,09%	9	-6
	983	18	1,0	1 001	1,23%	917	25,75%	1,1	522	52,17%	3	-2
	775	22	1,0	797	2,02%	1 008	38,85%	1,3	720	90,33%	6	-4
	1 477	13	1,0	1 490	3,76%	680	27,16%	1,1	1 106	74,23%	15	-7
	1 304	10	1,0	1 314	3,36%	576	27,31%	1,1	943	71,74%	12	-5
	173	3	1,0	176	6,75%	104	26,06%	1,1	163	92,81%	3	-1
	348	5	1,0	353	17,65%	193	25,58%	1,1	428	121,34%	16	-4
	243	3	1,0	246	14,57%	151	25,44%	1,2	283	115,18%	9	-2
	105	2	1,0	107	24,73%	42	25,90%	1,1	145	135,49%	7	-2
	11	0	1,0	11	100,00%	109	47,18%	1,3	5	48,95%	5	-6
orporate	4 432	75	1,0	4 507	3,60%	3 825	28,47%	1,1	3 095	68,66%	47	-22
ME	4			4	0,05%	12	25,24%	1,0	0	4,07%	0	0
	4			4	0,05%	12	25,24%	1,0	0	4,07%	0	0
	79	1	1,0	81	0,37%	187	25,41%	1,1	14	17,12%	0	0
	346	6	1,0	352	0,61%	174	25,24%	1,1	104	29,39%	1	0
	388	6	1,0	394	1,70%	494	25,42%	1,1	168	42,69%	2	-1
	150	5	1,0	155	1,23%	84	25,27%	1,2	80	51,64%	0	-1
	238	1	1,0	239	2,00%	410	25,51%	1,0	88	36,89%	1	0
	420	8	1,0	428	4,21%	361	25,62%	1,1	229	53,52%	5	-2
	311	3	1,0	314	3,36%	313	25,52%	1,0	149	47,64%	3	-1
	109	6	1,0	114	6,54%	48	25,90%	1,2	80	69,65%	2	-1
	92	6	1,0	98	18,95%	105	25,74%	1,3	87	88,59%	5	-2
	47	5	1,0	52	12,15%	44	25,20%	1,5	41	79,05%	2	-1
	36	1	1,0	37	24,28%	51	26,01%	1,1	35	95,60%	2	-1
	9	0	1,0	9	35,88%	10	27,69%	1,0	11	114,12%	1	0
	11	0	1,0	11	100,00%	37	90,68%	1,2	3	29,97%	10	-7
orporate SME	1 341	28	1,0	1 369	4,18%	1 370	26,01%	1,1	605	44,22%	22	-12

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In Millions of euros PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance- sheet exposures pre- CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	EAD post CRM and post- CCF	Exposure weighted average PD	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
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	0			0	0,05%	28	50,38%		0	6,46%	0	0
	0			0	0,05%	28	50,38%		0	6,46%	0	0
	310	22	1,0	331	0,34%	10 600	46,40%		67	20,16%	1	0
	221	16	1,0	237	0,60%	11 799	44,62%		64	27,04%	1	-1
	1 821	120	1,0	1 942	1,64%	78 964	38,96%		687	35,40%	12	-12
	1 236	80	1,0	1 316	1,27%	52 700	38,59%		433	32,88%	6	-6
	585	41	1,0	626	2,42%	26 264	39,73%		255	40,71%	6	-6
	773	49	1,0	822	5,22%	31 611	40,21%		376	45,80%	18	-15
	334	27	1,0	361	4,03%	14 994	36,20%		145	40,28%	5	-6
	439	22	1,0	461	6,15%	16 617	43,35%		231	50,12%	12	-9
	278	13	1,0	291	22,18%	9 189	37,47%		183	62,79%	24	-23
	102	7	1,0	109	10,70%	2 965	37,07%		54	49,36%	4	-5
	154	6	1,0	160	25,75%	4 905	37,81%		113	70,52%	16	-14
	22	0	1,0	23	51,96%	1 319	36,95%		16	72,60%	4	-4
	132	1	1,0	133	100,00%	9 823	75,01%		80	59,77%	93	-85
tail SME	3 534	221	1,0	3 756	7,32%	152 014	41,41%		1 457	38,79%	149	-135
E												
	966	205	1,0	1 171	0,10%	248 458	40,72%		122	10,46%	0	0
	377	8	1,0	385	0,08%	55 404	37,94%		30	7,88%	0	0
	589	197	1,0	786	0,12%	193 054	42,09%		92	11,73%	0	0
	888	100	1,0	988	0,22%	92 879	38,97%		178	17,97%	1	-2
	6 637	314	1,0	6 951	0,38%	504 788	39,65%		1 746	25,11%	10	-13
	5 580	149	1,0	5 729	0,67%	344 478	42,19%		2 118	36,98%	16	-11
	12 194	557	1,0	12 751	1,33%	801 602	40,72%		5 921	46,44%	70	-50
	9 309	404	1,0	9 713	1,07%	606 164	40,20%		4 171	42,94%	43	-28
	2 885	153	1,0	3 038	2,15%	195 438	42,41%		1 750	57,61%	28	-22
	3 757	66	1,0	3 823	4,66%	307 618	41,34%		2 393	62,60%	74	-59
	2 451	47	1,0	2 498	3,51%	198 255	41,13%		1 522	60,92%	36	-30
	1 306	19	1,0	1 325	6,82%	109 363	41,74%		872	65,77%	38	-29
	1 256	14	1,0	1 269	23,79%	98 911	40,50%		1 153	90,86%	123	-107
	504	7	1,0	511	12,38%	40 426	41,14%		394	77,08%	26	-33
	510	5	1,0	515	23,56%	34 573	39,22%		483	93,70%	48	-33
	241	1	1,0	243	48,30%	23 912	41,86%		276	113,84%	48	-40
	564	1	1,0	566	100,00%	71 351	74,78%		390	68,95%	393	-323
tail no SME	31 841	1 406	1,0	33 248	3,86%	2 470 085	41,34%		14 021	42,17%	688	-564
	41 149	1 731	1,0	42 879	4,15%	2 627 294	39,50%	1,1	19 178	44,73%	905	-734

RISKS – PILLAR III

In Millions of euros PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance- sheet exposures pre- CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	EAD post CRM and post- CCF	Exposure weighted average PD	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
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	0		1,0	0	0,64%	2	40,00%	1,6	0	99,54%	0	0
	75		1,0	75	1,83%	10	40,00%	1,2	74	98,99%	1	0
	2		1,0	2	1,13%	9	40,00%	1,1	1	68,55%	0	0
	73		1,0	73	1,85%	1	40,00%	1,4	73	99,65%	1	0
	172		1,0	172	3,21%	16	40,00%	1,1	172	99,91%	2	-1
	172		1,0	172	3,21%	16	40,00%	1,1	172	99,91%	2	-1
Corporate	247			247	2,79%	28	40,00%	1,13	246	99,63%	3	-1
State	56			56	0,06%	3	40,00%	1,0	6	11,05%	0	0
	56			56	0,06%	3	40,00%	1,0	6	11,05%	0	0
	1			1	0,41%	5	40,00%	1,0	0	41,50%	0	0
	87	2	1,0	89	0,64%	655	37,08%	1,6	72	80,84%	0	0
	3 907	88	1,0	3 995	1,43%	2 047	36,72%	1,2	2 894	72,44%	21	-8
	3 006	51	1,0	3 057	1,22%	1 129	36,54%	1,1	2 037	66,62%	14	-4
	901	37	1,0	938	2,13%	918	37,30%	1,4	857	91,41%	7	-4
	1 634	29	1,0	1 664	4,32%	736	35,83%	1,1	1 698	102,09%	26	-7
	1 206	5	1,0	1 211	3,31%	555	34,41%	1,1	1 067	88,15%	14	-4
	428	25	1,0	453	7,02%	181	39,64%	1,2	631	139,34%	13	-3
	173	9	1,0	183	16,11%	337	27,50%	2,2	239	130,81%	9	-4
	118	9	1,0	127	11,37%	322	22,05%	2,6	119	93,64%	3	-2
	55	0	1,0	56	26,95%	15	40,00%	1,2	120	215,92%	6	-1
	91			91	100,00%	144	40,00%	1,1	16	17,09%	36	-22
Large Corporate	5 949	129	1,0	6 078	4,11%	3 927	36,29%	1,20	4 925	81,04%	93	-41
	6 196	129	1,0	6 324	4,06%	3 955	36,43%	1,1	5 171	81,76%	96	-41

b) 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.

i) 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 models are adapted to each customer typology to account for the profile of the modeled population.

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

ii) 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 these PD were put into production in December 2021 following European Central Bank authorization.

In addition, following the ECB's approval of the Retail package application submitted in June 2021, two new models were deployed in production. Those models included the Italy ENT (Enterprise) PD and the UK GP (Grand Public or Natural Persons) PD score models deployed in production in November 2022 and February 2023 respectively. The ECB has also authorized the release of the PD Retail values validated during the inspection of the Retail package application.

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

Category of exposure	IRBA countries	Average sound portfolio PD at 30/06/2025
Retail customers	Germany	1,57%
	Spain	1,82%
	France	2,72%
	Italy	2,08%
	United Kingdom	2,88%
	South Korea	1,08%
Small and medium-sized companies	Germany	2,06%
	Spain	4,34%
	France	4,19%
	Italy	4,31%
	United Kingdom	3,74%
	South Korea	1,45%
Large corporations	Germany	2,29%
	Spain	5,11%
	France	2,46%
	Italy	6,85%
	United Kingdom	2,98%

c) 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 7 years.

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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.

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

Catégorie d'exposition	Pays IRBA	Segmentation de la population	LGD moyenne portefeuille sain	Taux de perte calculé au dernier Backtesting
Clientèle de détail PME	France	Crédit avec un ratio montant d'exposition / montant initial du financement ≥ 1	52,67%	37,37%
		Crédit avec un ratio montant d'exposition / montant initial du financement < 1 et durée restante de financement ≤ 36 mois	31,74%	19,35%
		Crédit avec un ratio montant d'exposition / montant initial du financement < 1 et durée restante de financement > 36 mois	41,03%	32,76%
		Leasing avec une durée restante de financement ≤ 45 mois	33,38%	19,20%
		Leasing avec une durée restante de financement > 45 mois	45,80%	29,65%
	Allemagne	Crédit ayant une durée restante de financement ≤ 34 mois	27,43%	19,95%
		Crédit ayant une durée restante de financement > 34 mois et un ratio d'apport $> 8.57\%$	37,51%	29,52%
		Crédit ayant une durée restante de financement > 34 mois et un ratio d'apport $\leq 8.57\%$ ou Leasing	48,45%	34,33%
	Espagne	Durée restante de financement ≤ 24 mois	33,14%	18,27%
		$24 < \text{Durée restante de financement} \leq 35$ mois	51,30%	25,77%
		$35 < \text{Durée restante de financement} \leq 56$ mois	60,86%	33,79%
		Durée restante de financement > 56 mois	73,14%	44,34%
	Italie	Leasing	19,64%	10,82%
		Crédit et durée restante de financement ≤ 26 mois	31,37%	22,38%
		Crédit et $26 < \text{durée restante de financement} \leq 51$ mois	47,33%	35,21%
		Crédit avec durée restante de financement > 51 mois et ratio maturité en gestion / durée prévisionnelle du financement > 0	53,75%	42,70%
		Crédit avec durée restante de financement > 51 mois et ratio maturité en gestion / durée prévisionnelle du financement $= 0$	82,72%	58,03%
	Royaume-Uni(**)	Ratio durée restante de financement / durée prévisionnelle du financement $\leq 65,3\%$	56,29%	35,10%
		Ratio durée restante de financement / durée prévisionnelle du financement $> 65,3\%$	36,62%	25,67%
	Corée	Collatéral ⁽¹⁾ $\leq 15\,301\,795$ krw ou Collatéral ⁽¹⁾ $]15\,301\,795 ; 21\,499\,925]$ & Coefficient de collatéral ⁽²⁾ $\leq 86,64\%$	35,99%	29,12%
		Collatéral ⁽¹⁾ $> 21\,499\,925$ krw ou Collatéral ⁽¹⁾ $]15\,301\,795 ; 21\,499\,925]$ & Coefficient de collatéral ⁽²⁾ $> 86,64\%$	50,47%	36,66%
Corporate	France	Crédit	41,08%	5,65%
		Leasing	36,72%	16,83%
Réseau	G5(*)	R1 VN	16,30%	5,0%
		R1 autres	26,22%	14,03%

(*) G5 : France, Allemagne, Espagne, Italie, Royaume-Uni

⁽¹⁾ Il s'agit d'une variable quantitative calculée en fonction du prix du véhicule et de la maturité en gestion

⁽²⁾ Il s'agit d'une variable quantitative calculée en fonction de la maturité en gestion

(**) Concernant le taux de perte calculé au dernier Backtesting sur le Royaume-Uni, les données ne sont pas exploitables sur l'arrêté de juin 2025

Les données affichées sont celles de juin 2022

d) 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 formal report that also includes a quantification of the impact on the capital requirement.

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

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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 were sent to the ECB in 2020 and for which the group has obtained the ECB's approval. Furthermore in 2021 three new packages were 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, an ECB IMI mission took place in the second semester of 2021 resulting in a decision that enabled the implementation of the PD parameters in November 2022. This was the case for all portfolios with the exception of the UK GP portfolio which was put in production in February 2023.

Another ECB IMI mission was conducted at the end of 2022 on the Corporate scope, with the decision letter communicated in March 2024.

Finally, an IMI mission was conducted in the second quarter of 2024 on the scope of the Network models. This mission focused on the new PD scores for France and the UK and the calibrations of the other PD models. However, following the Landscape model accepted by the ECB, it was decided the network portfolio will be processed in foundation method with the exception of the Germany secondary network which will switch to standard. The follow-up letter relating to this mission has not yet been communicated.

The various elements of the internal rating and first-level control system produced by the Quantitative Credit Risk Analysis Department teams are reviewed independently by the model validation unit of the Risk and Banking Regulation Department within the Risk Management Department.

These independent controls are governed by a procedure and reported at dedicated validation committees. The resulting areas 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.

EU CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

The purpose of this section is to depict the root cause of RWEA variation by quarterly step.

In Millions of euros		Risk weighted exposure amount	Risk weighted exposure amount
		06/2025 a	03/2025 b
1	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period	22 403	22 691
2	Asset size (+/-)	545	-408
3	Asset quality (+/-)	1 480	153
4	Model updates (+/-)		
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)		1 169
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)		
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	-79	-1 202
8	Other (+/-)		
9	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period	24 349	22 403

Between March and June 2025, the level of RWEAs has mainly increased due to the increase in outstandings.

Changes in asset size are mainly due to the cyclical nature of dealer financing activity, which peaks in June and December.

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D - STANDARDIZED METHOD

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.

To calculate the capital requirement for credit risk under the standardized method, Group Mobilize F.S. uses Moody's, the external credit rating agency, for sovereigns, international organizations, corporate establishments and 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, Group Mobilize F.S. 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

In Millions of euros		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
		On-Balance-sheet exposures a	Off-balance-sheet exposures b	On-Balance-sheet exposures c	Off-balance-sheet exposures d	RWEA e	RWEA density f
1	Central governments or central banks	5 260	2	5 260	2	586	11,13%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	237	7	237	7	51	20,94%
EU 2a	Regional government or local authorities	46	3	46	3	10	20,15%
EU 2b	Public sector entities	191	4	191	4	41	21,13%
3	Multilateral development banks						
EU 3a	International organisations						
4	Institutions	2 559	22	2 559	22	916	35,48%
5	Covered bonds						
6	Corporates	6 887	458	6 669	458	6 635	93,10%
6.1	<i>Of which: Specialised Lending</i>						
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	353		353		883	250,00%
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures						
EU 7b	Equity	353		353		883	250,00%
8	Retail	7 702	414	7 700	414	5 588	68,87%
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	259	1	253	1	282	110,55%
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment						
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings	82		82		177	216,72%
EU 10c	Other items	2 594	336	2 594	336	2 269	77,46%
12	Total	25 932	1 239	25 708	1 239	17 387	64,52%

CRM: Credit Risk Mitigation

CCF: Credit Conversion Factor

RWA: RWEA applicable to credit risk only.

The 100% CCF applies to all off-balance exposures since the revision of conversion factors introduced by CRR3. The increase in exposures to "Institutions" is mainly linked to the CRR3 requirements which modify the method of rating institutions and remove the use of sovereign ratings for unrated institutions.

"Other items" are mainly made up of exposures to residual values. These exposures receive a weighting of 1/t, t being the residual duration of the lease agreement presented in years (CRR article 134.7).

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EU CR5 - Standardized approach

In Millions of euros																Risk weight													
Exposure classes		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	70%	75%	80%	90%	100%	105%	110%	130%	150%	250%	370%	400%	1250%	Others	Total	of which unrated	
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	
1	Central governments or central banks	4 756		81	121												119				11	174					5 263	4 420	
2	Non-central government public sector entities					240					1						3										243	243	
EU 2a	Regional government or local authorities					48					0																49	49	
EU 2b	Public sector entities					192					0						3										195	195	
3	Multilateral development banks																												
EU 3a	International organisations																												
4	Institutions					1 955	267				92						2					264					2 581	257	
5	Covered bonds																												
6	Corporates																7 034				93						7 127	7 127	
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending																												
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity																					353					353	353	
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures																												
EU 7b	Equity exposures																					353					353	353	
8	Retail exposures													8 115													8 115	8 115	
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																201				54						255	244	
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment																												
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)																								7	75	82	82	
EU 10c	Other items	0															537									2 393	2 930	2 930	
11	Not applicable																												
EU 11a	TOTAL	4 756		81	121	2 195	267				93			8 115			7 895				421	528			7	2 468	26 948	23 770	

RISKS – PILLAR III

E - CREDIT RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

In millions of euros		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	ow secured by credit derivatives
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Loans and advances	42 987	24 664	808	23 856	
2	Debt securities	189				
3	Total	43 176	24 664	808	23 856	
4	<i>Of which Non-performing exposures</i>	<i>1 110</i>	<i>228</i>		<i>228</i>	
EU-5	<i>Of which defaulted</i>	<i>1 110</i>	<i>228</i>			

EU CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques

In Millions of euros		Pre-credit derivatives RWEA	Actual RWEA
		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	5 171	5 171
EU 5a	<i>Corporates - General</i>	<i>5 171</i>	<i>5 171</i>
EU 5b	<i>Corporates - Specialised lending</i>		
EU 5c	<i>Corporates - Purchased receivables</i>		
6	Corporates - A-IRB	3 700	3 700
EU 6a	<i>Corporates - General</i>	<i>3 700</i>	<i>3 700</i>
EU 6b	<i>Corporates - Specialised lending</i>		
EU 6c	<i>Corporates - Purchased receivables</i>		
EU 8a	Retail - A-IRB	15 478	15 478
9	<i>Retail – Qualifying revolving (QRRE)</i>		
10	<i>Retail – Secured by residential immovable property</i>		
EU10a	<i>Retail – Purchased receivables</i>		
EU10b	<i>Retail- Other retail exposures</i>	<i>15 478</i>	<i>15 478</i>
17	Exposures under F-IRB	5 171	5 171
18	Exposures under A-IRB	19 178	19 178
19	Total Exposures	24 349	24 349

RISKS – PILLAR III

F - COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

EXPOSURE TO COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

In Millions of euros		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
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
EU1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)				1,4				
EU2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)				1,4				
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	50	108		1,4	221	221	221	138
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)								
2a	<i>Of which securities financing transactions netting sets</i>								
2b	<i>Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets</i>								
2c	<i>Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets</i>								
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)								
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)								
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	Total					221	221	221	138

RWEAs on counterparty credit risk are based on exposure on derivatives, to which an add-on is allocated. The exposure is then weighted by the 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

In Millions of euros		Risk weight											
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total
		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			454		11	34			49	8	87	643
7	Corporates									32			32
8	Retail												
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment												
10	Other items												
11	Total exposure value			454		11	34			81	8	87	675

RISKS – PILLAR III

EU CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

In Millions of euros	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 a	Unsegregated b	Segregated c	Unsegregated d	Segregated e	Unsegregated f	Segregated g	Unsegregated h
Cash – domestic currency								
Cash – other currencies								
Domestic sovereign debt								
Other sovereign debt								
Government agency debt								
Corporate bonds								
Equity securities								
Other collateral								
Total								

Group Mobilize F.S. 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.

RISKS – PILLAR III

EU CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs

In Millions of euros		Exposure value	RWEA
		a	b
1	Exposures to QCCPs (total)		18
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); ow	454	18
3	(i) OTC derivatives		
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	454	18
5	(iii) SFTs		
6	(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) OTC derivatives		
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
15	(iii) SFTs		
16	(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		

IV - CREDIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT RISK

For all over-the-counter derivatives, if derivatives recognized as credit protection are not used, Group Mobilize F.S. 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.

V - LIQUIDITY RISK

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.

Group Mobilize F.S.’s liquidity is managed by the Finance and Treasury Division that centralizes funding for European entities and oversees balance sheet management for all group entities throughout the world.

For each quarter, the following table 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 30 June 2025 was €6,243m. It amounted to €6,467m on average during the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2024. They mainly consisted of deposits with the European Central Bank, Bank of England and securities issued by governments or supranationals. On 30 June 2025, the average duration of the bond portfolio was below one year.

In addition, Group Mobilize F.S. also invested in a fund whose assets are made of debt securities issued by European agencies, sovereigns, and supranational issuers. Its average exposure to credit risk is six years with a limit at nine years. The fund is aiming a very low exposure to the interest rate risk with a maximum of two years.

Over the 12-month period ending on 30 June 2025, EUR and GBP denominated HQLA represented on average 86.5% and 11.7% of total HQLA respectively. The weight of EUR denominated HQLA slightly decreased compared to the averages of the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2024, which were 87.1% for EUR and 11.3% for GBP.

Group Mobilize F.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 30 June 2025 came at 500%, compared to 550% on average over the 12-month period ending on 31 December 2024.

RISKS – PILLAR III

EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR

In millions of euros		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU 1a	Quarter ending on	30/09/2024	31/12/2024	31/03/2025	30/06/2025	30/09/2024	31/12/2024	31/03/2025	30/06/2025
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS								
	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					6 233	6 467	6 560	6 243
2	CASH - OUTFLOWS								
	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	18 652	18 769	19 049	19 281	2 004	2 020	2 050	2 075
3	Stable deposits								
4	Less stable deposits	18 629	18 747	19 033	19 266	1 981	1 998	2 033	2 060
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	1 210	1 226	1 274	1 191	915	945	1 020	966
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative								
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	676	644	591	528	381	362	336	303
8	Unsecured debt	534	582	684	663	534	582	684	663
9	Secured wholesale funding					4			
10	Additional requirements	786	789	773	771	369	380	384	391
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral	325	335	343	351	325	335	343	351
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	3	4	2	2	3	4	2	2
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	459	449	428	418	42	41	39	38
14	Other contractual funding obligations	1 321	1 417	1 507	1 561	690	760	816	839
15	Other contingent funding obligations	3 144	3 028	2 845	2 661	350	343	328	313
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					4 332	4 449	4 599	4 584
17	CASH - INFLOWS								
18	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)								
19	Inflows from fully performing exposures	4 833	4 894	5 061	5 072	2 884	2 897	3 001	2 980
19	Other cash inflows	492	464	431	393	490	462	428	391
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	5 325	5 358	5 493	5 466	3 374	3 359	3 429	3 371
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows								
EU-20b	Inflows Subject to 90% Cap								
EU-20c	Inflows Subject to 75% Cap	5 325	5 358	5 493	5 466	3 374	3 359	3 429	3 371
21	TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE								
21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					6 233	6 467	6 560	6 243
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					1 199	1 239	1 302	1 345
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO					550%	550%	529%	500%

RISKS – PILLAR III

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 June 2025 is 126%, stable 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

In millions of euros - CRR leverage ratio exposures

		30/06/2025	31/12/2024
		a	b
	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	72 504	72 355
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)	-594	-545
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	71 911	71 810
	Derivative exposures		
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	274	338
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	498	469
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	772	808

RISKS – PILLAR III

In millions of euros - CRR leverage ratio exposures

		30/06/2025	31/12/2024
		a	b
	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	3 102	2 884
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-7	-686
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)		
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	3 095	2 198
	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))		
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)		

RISKS – PILLAR III

In millions of euros - CRR leverage ratio exposures

		30/06/2025	31/12/2024
		a	b
	Capital and total exposure measure		
23	Tier 1 capital	6 131	6 022
24	Total exposure measure	75 778	74 815
	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)		
25	Leverage ratio (%)	8,09%	8,05%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (without the adjustment due to excluded exposures of public development banks - Public sector investments) (%)	8,09%	8,05%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	8,09%	8,05%
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)	75 778	74 815
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)	75 778	74 815
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)	8,09%	8,05%
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)	8,09%	8,05%

VI - 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).

Only items showing a significant change compared to Pillar 3 of December 2024 are commented. In the absence of specific information, section 11 of the ESG risks of Pillar 3 of December 2024 is the reference.

- Since 2022, Mobilize F.S. group has implemented a project to evaluate financed emissions of vehicles in portfolio, for all type of clients.
- Low-emission vehicles (battery electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid vehicles) represent 8.8% of all active contracts

GHG emissions of financed vehicles reach 180,4 gCO₂/km on average (well to wheel), below December 2024 (184,7gCO₂/km with consistent methodology). Definitions and assumptions used are described in the methodological note accompanying the quantitative models of Pillar 3 of December 2024 and below for the methodological evolutions at the end of June 2025.

The template 3 related to portfolio alignment metrics, compared to IEA scenario net zero 2050, presents the same indicators (weight of electric vehicles in the portfolio and average GHG emissions of the portfolio in gCO₂/km) limited to the scope of non-financial corporate clients.

Introduction to quantitative tables:

Scope

The tables presented below illustrate the data for the entire Mobilize F.S group.

Maturity

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

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Template 1 : Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions, and residual maturity

Sector/subsector	Gross carrying amount (Mn EUR)					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (Mn EUR)					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)	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	
		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 (ECM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non performing exposures		Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non performing exposures		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions									
Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change*	20 481	14	1 992	1 267	325	-	261	-	27	-	127	2 303 838	2 303 838	-	20 447	34	-	-	1
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98	-	5	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	20 329	20 329	-	97	1	-	-	2
B. Mining and quarrying	10	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 054	2 054	-	10	-	-	-	2
B.05 Mining of coal and lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	2
B.06 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	181	-	1	-	-	-	2
B.07 Mining of metal ores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	2
B.08 Other mining and quarrying	8	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 503	1 503	-	8	-	-	-	2
B.09 Mining support service activities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	257	-	1	-	-	-	2
C. Manufacturing	1 053	1	74	101	28	-	26	-	3	-	10	141 425	141 425	-	1 052	1	-	-	2
C.10 Manufacture of food products	169	-	10	12	6	-	5	-	2	-	2	23 518	23 518	-	169	-	-	-	2
C.11 Manufacture of beverages	15	-	1	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 846	1 846	-	15	-	-	-	2
C.12 Manufacture of tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	2
C.13 Manufacture of textiles	22	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3 372	3 372	-	22	-	-	-	2
C.14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	13	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2 340	2 340	-	13	-	-	-	2
C.15 Manufacture of leather and related products	7	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	969	969	-	7	-	-	-	2
C.16 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	40	-	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5 941	5 941	-	40	-	-	-	2
C.17 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	8	-	1	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 162	1 162	-	8	-	-	-	2
C.18 Printing and service activities related to printing	28	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3 598	3 598	-	28	-	-	-	2
C.19 Manufacture of coke oven products	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	287	-	2	-	-	-	2
C.20 Production of chemicals	28	1	3	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3 952	3 952	-	28	-	-	-	2
C.21 Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	3	-	1	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	449	449	-	3	-	-	-	2
C.22 Manufacture of rubber products	31	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4 339	4 339	-	31	-	-	-	2
C.23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	30	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4 673	4 673	-	30	-	-	-	2
C.24 Manufacture of basic metals	9	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 179	1 179	-	9	-	-	-	2
C.25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	147	-	11	8	4	-	4	-	2	-	2	21 382	21 382	-	146	1	-	-	2
C.26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	24	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2 730	2 730	-	25	-	1	-	2
C.27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	27	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3 491	3 491	-	27	-	-	-	2
C.28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	73	-	4	4	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	9 858	9 858	-	73	-	-	-	2
C.29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	111	-	8	46	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	9 123	9 123	-	111	-	-	-	2
C.30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 226	1 226	-	8	-	-	-	2
C.31 Manufacture of furniture	36	-	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	5 432	5 432	-	36	-	-	-	2
C.32 Other manufacturing	40	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4 836	4 836	-	40	-	-	-	2
C.33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	182	-	7	11	3	-	4	-	1	-	3	25 691	25 691	-	181	1	-	-	2
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	76	12	12	5	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	8 794	8 794	-	76	-	-	-	2
D.01.1 Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	67	11	11	5	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	7 801	7 801	-	67	-	-	-	2
D.01.2 Production of electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
D.01.3 Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	3	1	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	232	-	3	-	-	-	2
D.01.4 Steam and air conditioning supply	6	-	1	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	652	652	-	6	-	-	-	2
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	64	-	9	4	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	9 903	9 903	-	64	-	-	-	2
F. Construction	1 705	-	108	178	55	-	47	-	8	-	30	338 753	338 753	-	1 696	9	-	-	3
F.41 Construction of buildings	238	-	11	22	12	-	9	-	1	-	6	49 860	49 860	-	237	1	-	-	3
F.42 Civil engineering	194	-	13	34	7	-	6	-	1	-	4	40 991	40 991	-	194	-	-	-	3
F.43 Specialised construction activities	1 273	-	84	122	36	-	32	-	6	-	20	247 902	247 902	-	1 263	8	-	-	3
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16 533	-	1 688	849	181	-	150	-	11	-	60	1 598 609	1 598 609	-	16 516	17	-	-	1
H. Transportation and storage	554	-	47	93	33	-	17	-	4	-	14	125 923	125 923	-	551	3	-	-	2
H.49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	345	-	19	41	27	-	14	-	3	-	11	79 938	79 938	-	343	2	-	-	2
H.50 Water transport	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	451	451	-	3	-	-	-	2
H.51 Air transport	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	253	-	2	-	-	-	2
H.52 Warehousing and support activities for transportation	171	-	26	48	4	-	2	-	1	-	2	38 357	38 357	-	170	1	-	-	2
H.53 Postal and courier activities	33	-	2	4	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	6 924	6 924	-	33	-	-	-	2
I. Accommodation and food service activities	208	-	24	16	9	-	6	-	1	-	5	33 402	33 402	-	206	2	-	-	2
J. Real estate activities	180	-	23	14	10	-	8	-	-	5	-	24 646	24 646	-	179	1	-	-	2
Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change*	4 048	-	353	400	124	-	110	-	11	-	63	745 477	745 477	-	4 034	14	-	-	2
K. Financial and insurance activities	26	-	26	24	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	29 690	29 690	-	25	1	-	-	2
Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes L - M - U)	4 022	-	327	376	123	-	109	-	11	-	62	715 787	715 787	-	4 009	13	-	-	2
TOTAL	24 529	14	2 345	1 667	449	-	371	-	38	-	190	3 049 315	3 049 315	-	24 481	48	-	-	1

* 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

Report 6: Sectors listed in Section 1.4 of Annex 1 to Regulation (EC) No. 1831/2020

* 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.
 Footnote B: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1891/2006

RISKS – PILLAR III

Methodology linked to financed emissions calculations

The Mobilize F.S. Group primarily finances vehicles (passenger cars and light commercial vehicles). The financed emissions are made up of the greenhouse gas emissions of the vehicles financed in the portfolio, from an average annual mileage, focusing on the use phase. 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. 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 mileage considered. These elements take account for an average vehicle lifespan of 15 years and a total mileage of 200,000 km.

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)

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.

Greenhouse gas emissions related to vehicles constitute all financed emissions and are currently classified as scope 3. Future Pillar 3 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.

NACE sector codes

NACE sector codes are available in internal databases at the level of a letter and 3 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 6 months. Exposures to companies excluded from the EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks

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.

As Mobilize F.S. group never finances real estate, template 2 is not completed as non-applicable.

RISKS – PILLAR III

Template 3 : Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics

Sector	NACE Sectors (a minima)	Portfolio gross carrying amount (Mn EUR)	Alignment metric	Year of reference	Distance to IEA NZE2050 in % ***	Target (year of reference + 3 years)
Automotive	Automotive	24 533	gCO ₂ / km Share of PHEV BEV and FCEV	2025-192,1 2025-9%	-81,3% -86,0%	2028: 137,9 gCO ₂ / km 2028: 20% PHEV / BEV

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

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 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.

Template 4 : Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms

Gross carrying amount (aggregate)	Gross carrying amount towards the counterparties compared to total gross carrying amount (aggregate)*	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Weighted average maturity	Number of top 20 polluting firms included
0,5	0,002%	0,2	2,0	1

*For counterparties among the top 20 carbon emitting companies in the world

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.

RISKS – PILLAR III

Template 5 : Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk

Variable: Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events	Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)															
	of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events															
	Breakdown by maturity bucket					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					
	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity						of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98	70	1	-	-	2	18	6	47	6	3	-	2	-	-	2
B - Mining and quarrying	10	10	-	-	-	2	2	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
C - Manufacturing	1 053	644	4	-	-	2	127	59	459	101	17	-	13	-	3	9
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	76	39	-	-	-	1	3	1	35	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	64	47	-	-	-	2	15	3	29	4	1	-	1	-	-	1
F - Construction	1 705	1 291	9	-	-	2	262	141	897	170	46	-	39	-	7	27
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16 533	12 886	8	-	-	-	3 194	2 024	7 673	832	153	-	133	-	10	57
H - Transportation and storage	554	413	2	-	-	1	113	37	264	90	33	-	17	-	2	14
I - Real estate activities	180	-	1	-	-	2	19	13	87	13	7	-	6	-	-	5
Loans collateralised by residential immovable property																
Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																
Repossessioned collaterals																
Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)																

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, tsunamis 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 Pillar 3 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.

Template 6 : Summary of GAR KPIs

June 2025	KPI			% coverage (over total assets)*
	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Total (Climate change mitigation + Climate change adaptation)	
GAR¹ stock	7,8%	0,0%	7,8%	62,1%
GAR¹ flow	9,3%	0,0%	9,3%	69,2%

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

⁽¹⁾ GAR: Green Asset Ratio

Green Taxonomy

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. 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.

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 December 31, 2024. 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 0.2% of the total assets of Mobilize Financial Services Group as of the end of June 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 June 27, 2023, car loans to households created before the publication obligation effective date are excluded. As such, only car financing contracts to households started after January 1, 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.

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.

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 only considered 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 October 6, 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.

RISKS – PILLAR III

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 clarity in reading the taxonomy templates, climate and environmental objectives that should appear as zero 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.

These assets represent less than 2% of the Group's total assets as of the end of June 2025.

Assets Excluded from the Numerator for GAR Calculation (Covered in the Denominator)

Exposures to Companies Not Subject to NFRD/CSRD

Exposures to companies not subject to non-financial information disclosure obligations have been excluded from the evaluation of eligible economic activities under the Green Taxonomy. These exposures are excluded from the numerator of the GAR but included in the denominator.

Derivatives

Derivatives in the banking portfolio are excluded from the numerator but included in the total GAR denominator.

On demand Interbank Loans

On demand interbank loans are loan exposures on demand to other credit institutions. These are excluded from the numerator but included in the total GAR denominator.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are excluded from the numerator but included in 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.

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.

RISKS – PILLAR III

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 financed by Mobilize Financial Services Group are all equipped with tires that meet the noise and external rolling resistance classes required by European Regulation EC 661/2009. As the taxonomy requirements go beyond regulatory compliance on this criterion, an additional analysis was conducted and demonstrated that most tire references originally fitted on low-emission vehicles meet this criterion, leading us to adopt an alignment coefficient of 1 for this DNSH. However, this position will be reassessed as reliable data related to the actual tire fitting becomes available for all financed vehicles; the alignment coefficient will be adjusted accordingly if necessary.

With a certified noise level well below 68 dBA, Renault electric vehicles have been complying since 2021 with the external noise limits applicable from 2024, thus contributing to the reduction of ambient noise and improving the quality of life in urban areas. All low-emission vehicles marketed by Renault in Europe comply with European Regulation 540/2014/EC applicable to vehicles homologated since July 2016, which requires a maximum of 72 dBA.

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.

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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.

RISKS – PILLAR III

Template 7 : Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR

As of June 2025

Million EUR		Total gross carrying amount	Disclosure reference date T													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-eligible)					
			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/a daptation	Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfF eligible for GAR calculation	48 987	45 411	5 311	5 311	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 411	5 311	5 311	373
2	Financial corporations	312	183	30	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	30	30	2
3	Credit institutions	183	183	30	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	30	30	2
4	Loans and advances	183	183	30	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	30	30	2
5	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other financial corporations	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	12 860	11 801	1 560	1 560	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 801	1 560	1 560	128
21	Loans and advances	12 858	11 801	1 560	1 560	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 801	1 560	1 560	128
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Households	35 816	33 427	3 721	3 721	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 427	3 721	3 721	243
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	35 816	33 427	3 721	3 721	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 427	3 721	3 721	243
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	TOTAL GAR ASSETS	48 987	45 411	5 311	5 311	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 411	5 311	5 311	373
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)																
33	EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	7 494														
34	Loans and advances	7 494														
35	Debt securities	-														
36	Equity instruments	-														
37	Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	3 807														
38	Loans and advances	3 806														
39	Debt securities	-														
40	Equity instruments	0														
41	Derivatives	181														
42	On demand interbank loans	1 756														
43	Cash and cash-related assets	0														
44	Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	6 264														
45	TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR (GAR)	68 489														
Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for GAR calculation																
46	Sovereigns	187														
47	Central banks exposure	4 485														
48	Trading book	8														
49	TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	4 680														
50	TOTAL ASSETS	73 169														

RISKS – PILLAR III

Template 8 : GAR (%)

Stock as of June 2025

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date June 2025: KPIs on stock															
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					
	Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors				Proportion of total assets covered	
	Of which environmentally sustainable				Of which environmentally sustainable				Of which environmentally sustainable							
	Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling		Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/a adaptation	Of which enabling					
GAR	66,3%	7,8%	7,8%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	66,3%	7,8%	7,8%	0,5%	0,0%	62,1%
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not Hft eligible for GAR calculation	92,7%	10,8%	10,8%	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	92,7%	10,8%	10,8%	0,8%	0,0%	62,1%
Financial corporations	58,6%	9,6%	9,6%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	58,6%	9,6%	9,6%	0,5%	0,0%	0,2%
Credit institutions	100,0%	16,4%	16,4%	0,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	16,4%	16,4%	0,9%	0,0%	0,2%
Other financial corporations	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
of which investment firms	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
of which management companies	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
of which insurance undertakings	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	91,8%	12,1%	12,1%	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	91,8%	12,1%	12,1%	1,0%	0,0%	16,1%
Households	93,3%	10,4%	10,4%	0,7%	0,0%						93,3%	10,4%	10,4%	0,7%	0,0%	45,7%
of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%						0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
of which building renovation loans	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%						0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
of which motor vehicle loans	93,3%	10,4%	10,4%	0,7%	0,0%						93,3%	10,4%	10,4%	0,7%	0,0%	45,7%
Local government financing	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%						0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Housing financing	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%						0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Other local governments financing	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%						0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%						0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

RISKS – PILLAR III

Flows as of June 2025

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date june 2025: KPIs on flows															
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					Proportion of total new assets covered
	Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					
											Of which environmentally sustainable					
		Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling		Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling				
GAR	67,9%	9,3%	9,3%	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	67,9%	9,3%	9,3%	0,8%	0,0%	
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	94,5%	13,0%	13,0%	1,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	94,5%	13,0%	13,0%	1,2%	0,0%	69,2%
Financial corporations	52,8%	9,4%	9,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	52,8%	9,4%	9,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%
Credit institutions	100,0%	17,9%	17,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	17,9%	17,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%
Other financial corporations	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
of which investment firms	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
of which management companies	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
of which insurance undertakings	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	90,3%	13,4%	13,4%	1,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	90,3%	13,4%	13,4%	1,2%	0,0%	36,6%
Households	100,0%	12,5%	12,5%	1,2%	0,0%						100,0%	12,5%	12,5%	1,2%	0,0%	32,5%
of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%						0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
of which building renovation loans	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%						0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
of which motor vehicle loans	100,0%	12,5%	12,5%	1,2%	0,0%						100,0%	12,5%	12,5%	1,2%	0,0%	32,5%
Local government financing	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%						0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Housing financing	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%						0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Other local governments financing	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%						0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%						0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

The flows related to loans and advances correspond to new financings (value of new credit or leasing) of Mobilize F.S. group recorded in 2025 and still active in portfolio in June 2025.

RISKS – PILLAR III

Template 9: Mitigating actions Banking Book Taxonomy Alignment (BTAR)

Model 9.1 – Mitigation actions: Assets included in the calculation of BTAR.

Stock as of June 30, 2025

Million EUR	Total gross carrying amount	Disclosure reference date T														TOTAL (CCM + CCA)	
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)						Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
		Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling		Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling					
Total GAR Assets	48 987	45 411	5 311	5 311	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 411	5 311	5 311	373	-
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator) but included in the numerator and denominator of the BTAR																	
EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	7 494	7 427	892	892	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 427	892	892	147	-
Loans and advances	7 494	7 427	892	892	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 427	892	892	147	-
of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	3 807	3 674	229	229	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 674	229	229	22	-
Loans and advances	3 806	3 673	229	229	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 673	229	229	22	-
Debt securities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL BTAR ASSETS	60 288	56 512	6 432	6 432	542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56 512	6 432	6 432	542	-
Assets excluded from the numerator of BTAR (covered in the denominator)																	
Derivatives	181																
On demand interbank loans	1 756																
Cash and cash-related assets	0																
Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	6 264																
TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR	68 489																
Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for BTAR calculation																	
TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	4 680																
TOTAL ASSETS	73 169																

Model 9.2 – BTAR (%)

Stock as of June 30, 2025

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on stock (June 25)														
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
	Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors				
	Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable				
	Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/a adaptation	Of which enabling		Proportion of total assets covered
BTAR	57,3%	10,0%	10,0%	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	57,3%	10,0%	10,0%	0,8%	77,2%
GAR	66,3%	7,8%	7,8%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	66,3%	7,8%	7,8%	0,5%	62,1%
EU Non-financial corporations not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	99,1%	11,9%	11,9%	2,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	99,1%	11,9%	11,9%	2,0%	10,2%
of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
of which building renovation loans	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	96,5%	6,0%	6,0%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	96,5%	6,0%	6,0%	0,6%	5,0%

Flows as of June 30, 2025

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on flows (June 25)														
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
	Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors				
	Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable				
	Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling		Proportion of total new assets covered
BTAR	58,8%	11,8%	11,8%	1,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	58,8%	11,8%	11,8%	1,1%	88,9%
GAR	67,9%	9,3%	9,3%	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	67,9%	9,3%	9,3%	0,8%	69,2%
EU Non-financial corporations not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	96,7%	11,6%	11,6%	1,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	96,7%	11,6%	11,6%	1,9%	8,5%
of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
of which building renovation loans	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	95,1%	5,9%	5,9%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	95,1%	5,9%	5,9%	0,6%	11,2%

Model 9.3 – Summary Table

	KPI (June25)			% coverage (relative to total assets)
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Total (CCM + CCA)	
BTAR stock	10,0%	0,0%	10,0%	77,2%
BTAR flow	11,8%	0,0%	11,8%	88,9%

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".

VII - RESIDUAL VALUE 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:

- Mobilize F.S. Group through its subsidiaries- so called direct residual value risk
- The manufacturer (especially in France but also in some other countries at the launch period of a brand-new model)
- The dealer network

In the last 2 cases, the risk is called indirect residual value risk.

In the following section, we focus our remarks on the significant changes in Direct Risk.

The Mobilize Lease&CO brand was launched in 2022 with the aim of developing a Direct Risk Operational Leasing business. Some countries were already using Direct Risk (UK and Brazil), but the decision was then taken to gradually transform the indirect Operational Leasing business into Direct Risk. After Italy and Spain in 2022/2023, and then other (Slovenia, Romania, Portugal, Netherlands, Colombia), the new production of Operational Leasing contracts to corporate in France enter this transformation scheme at the end of 2024.

This change responds to the development of long-term leasing in Europe, both in the corporate market and in the private segment.

As part of its expansion into the long-term leasing market, MFS acquired MeinAuto/Mobility Concept in Germany at the beginning of 2024. This has significantly altered the Group's exposure to direct residual value risk, making MA/MC the Group's No. 1 subsidiary in terms of residual value exposure to the long-term leasing product.

Nevertheless, in terms of overall VR risk, the UK portfolio. remains the leader.

Management principles and processes

The Used car market development, the range of products, the pricing of manufacturers and the remarketing channels among other topics, are strongly monitored to optimize the control of this risk by deciding adequate actions on residual value strategy.

As Groupe Mobilize F.S. is a player whose residual value risk is gradually increasing, it continues to implement a prudent provisioning policy, setting aside provisions for contracts where regular prospective and iterative observations highlight risks of resale below the contractual residual value.

Breakdown of residual values risk carried by the Mobilize F.S group

(in millions of euros)	Residual value exposure					Residual Value Provision				
	H1 2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	H1 2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Corporate segment:	1 026	852	360	476	330	31	45	24	11	6
France	166	56	53	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
United Kingdom	202	182	126	385	267	13	32	22	4	3
Rest of the World	658	614	179	91	63	18	14	2	8	4
Retail segment:	3 849	3 732	2 996	2 030	1 780	73	70	50	45	41
France	15	16	18	1	2	-	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2 926	2 848	2 855	2 017	1 778	63	68	50	45	41
Rest of the World	909	868	123	11	0	10	3	0	0	-
Total	4 875	4 583	3 356	2 506	2 110	104	116	74	56	47

TABLES

PART	REF	TITLE
I-1	EU KM1	Key metrics template
I-1	EU CMS1	Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level
I-1	EU CMS2	Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level
II-A	EU CCyB1	Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer
II-A	EU CCyB2	Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer
II-B	EU CCA	Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments
II-B	EU CC1	Composition of regulatory own funds
II-C	EU OV1	Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts
II-D	EU OVC	ICAAP information
II-E	EU LR1 - LRSum	Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures
II-E	EU LR2 - LRCom	Leverage ratio common disclosure
II-E	EU LR3 - LRSpl	Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)
II-E	EU LRA	Disclosure of LR qualitative information
III-A	EU CR1	Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions
III-A	EU CR2	Change in the stock of non-performing loans and advances
III-A	EU CQ1	Credit quality of forborne exposures
III-A	EU CQ3	Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days
III-A	EU CQ4	Quality of non-performing exposures by geography
III-A	EU CQ5	Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry
III-A	EU CQ7	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes
III-C-a	EU CR6	IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range
III-C-b		Segmentation of exposures by the advanced method and average PD
III-C-c		Segmentation of exposures by the advanced method and average LGD
III-C-d	EU CR8	RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach
III-D	EU CR4	Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects
III-D	EU CR5	Standardised approach
III-E	EU CR3	CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques
III-E	EU CR7	IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques
III-F	EU CCR1	Analysis of CCR exposure by approach
III-F	EU CCR3	Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights
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III-F	EU CCR8	Exposures to CCPs
IV	EU CCR2	Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk
IV	EU CVA4	RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach
V	EU LIQ1	Quantitative information of LCR
V	EU LIQ2	Net Stable Funding Ratio
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VI	Template 1	Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity
VI	Template 3	Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics
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VI	Template 5	Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk
VI	Template 6	Summary of GAR KPIs
VI	Template 7	Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR
VI	Template 8	GAR (%)
VII		Breakdown of residual values risk carried by the Mobilize F.S group